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JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

May, 1896.

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The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation in the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the population is suffering from want and distress. The government is unable to meet its obligations, and the country is in a state of financial collapse.

The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the political situation. It is found that the government is weak and corrupt, and that the country is in a state of political chaos. The people are dissatisfied with the government, and are demanding reform.

The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the economic situation. It is found that the country is in a state of economic collapse, and that the population is suffering from want and distress. The government is unable to meet its obligations, and the country is in a state of financial collapse.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of the report are that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the population is suffering from want and distress. The government is weak and corrupt, and the country is in a state of political chaos. The people are dissatisfied with the government, and are demanding reform.

The report also finds that the country is in a state of economic collapse, and that the population is suffering from want and distress. The government is unable to meet its obligations, and the country is in a state of financial collapse.

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1890.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN revising the present edition the Editor has used every endeavour to make the work of practical use by bringing it as far as possible up to date of publication. He has collected and condensed all information not only with a view of making the Handbook useful as a guide to Tourists, but also in the hope that it may be of service as a book of reference on the shelves of both public and private libraries. It should, however, be borne in mind that it is not intended, as a gazetteer, to include every town and village in the kingdom, but simply as a Handbook describing the places of interest in England and Wales. An enlarged and coloured map has been added to this Edition. London is not included in this volume, as there is a separate Handbook to the Metropolis.

The notices of a large number of places have been verified by residents; and the Editor desires to express his grateful acknowledgments to the clergy and others for the very valuable assistance which they have so readily given; and he trusts that readers who may detect any errors will be so good as to send notice of the same to Mr. Murray, 50 Albemarle Street, London.

H. M. C.

December, 1889.

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

Architecture :

Sax. = Saxon, to 1066, previous to the Conquest.
Norm. = Norman, 1066 to 1189, Will. I. to Hen. II.

Gothic :

E.E. = Early English, 1189 to 1307, Rich. I. to Edw. I.
Dec. = Decorated, 1307 to 1377, Edw. II. to Edw. III.
Perp. = Perpendicular, 1377 to 1546, Rich. II. to Hen. VIII.
Trans. = Transition from one style to another which occurred
in the reigns of Rich. I., Edw. I., and Edw. III. respectively.

Renaissance, including Elizabethan, Jacobean, Queen Anne,
Georgian, from 1546, Elizabeth to Victoria.

Railways : Rly. = Railway; Stat. = Station; Junct. = Junction;
L. & N. W. = London and North Western; Midl. = Midland; L. &
Y. = Lancashire and Yorkshire; M. S. & L. = Manchester, Sheffield,
and Lincolnshire; G. N. = Great Northern; N. E. = North Eastern;
G. E. = Great Eastern; L. C. & D. = London, Chatham, and Dover;
S. E. = South Eastern; L. B. & S. C. = London, Brighton and South
Coast; L. & S. W. = London and South Western; G. W. = Great
Western.

Miscellaneous :

Archbp. = Archbishop; Bp. = Bishop; D. = Duke; El. = Earl;
Marq. = Marquis.
Ch. = Church; Ch.-yd. = Churchyard; Cath. = Cathedral; H. =
Hotel; St. = Street.
b. = born; d. = died; rt. = right; l. = left; m. = miles;
min. = minutes; hr. = hour; temp. = time of; cent. = century;
restd. = restored.

The points of the compass are denoted by N. S. E. and W.

HANDBOOK

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES.



* * Inns marked with two asterisks (**) are recommended from personal experience. Those marked with a single asterisk (*) have been recommended to the author.

ABBEYDALE, see *Sheffield*.

ABBEY WOOD, see *Erith*.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, see *Rugeley*.

ABBOTSBURY, see *Weymouth*.

ABBOTS KERSWELL, see *Newton Abbot*.

Aber (Caernarv.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Bulkeley Arms. A very pretty village, situated at the foot of a grand amphitheatre of mountains, 5 m. E. of Bangor; 5 m. from *Penmaenmawr* Stat. and 2 m. from the pretty village of *Llanfair-fechan* (see *Conway*). In the Glen of Aber-fawr (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. behind Aber) is one of the most romantic waterfalls in North Wales, dashing over the rocks at the foot of Llywdmor and Bera at a height of 170 ft. The path to it is slippery and even dangerous after rain. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to rt. is another fall of inferior volume but of greater height. The lofty mountains in the background, 3 m. distant, are *Carnedd Dafydd* (3427 ft.) and *Carnedd Llewelyn* (3469 ft.), which may be ascended here, but more easily from Bethesda, or from near Llyn Ogwen (see *Bangor*). There are charming walks in every direction, and good flyfishing (free) in Aber Lake, 4 m. above the village, and in the river.

ABERAERON, see *Cardigan*.

Aberdare (Glamorg.) Stat., G. W. Rly., $201\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Paddington (*Inns*: Black Lion; Boot). A town abounding in rich seams of coal easily worked. *St. Elvan's Ch.* is a handsome Dec. building with a fine peal of bells. The scenery of the vale of Cynon and mountains on l. is charming.

Excursion.—To Glyn-Neath Stat. (35 min.), and thence, 2 m., to *Pont-Neath-Vaughan* or *Fechan* (Angel Inn), a romantic village beautifully situated; thence to *Ystradfellte Falls*, 4 m. N. The whole neighbourhood of Pont-Neath-Fechan (where a guide may be hired) abounds in waterfalls, some of extreme beauty.

Aberdaron (Caernarv.), a remote and unfrequented little village on the N. coast of Cardigan Bay and very near the most S. extremity of *Lleyn*. *Inn*: Ship, tolerable; but comfortable accommodation may be had at one of the farm-houses. An omnibus runs daily, except Sundays, from *Pwllheli*, 13 m., Stat., Cambrian Rly. There is a good beach and the bathing is excellent. The old church has been restored and the parish contains several antiquities — *Castell Odo*;

the old mansion of *Bodwrda* (temp. Chas. I.); and a portion of the ancient chapel of *Eglwys Fair*. The coast scenery is grand. At *Parwyd*, opposite Bardsey, the cliffs descend to the water in a sheer precipice of 600 ft. Visitors to *Bardsey Island* must beware of a very strong tidal current separating the island from the mainland. At S. end of island, which is about 2 m. in length, is a lighthouse from whence St. David's Head, 62 m., is sometimes visible. The ruins are those of the Abbey of St. Mary, founded 516, by Cadvan, King of N. Wales, and on account of the number of devotees attracted to it the island was called the Isle of Saints.

Aberdovey (Merions.), Stat., L. & N. W. and G. W. Rlys., *viâ* Shrewsbury. *Inns*: Dovey H. A very pretty and quiet little watering-place with fine sands on the N. side of the estuary of the Dovey, which here divides N. and S. Wales. There is a ferry of a little more than 1 m. across.

Excursions.—(a) To Aberystwith (see) by crossing the ferry and joining the rly. at Ynyslas; or by going round by Glan-Dovey Junct.; and passing the little watering-place of *Borth* (*Inns*: Cambrian H.; Borth H.), with its beautiful sands. (b) To *Towyn* (see), 4 m. (c) A lovely drive of $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the pretty little village of *Pennal*, where are the remains of a Roman station. 3 m. further is *Machynlleth* (see).

ABEREDW, see *Wye River*.

ABERERCH, see *Criccieth*.

ABERFFRAW, see *Holyhead*.

Abergavenny (Monm.), Stats., midway between Newport and Hereford, G. W. and L. & N. W. Rlys. *Inns*: **Angol H.; Greyhound H. A market-town beautifully situated in the Vale of Usk, and surrounded on every side by mountains, the chief of these being *Seyrrid Vawr*, or Holy Mountain (1497 ft.), and *Vach* on the rt.; the *Blorengo* (1720 ft. high), a mass of old red sandstone, on the l.; and the *Sugar Loaf* (1852 ft.) at the N. of the town. The view from the summit of the *Seyrrid* is magnificent.

The Church *St. Mary's*, Monk-st. (restd. 1884), contains a number of fine ancient monuments, several to the Herberts, most of them, however, much mutilated. The only modern public buildings worth notice are the Lunatic Asylum and the Market-house (cost 13,000*l.*). Excellent fishing may be obtained in the Usk. Season and day tickets (the latter 5*s.* each for salmon and trout, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for trout only) may be had of the landlords of the Hotels. The ruins of the *Castle* are on an eminence near the S. entrance to the town. From the terrace-walks (open to the public) are delightful views of the Vale of Usk. Boats can be obtained at Llanfoist (1 m.) on the Monmouthshire Canal, which passes through lovely scenery, especially in the direction of Brecon.

Excursions.—(a) A beautiful drive up the Derri to the base of cone of the Sugar Loaf and down over Llanwenarth Breast. (b) A drive round the Sugar Loaf through Bettws and the Vale of Llaubedr. (c) To the Clydach Waterfall with pretty scenery. (d) To the Falls of the Usk at Llangynider. (e) To Crickhowell (6 m.) following one side of the river Usk and back on the other. (f) Ruins of *Llanthony Abbey*, 10 m., may be reached by rail *viâ* Pandy Stat., a Cistercian priory, erected about the end of 12th cent. There is a small ruin in the old Prior's house. The road continues up the valley for $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to mountain village of *Capel-y-Ffin*, near which is a monastery erected by Father Ignatius. (g) *Raglan Castle* (see *Monmouth*), 10 m. by road and 1 hour by rail. (h) Over the Blorengo to *Blaenavon*, 6 m. (i) *Llanover Court* (Lady Llanover), with beautiful gardens, 4 m., and near to it the village of *Llanellen*, a sweet little spot under the slopes of the Blorengo.

Abergele (Denbigh.). Nearly 1 m. from Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: *Bee H.; Hesketh Arms H. A quiet watering-place, 1 m. from the sea, enjoying beautiful scenery. It is, however, somewhat eclipsed as a seaside resort by *Pensarn*, Stat. (*Inns*:

Cambrian H., Railway H.), which extends its terraces and villas, many of them lodging-houses, along the sea shore. Abergyle Ch. has square tower and curious old cyclopean doorway, closed up, at W. end of S. aisle. In the ch.-yd. are two melancholy memorials: to 33 persons burnt in the Irish mail train, 1868, and to 7 burnt in the "Ocean Monarch" off this coast in 1848. Within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. are the beautiful grounds of *Gwrych Castle* (R. B. Hesketh, Esq.), a modern house, faced with a castellated screen, to which strangers are admitted. On summit of the hills, 1 m. to S.W., are the British camp and outpost of *Castell-y-Cawr*, and *Gorddyn Mawr*, and 1 m. N. the large and perfect camp of *Castell Mawr*, near to which, at *Coppayr-Wylfa*, are remains of a very strong British fortress; while the hill of *Cefn Ogof*, 2 m. W., is remarkable for a large but shallow cavern which is worth a visit for the sake of the view.

Excursions.—(a) To *Kinmel Park*, 2 m., and, 1 m. beyond, the beautiful modern church at *Bodelwyddan* (see *St. Asaph*). (b) To the pretty village of *Llanddulas* (see *Rhyl*), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. *Llysfaen Hill*, about 2 m. S.W. from *Llanddulas* or *Gwrych Castle*, affords magnificent views of mountains around *Conway*. (c) To *Denbigh* (see). Either by rail via *Rhyl* *Junct.* or by road. (d) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. is *Bettws Abergyle*. 1 m. beyond the road diverges, the one rt. descending the hills on l. bank of the *Elwy* to *Llangerni* (about 11 m.), in ch.-yd. of which are two pairs of large upright stones; hence bridle-road to *Llanrwst* may be followed up the dingle of the *Afonydfryn-gallt*, being 17 m. from *Abergyle*, or the tourist may proceed 5 m. S. of *Llangerni* to secluded little village of *Gwytherin*. Here stood the nunnery of which *St. Winifred of Holywell* was the head, and here is the *Vinnemagli* inscribed stone. (e) From *Bettws Abergyle*, proceed 7 m. to *Llanfair Talhaiarn* (*Inns*: *Black Lion H.*; *Harp*), beautifully situated on the *Elwy*, which explore downwards to *St. Asaph* (see), or across the hills

about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Llansannan* (*Inn*: *Saracen's Head*), on the *Aled*, in the neighbourhood of which is British amphitheatre of *Berdd Arthur*, or *Arthur's Round Table*. 5 m. from *Llansannan* are the two picturesque waterfalls *Llyn-yr-ogo* and *Rhaiadr Mawr* on the *Aled*. From *Llansannan* it is 9 m. E. to *Denbigh*. N.B.—These excursions should not be undertaken without an Ordnance Map.

Abergwili (*Caermthn.*), *Stat.*, L. & N.W. Rly. 2 m. from *Caermarthen*. The village contains the palace and grounds of the *Bishop of St. David's*. There is a pretty Ch., E. E. style, containing an interesting monument, erected by Bp. *Thirlwall* to Bp. *Richard Davies*, who translated 5 books of the *Old Testament* in the revised *English Bible* in 1568. After passing the *Palace*, a steep road on l. leads to *Merlin's Hill*, celebrated as the residence and place of burial of the renowned sage *Merlin* (*Spenser's 'Faery Queen'*)—commanding an extensive and beautiful view. On the opposite side of the river *Towy* is *Llangunnor Ch.*, a primitive little building, with some fine old ash and yew-trees, and a superb view of the *Towy*. In it is a monument to *Sir Richard Steele*, who composed many of his dramatic pieces at the "White House" in the village.

ABERPORTH, see *Cardigan*.

Aberystwith (*Cardigans.*), *Stat.*, 8 hrs. from *London* by L. & N. W. or G. W., and *Cambrian Rlys.* *Inns*: ***Queen's H.*, ***Bellevue H.*, both facing the sea; *Lion H.* *Post Office* in *Terrace Road*. A seaside town, of 6700 inhabitants, prettily situated between the hills at the mouth of the *Rheidol*, which here unites with the *Ystwith*. On the beach pebbles may be found—such as *cornelians*, *onyx*, &c. On a lofty rock, overlooking the sea, stand the ruins of the *Castle*, founded by *Gilbert de Strongbow*. The existing remains are probably of the time of *Edw. I.* Adjoining the *Castle* grounds is the *University College* of *S. Wales*, and in front of this the promenade *Pier*

(900 ft.). Outside the town, on banks of the Rheidol, is *Plas-crug*, a ruined castellated house, said to have been the residence of Owain Glyndwr, who held possession of the castle temp. Hen. IV.—V.

Excursions.—(a) The hill on N. side of town, called *Constitution Hill*, or *Craig-lais*, is traversed by agreeable walks; and there is a path stretching N. along the cliffs as far as Borth sands (see *Aberdovey*), 5 m., overlooking estuary of the Dovey, and commanding magnificent views; return by the Machynallth road, 8 m. (b) To the *Devil's Bridge* is 12 m. *Inns*: Devil's Bridge H., large and comfortable; Hafod Arms. Coaches daily from Queen's and Bellevue Hotels. There are two bridges, the lower arch built, it is said, in the 11th or 12th cent. by monks. The arch over this, about 30 ft. span, was built 1753, at a height of 120 ft. above the torrent. The best way to see the bridge is to cross it, and, taking a path to the rt., descend to the water's edge. The waterfalls may be seen by taking another pathway on l. of high road, about 30 yds. beyond the bridge; but the best views are from the grounds of the Hotel Co., charge 1s. for each visitor. The tourist should return by way of *Yspytty Cyntyn*, 1½ m. N., on the Rhayader road, in the ch.-yd. of which are 3 Druidical stones; and about ½ m. on l. is the *Parson's Bridge*, which should be visited on account of its very wild and picturesque beauty. Beyond (between 3 and 4 m. from Devil's Bridge) is *Pont Erwyd* (Inn: Gogerddan Arms). Observe here the falls of the Rheidol, in a wild rocky gorge close to the road. *Llanbadarn Fawr Ch.* (St. Padarn's), 12th cent., is 6 m. beyond, and 1 m. from Aberystwith. From the Devil's Bridge, the tourist may return by the Park and Mansion of *Hafod*, 4 m., in the grounds of which are several pretty waterfalls, the most attractive being the romantic *Piran*. The *Ch.*, not far from the entrance lodge, contains one of Chantrey's finest sculptures. (c) At *Llanafan* (stat.), 10 m., there is much beautiful and romantic scenery. The

interesting but neglected ruins of *Strata Florida Abbey* (founded about 1184), are situated on l. bank of the Teifi, and now consist only of a lancet window and a fine Norm. doorway. A small parish *Ch.* stands within the precincts of the abbey.

Abingdon (Berks), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Crown and Thistle H.; Queen's H., near the bridge; Lion. An old town of historical interest on the banks of the Thames. At the Abbey here, founded in 7th cent., Henry, son of William I., gained his appellation of "Beaulerc." Very little remains of the once extensive and magnificent conventual buildings. The Perp. *Gatehouse*, with statue of St. Mary, converted into a police station, gives access to a brewer's premises, among which some fragments—a fireplace and a remarkable chimney—13th cent., may be seen. Adjoining the gateway is *Church of St. Nicholas*, with a Minstrel Gallery and a singular square stair-turret attached to N. side of tower. *St. Helen's*, near the river, is a large *Ch.*, with 5 aisles, (restd. 1872 and 1886). The painted ceiling of N. aisle of the ch., and some old portraits in the hall of *Christ's Hospital*, which adjoins ch.-yd., are worth inspection. There are also several good portraits, two being by Gainsborough, in the council chamber adjoining the abbey gateway. The *Market House* and County Hall is a handsome Romanesque structure. The bridge was built in 1416.

Excursions.—(a) *Radley* (Stat. G. W. Rly., junct. for Abingdon), once a manor of the abbey of Abingdon, lies 3 m. N.E. The red-brick mansion is now the residence of the warden of *St. Peter's College*. The village *Ch.*, beyond the park, contains some good painted glass and rich old woodwork. A very short distance to the N.W. is the pretty village of *Sunningwell*. The *Ch.* is supposed to have been rebuilt by Bp. Jewell. Before the altar is the grave, inscribed S. F., of Dean Fell, once rector, who died of grief on hearing of the execution of Charles I. From the tower, Roger Bacon is said to have made his astronomi-

cal observations. The road enters *Bagley Wood*, in which Dr. Arnold used to delight to roam (see also *Thames* tour). (b) To *Nuneham Park*, seat of Col. E. W. Harcourt, 7 m. by the water (see *Oxford*); also to the "Boars' Hill," situated about midway between Abingdon and Oxford, and commanding splendid views of Berkshire and Oxfordshire. (c) *Culham College* (Diocesan Training College for Schoolmasters) is about 2 m. from Abingdon, and 1 m. from Culham Stat.

ABINGER, see *Dorking*.

Accrington (Lancs.), Stat., Lanc. and Yorks. Rly. *Inn*: Flargreaves Arms. A busy manufacturing town, possessing large cotton mills, print, machine, and chemical works. The only object of interest is the Peel Institution, the Town Hall, a handsome Italian building, erected in 1857 at a cost of 8000*l*.

ACTON BURNELL, see *Shrewsbury*.

ADDERBURY, see *Banbury*.

ADDINGTON, see *Maidstone*.

ADDINGTON PARK, see *Croydon*.

ADDLESTONE, see *Weybridge*.

ADEL, see *Leeds*.

Alban's, St.—See ST. ALBAN'S.

Albrighton (Salop), Stat., G. W. Rly., $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Wolverhampton. Inside the *Ch.* observe the E. window (Dec.), and a fine tomb by the altar, date 1555.

Excursions—(a) 3 m. S. is *Patshull Ch.* (Italian), containing monuments to the Astley (temp. Hen. VIII.) and the Pigot families. *Patshull Park* is the seat of El. of Dartmouth. The scenery is very pretty. 2 m. S.E. is *Pattingham Ch.*, (restd. by Scott). (b) To *White Ladies* and *Boscobel* (4 m.), passing *Donnington*, the *ch.* of which has some good stained glass, and *Shakerley* (Misses Byrne). 1 m. beyond is *White Ladies*, the ruins of an ancient convent for nuns (founded temp. Rich. I.); and a little beyond is the ancient house of *Boscobel* (see) altered since Charles II. was hid in it, but part is old. The Royal Oak has long since disappeared. Return either eastwards to Brewood or W. for $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Tong, passing at foot of Tong Knoll, from which is a fine view over Weston

(E. of Bradford). The *ch.* and castle of *Tong* are well worth visiting. The former is a perfect mausoleum of the Vernon family. It is a fine example of E. Perp., and contains some finely-carved woodwork, and a huge bell, 48 cwt. in weight. In the vestry is preserved a ciborium of crystal in an elaborate silver setting, 16th cent. The tour from Albrighton to Boscobel and back by Tong is about 11 m. (c) There is a fine *Ch.* at *Shifnal*, 10 min. by rail (*Inn*: Jerningham Arms), and a magnificent view from *Brims-tree Hill*, 1 m. S. of it.

ALBURY, see *Dorking*.

Alcester (Warwick.), Stat. on the branch of the Mid. Rly. from Evesham to Birmingham, also G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Swan. This is the site of an old Roman town, where relics of the Roman period have been frequently discovered. In a recess at E. end of S. aisle of *Ch.*, restored and enlarged 1871, is a handsome cenotaph by *Chantrey* to the 3rd Marquis of Hertford, K.G., and an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir Fulke and Lady Greville (d. 1562). Not far from the town is Ragley, the seat of Marq. of Hertford.

Excursions.—(a) At *Inkberrow*, 5 m. W., is a large *Ch.* of some interest. (b) *Headless Cross*, 14 m. (*Inn*: White Hart), a village, situated in 3 parishes, is much frequented for its scenery and extensive views. It has a lofty *Ch.*, erected in 1843, with a vaulted roof painted blue, with gold stars and signs of the Zodiac beneath. The population is chiefly employed in needle making. (c) *Redditch*, Stat., 8 m. (*Inn*: Unicorn), is a clean and thriving town, one of the principal seats of the needle trade, including fish-hooks, pins, bodkins, hooks and eyes.

ALDBOROUGH (Yorks.), see *York*.

Aldeburgh or *Aldbrough* (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. *via* Saxmundham Junct. *Inns*: White Lion H.; Brudenell H.; Suffolk. A sea-port and fishing station, with good sea-bathing. There is a promenade 2 m. in length; and an unfinished pier. On the beach is the "Moot-hall," a half-timbered building of the

16th cent., restored in 1854. Crabbe, the poet, was born here in 1752, and in the poem of 'The Borough' he has described its more prominent features. The *Ch.* dates from Edward IV.'s reign. It is a municipal borough but disfranchised in 1832.

Excursions.—(a) At *Leiston*, Stat. between Saxmundham and Aldborough, are the picturesque ruins (end of 14th cent.) of *Leiston Abbey*, founded 1182. Here also are the extensive iron *works* of Messrs. Garrett & Son, for agricultural machinery.

(b) *Orford Castle*, about 5 m. down the river Alde from Slaughden Quay, and *Butley Priory*, may be visited from Aldborough. (See *Woodbridge*.)

Aldenham (Herts), 15 m. from London by road, 2½ m. N.E. from Bushey Stat., L. & N.W. Rly., through charming lanes, by *Bushey Grove*, *Bushey Mill*, and *Berry Grove*, and about 2 m. S.W. from Radlett Stat., Midl. Rly.

The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) is worth visiting. It has been judiciously restored by Sir A. W. Blomfield. Over the nave is a remarkable oaken roof of 15th cent., the tiebeams of which have angels supporting carved and coloured shields of Ld. Montague, temp. Henry VI. The screen-work deserves special notice; the one in the chancel is modern; that on S. side is a careful restoration of an old screen, removed and broken up 1840.

The *Monuments* are interesting. In the chancel and S. chancel aisle are several small 15th and 16th cent. *brasses* in fair preservation, though some of the inscriptions are gone. Observe an ancient *church-chest*; it is 10 ft. long, hewn out of a single block of oak, and bound and clamped with iron. The font is of Purbeck marble, and may be ascribed to about the year 1250, which is the date of part of the present ch., though the foundations are earlier. In the ch.-yard see the fine group of tall sycamores, which have grown out of the tomb of the Hutchinsons of this parish, and have partially enveloped in their growth the iron railings enclosing it. See also the tomb of Lt.-Gen. Robert

Burne, d. 1825, an officer who commanded a brigade of the British army, under Wellington, in the Peninsula.

Aldenham House is the seat of Henry H. Gibbs, Esq. Almost all the lanes are picturesque; and the stranger, in the early summer, should not fail to stroll through *Berry Grove* down to the river Colne, which skirts its western boundary.

ALDERBURY, see *Salisbury*.

ALDERLEY, see *Wootton-under-Edge*.

ALDERLEY EDGE, see *Macclesfield*.

ALDERMASTON, see *Reading*.

Aldershot (Hants), Stats., L. & S. W. Rly., near the N. camp and Queen's H., and at Aldershot town for the S. camp. Also Stat. S. E. Rly. on Guildford and Farnboro' branch. *Inns*: Royal H.; Queen's H.

It is a town of mushroom growth, sprung up since 1854, when this sandy heath was chosen as the permanent exercise ground for the British army. It consists chiefly of two groups of barracks, N. camp and S. camp, stretching more than 1 m. away from the town, which is nearer to the S. camp. Here are the chief buildings, the cavalry barracks, the *Ch.* (All Saints), a modern red-brick building, and the *Royal Pavilion*, occupied by the Queen for a few hours during reviews. The drill exercises and manœuvres of the troops take place daily in the *Long Valley* and Fox Hills, extending about 2 m. N. from a steep hill (600 ft.) with some ancient entrenchments known as *Cæsar's camp*. On this eminence stands the equestrian bronze *Statue of the Duke of Wellington*, by Wyatt, removed from the Arch at Hyde Park Corner. From this point the best view of the troops can be obtained on a field day.

ALDWORTH, see *Thames*.

Alford (Lincoln.), Stat., G. N. Rly., 1 hr. from Boston. *Inns*: White Horse; Windmill. The town is 6 m. W. from the North Sea. It has a fine *Ch.* From it the tourist may visit by rail *Mablethorpe* (*Inn*: Book-in-hand H., and good lodging-houses), a small bathing-place, with excellent sands. 2 m. S. is *Sutton-on-Sea*,

another quiet watering-place, Stat., on a branch line from Willoughby, which continues to Mablethorpe; also steam tram to Alford.

ALFOXDEN, see *Bridgwater*.

Alfreton (Derby.), Stat., Mid. Rly. (Erewash Valley branch), 1 m. distant, and 2 m. from Wingfield Stat. on the main line. *Inn*: George. A pretty little town with an interesting Church, containing monuments to family of Morewood and brass to John Ormond, 1507. *Alfreton Hall* (C. Palmer-Morewood, Esq.) has some good pictures.

ALGARKIRK, see *Boston*.

ALLINGTON, see *Maldstone*.

ALLONBY, see *Maryport*.

ALMONDBURY, see *Huddersfield*.

ALNMOUTH, see *Warkworth*.

Alnwick (Northumb.), Junct. Stat., N. E. Rly., midway between Newcastle and Berwick. Rly. to Coldstream by Wooller. *Inns*: *White Swan—a key of the park is kept there for use of visitors. On leaving the station, the town is entered under *Bondgate*, the only one remaining of the four ancient gates of the town; further l. is *Pottergate Tower* (1768), on site of old gateway of same name. In modern *Ch. of St. Paul*, in upper part of town, is very beautiful E. window representing St. Paul preaching at Antioch; and in N. aisle is immense altar-tomb of the 3rd Duke of Northumberland. The old parish *Ch. of St. Michael* in lower town is a fine Perp. building; at S.E. angle is quaint beacon turret, coeval with the ch., placed there as a look-out against the Scotch; in the interior the pillars, with rich rope-mouldings, are remarkable; at E. end of ch. are three monumental effigies, and at W. end two curious figures dug up, 1816, in N. aisle; below the ch., in *Walkergate*, are ruins of *St. Mary's Chantry*.

The *Castle* is imposingly situated on S. bank of the Aln, and was formerly the chief border fortress of the north. It is Norm. in plan, but most of the present buildings are of the 14th or 15th cent. It is entered from the town by a *Gateway*

preceded by a perfect *Barbican* (both c. 1350), which are surmounted by stone figures to give the idea of the walls being manned; this gateway gives entrance to the *Outer Ward* or *Ballium*. Passing through the deep Norm. gateway (c. 1143), and on rt. is the *Keep* of 7 towers, forming a polygon with a court-yard in the centre; the tower rt. of the entrance, built c. 1350, contains the prison with its old bolts and rings; in centre of floor is an opening to the dungeon; the two semi-octagonal towers which flank the gateway were built by Henry, 2nd Lord Percy (c. 1350); rt. is the *Draw-well*, above which is figure of St. James blessing the waters. The castle was first modernised in 1750–1766, by Hugh, 1st Duke of Northumberland. In 1854 the Prudhoe tower was built, and the interior altered in the Italian palatial style; the Grand Entrance to the Prudhoe Tower is from a covered drive in the inner court opposite the draw-well; the *Staircase*, 12 ft. wide, is composed of single stones, the walls are faced with coloured marbles, and the ceiling is in the style of the Loggia of the Vatican; this leads to a *Vestibule*, the ceiling of which is decorated with subjects from 'Chevy Chase.' The adjoining rooms are filled with pictures chiefly from the *Camuccini Collection*; on l. is the *Library* with some family portraits, &c., and on rt. the *Saloon*, opens into the *Drawing-room*, which has magnificent carved and coloured ceiling, and frieze by Mantovani; the white marble chimney-piece is from Rome; in the *Dining-room*, which has carved ceiling copied from the Basilica of San Lorenzo at Rome, the walls are surrounded by family portraits; the *Chapel* is of great height, with richly groined ceiling, the pavement and walls are adorned with mediæval mosaics; rt. of the Middle Gate is the entrance to the spacious vaulted *Kitchen*. In the *Middle Ward* is the *Gardener's Tower*, with *Gate*, leading to the gardens; beyond is the *Recorder's Tower*, in which is the interesting

Egyptian Museum; hence a walk leads along the top of the outer wall; a seat in a niche formed by the Ravine Tower is called *Hotspur's Chair*; beyond is the picturesque *Constable's Tower* with gabled turret, in upper storey of which is an *Armoury*; last on the wall is the *Postern Tower*, beneath which is a vault with well-preserved ribbed roof. The upper storey contains the *Museum*, chiefly of *British and Roman Antiquities*. From the terrace below the Postern Tower is a very beautiful view of the park, with the winding *Aln*; the *Gardens* occupy a slope of rising ground to S.E. of the Castle, and have large fountain at their foot.

The *Parks*, open to the public Thursdays and Sundays, and almost always to strangers, well deserve a visit; a drive of about 6 m. will embrace all the chief objects of interest; *William the Lion's Monument*, near the Forest Lodge, marks spot where that king was taken prisoner.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Alnwick, turning l. towards the Deer Park, is a *Celtic Cist* consisting of four rude stones for the sides, with another above and below. A beautiful woodland drive of 3 m. leads from the Forest Lodge to a high craggy terrace overlooking the Vale of Whittingham to the Cheviots; from *Brislee Tower*, close by, is a splendid view. Hence the *Long Drive* leads to *Hulne Abbey* (3 m. from Alnwick), a small Carmelite foundation by Wm. de Vesci, 1240; it is surrounded by battlemented wall, entered by picturesque gateway. N. is the *Ch.*, notable for its length and narrowness and retaining its sedilia and piscina; on S.E. is vestry; W. are the cloisters, E. of which is the Chapter House; the tower on W., built 1489 by Sir Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland, has some fine tapestries from designs by Rubens. In returning, *Alnwick Abbey*, founded 1147, 1 m. from the town, may be visited: the gate-tower remains perfect, beautifully situated on edge of the park near the river, but the whole ground plan of the building is laid bare. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., on hill-top, are remains of Norm. *Chapel*

of *St. Leonard* (12th cent.); near is *King Malcolm's Cross*, whence a green road called the *Denwick Drive* leads by model village of *Denwick* to *Ratsheugh Crag*, whence there is beautiful view over valley of the *Aln* on W., and the sea with its line of castles on E.

Excursions.—(a) 25 min. by rail to *Long Houghton*, where in the *Ch.* of *St. Peter* is a Saxon chancel arch and some early Norm. windows; 1 m. N.E. is the fine Grecian mansion of *Howick* (Earl Grey), containing some interesting pictures. A beautifully wooded dene leads from the house by *Howick Burn* to the sea; there is a walk along coast towards *Dunstanborough* (see *Embleton*); passing l. *Craster Tower*.

(b) To *Chillingham*, &c.; skirting l. *Hulne Park* is reached, at 7 m., the picturesque village of *Edlingham*, below which is *Kin-Mere*, a lake of 10 acres, with excellent pike-fishing; 2 m. further on l. is the modern Elizabethan mansion of *Harehope*; 1 m. further up the Burn, by a path over the hill, is the precipitous cliff called *Corbie Crag*; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is the *Blaw Weary*, a herdsman's house on pile of rocks in moorland scenery resembling the Roman Campagna; 1 m. beyond *Harehope*, nearly under the Camp Hill at *Old Bewick*, is the very interesting *Chapel of the Holy Trinity*, the apse probably Saxon; the Norm. ch. dat. s from about 1110; after falling into complete ruin, it was restored, 1867; on N. of nave is a recumbent figure under a Dec. canopy; a beautiful foliated cross has been partly covered by the porch, which is later. On *Bewick Moor* is the *Cateranes'* (robbers') *Cave*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Bewick is *Chillingham* (see *Wooler*).

(c) To *Rothbury* (see), about 11 m., passing at 5 m. *Edlingham Castle*, picturesquely situated at head of a narrow valley; it has some interesting chimney-pieces, doorways, &c.; the adjacent *Ch.* (Trans.-Norm.) has a tower fortified for protection from the Scotch.

ALRESFORD, see *Winchester*.

ALTHORP PARK, see *Northampton*.

Alton (Staffs.), Stat. N. Staff. Rly. Inns: Shrewsbury Arms; Tal-

bot. A charming little village in a most romantic situation, on one side the deep valley of the Churnet, on the other bank of which is *Alton Towers*, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The gardens and conifer plantations, occupying a steep glen, are charming, both naturally and artificially, and are of great extent, one drive being 5 m. long; 1s. charged for admission. The house (not shown) is a modern Gothic mansion, commenced by the 15th Earl of Shrewsbury (1814), and stands on a fine rocky plateau overlooking the Weaver Hills. The principal points are the eastern tower, the armoury, the octagon, the Talbot gallery (decorated by *Pugin*), the conservatory, the transept gallery, the chapel, and the great dining-hall.

In the village are the ruins of the old baronial castle partly restored by *Pugin*, also the ancient parish *Ch.* dating back to 12th cent., and the modern R. C. *Ch.* of *St. John*.

Excursions. — Adjoining *Ellaston* (*Inn*, Bromley Arms), 4 m. E., is *Calwich Abbey*. In the library are many MSS. of Handel, who played on the organ here. *Ashbourne* (see) is distant 9 m.; also easily accessible by rail, *viâ* Rocester Junet.

Altrincham (Cheshire), Stat. Manchester S. Junet. Rly. *Inns*: Unicorn; Stamford Arms. A clean and cheerful town, in close proximity to the beautiful and salubrious Bowdon Downs and the woods of Dunham Massey. The *Ch.* at *Bowdon* (Stat. 1 m.) is one of the finest in the county. It has been restored three times, and contains interesting monuments and stained glass windows.

Excursions. — The neighbourhood abounds in pleasant walks, such as to (a) *Dunham Massey*, 1 m. (seat of Earl of Stamford and Warrington), the chief beauty of which is the *Park*, famous for its oak trees and avenues of beeches. Outside the park is the beautiful *Church* of Dunham, built by the Earl at a cost of 20,000*l.* Adjoining the park on W. is the pretty village of *Bollington*, on the banks of the *Bollin*. (b) To *Rostherne*, 3 m., crossing the

pretty streams of the *Bollin* and the *Birkin*. The village lies 2 m. W. of Ashley Stat., the latter a good starting point for the valley of the *Bollin*, a stream dear to the Cheshire angler for the size and flavour of its trout. The tourist should by all means visit here the beautiful *Rostherne Mere*, also the pretty little *Ch.*, which overlooks the lake, and contains some interesting and beautiful monuments, especially one by Westmacott to a member of the Egerton family, who was found dead in her bed, aged 21. *Tatton Park* (Lord Egerton) is near the village (gardens open to visitors only at 2 o'clock on Saturdays). From *Rostherne* the visitor can either return to Ashley Stat., or walk to Bowdon, across the Birkin and Bollin valleys—a charming walk; or proceed to *Knutsford*, 4 m. (*Inn*: *Royal George H.), the seat of the county gaol, joining the high road at, 1 m., *Bucklow Hill* (Swan Inn).

ALUM BAY, see *Wight, Isle of*.

ALWINGTON, see *Bideford*.

ALWINTON, see *Rothbury*.

AMBERLEY (Glouc.), see *Minchinhampton*.

Amberley (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. 1 m. E. are the remains of the *Castle* built here by Bp. Rede, temp. Rich. II. It formed a parallelogram, having a square tower at each corner, rising above the walls, and two round towers (S.) flanking the gateway. The N. wall is the most perfect. On this side was the chapel, of which there are still some indications. The present dwelling in the upper or Green Court was built by Bp. Sherborne, 1508. The little *Ch.* of Amberley will be found interesting. It has Norm. and E. E. portions. The S. door is very rich E.E.

Excursions.—(a) *Parham* (Lord de la Zouche), 2 m. E., is an interesting place, but not open to the public. The house is Elizabethan, and stands in a fine old chase, full of the most picturesque scenery. The great interest of Parham, however, lies in the collection of armour, MSS., and early printed books. The various rooms contain portraits of very high interest, and in

the *Gallery*, 158 ft. long, is a series of historical family pictures. At the farther end of the gallery is the chapel, containing some good wood-carving and early stained glass. *Storrington*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Parham, has a good *Inn* (White Horse), which will serve for the tourist's headquarters when exploring the line of the South Downs between Midhurst W. and the Devil's Dyke E.

(b) To *Arundel* (see) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rail. (c) *Bignor* is 3 m. W. (See *Chichester*.)

Ambleside (Westmor.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. The central position of this town, in the vale of the Rothay, is convenient for making short tours in the Lake district. *Inns*: *Salutation II.*; *Queen's II.*; *White Lion*; *Vale View H.*; and *Waterhead H.*, at the top of Lake Windermere, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant from the town. There are also excellent lodging-houses. Omnibuses go frequently to *Waterhead*—whence *Steamers* to *Bowness* and *Lakeside*—also to *Grasmere*, 4 m., and several coaches to *Windermere* (Stat.), 6 m., and *Keswick*, 17 m.; also daily to *Conistoun*, 9 m., and *Patterdale* (Ullswater Lake).

Excursions.—The walks are numerous and of great beauty: (a) To *St. Mary's Ch.* (modern, by G. G. Scott) and back by "the Knoll," where Miss Martineau resided, 1 m. (b) To *Stock Ghyll Foree*, the famed waterfall, a few hundred yards only from the town. (c) Ascend *Wansfell Pike* (about 2 hrs.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. there and back), commanding magnificent views of Windermere, Conistoun, Rydal, Grasmere, and Morecambe Bay. (d) To *Rydal*, 3 m. by Fox How, the retreat of Rev. Dr. Arnold, and Pelter Bridge, which crosses the Rothay—a charming excursion. The *Lakelet* is one of the gems of the district, and should be seen from its W. bank. Visit the Falls in the grounds of *Rydal Hall* (apply to the gardener, who resides opposite the entrance gate of the Hall). *Rydal Mount*, where the poet Wordsworth lived and died, stands a few yards above the ch. The gate is a little above the entrance to Rydal Hall on the l.

(e) Ascent of *Loughrigg Fell*, from either Clappersgate, Fox Gill, or Loughrigg Brow.

(f) To the *Langdales*, a charming drive of about 22 m., passing Clappersgate, 1 m.—notice Brathay Ch. on the opposite bank of the Brathay; *Skelwith Bridge*, 3 m.—here halt at inn and visit with guide *Skelwith Foree*. Leaving the bridge, *Elterwater Tarn* is seen, and 1 m. beyond the road to the rt. leads to Colewith Bridge. Little Langdale village and Tarn are soon reached, and beyond the Tarn (which is uninteresting) the road skirts *Lingmoor Fell*, which separates it from the valley of Great Langdale, and at the base of which, on W. or opposite side of the road, is *Blea Tarn*, 8 m. from Ambleside, the scene of the second book of Wordsworth's 'Excursion.' The seclusion of this vale is complete. There is still "One bare dwelling: one abode, no more." $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond, N., is *Dungeon Ghyll* (good *Inn*), and 1 m. higher up the valley *Millbeck* (*Inn*: New Dungeon Ghyll H.). $\frac{1}{4}$ m. behind the hotel is the *Fall*, 70 ft. high. From this point the ascent of *Langdale Pikes* may be made in 2 hours, keeping the Dungeon Ghyll stream on rt. On l. rises Pike o' Stickle, 2323 ft.; on rt. Harrison's Stickle, 2400 ft.

(g) To *Patterdale* (see), by Kirkstone Pass, 3 m., thence 7 m. to Ullswater Hotel, on margin of Lake.

Amersham (Bucks). *Inns*: Griffin; Crown. Pleasantly situated in a valley 26 m. from London (nearest stat., Chesham, Metropolitan Extension Rly., 3 m.). The chief seat of beechwood-chair industry. The *Ch.*, chiefly Perp., has a groined porch and fine E. window, and has many monuments to the Drakes and others. Close to the ch.-yd. is a piece of waste land, where several Lollards were burnt.

Excursions.—(a) *Shardeloes*, 1 m., is the seat of the Drake family—a modern mansion in a beautiful park.

(b) To *Coleshill*, 1 m. S., the birth-place of the poet Waller (see Waller's Oak); thence to *Chalfont St. Giles*, 3 m., where notice the cottage in which

Milton resided during the plague of London, and wrote part of "Paradise Lost." The cottage has been purchased by the town, and is open to visitors. (c) To *Chesham*, 3 m. N. (*Inns*: Crown; George), is a most picturesque walk in the valley of the Chess—a famous trout stream—by *Latimer* (the seat of Lord Chesham), an Elizabethan house, finely situated. (d) To *Chenies* (see), the burial-place of the Russells.

AMESBURY, see *Salisbury*.

Amlwch (Anglesey), Stat., Anglesey Central Rly. 13 m. from Gaerwen Junc. on L. & N.W. Rly. A steamer calls occasionally from Liverpool and Holyhead. *Inns*: Castle; Dinorben Arms. A busy seaport; a harbour has been excavated in the solid rock, for use of the vessels engaged in the copper export; a break-water has also been added. There is a modern eh. built by the Mining Companies, and an excellent library and reading-room. The neighbouring coast is very picturesque, and at 1 m. distant is the little watering-place of *Bull Bay*. A good hotel and bathing-establishment have been erected, and the pure air and fine sands attract visitors.

Excursions—(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is the *Parys Mountain*, the highest hill in Anglesey, riddled and quarried by the works of the *Copper Mines*, once the most productive in Britain. (b) To *Llanellian*, 2 m. E. Adjoining the eh. by a passage from the chancel is a small chapel, called the "Myvyr," or a place of meditation, in which is an old wooden altar fixed to the wall. (c) A walk affording beautiful coast views, and abounding in unusual number of early stones and cromlechs, may be made to *Cemaes*, about 4 m. W.; about 1 m. N. of which is *Llanbadrig Ch.* (said to have been founded by St. Patrick), on precipitous cliff overlooking sea; about 2 m. S. to *Llanfechell*, a little village formerly important from quarrying of a marble, resembling "verd antique," in its vicinity. Observe defensive character of *Ch.*, with its rude Norman font. (d) To *Moelfre Bay*, the spot where

the "Royal Charter" was wrecked, a drive of 9 m., or by boat passing Point Lynas Lighthouse.

AMPORT, see *Andover*.

Ampthill (Beds), Stat., Midl. Rly. Also a stat. (Millbrook) on L. & N. W. Rly., but nearly 3 m. from the town. *Inns*: White Hart H.; King's Arms. An old-fashioned market-town.

The ruins of the *Old House of Houghton*, built by Inigo Jones, about 1620, for Philip E. of Montgomery, son of "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," are interesting. They are reached by a path close below the eh. The plan is a parallelogram, with square towers, rising above the roofs, at the corners. The situation is one of great beauty; a long avenue stretches away from the N. front, and the ground slopes rapidly toward the plain of the Ouse.

Turning W. from the ruins, a path should be followed along the N. edge of the rising ground. It opens into the public road from Ampthill to Bedford, which separates Houghton Park from the Park of Ampthill. The latter is not large, but is famous for its oaks, and the ground is varied and picturesque. *Ampthill House* (Lady Ampthill) stands low, but is large and somewhat imposing. It was built in 1694, by the first Lord Ashburnham; and in 1818 descended to Lord Holland. In the grounds is a very fine avenue of lime-trees. Following the principal drive, the site of the old *Castle of Ampthill*, the residence of Q. Catherine of Arragon from 1531–3, will be seen, marked by a cross, erected by Lord Ossory in 1773, with inscription by Horace Walpole.

Excursions.—(a) About 3 m. N.E. of the stat. is the village of *Houghton Conquest*. The *Ch.*, restored by Scott 1870, is chiefly Perp., and contains carved stalls, a rood screen, some brasses, and remains of a fresco of St. Christopher. (b) *Haynes* or *Hawnes Park*, about 4 m., is of 800 acres, abounding in fine trees. The house contains much to interest the artist and historian. A pleasant walk through the park leads to the *Ch.*, a small Early Dec. building,

entirely restored since 1850. There is a beautiful mortuary chapel of the Thynne family, designed by *Scott*. (c) About 5 m. are *Fletton Ch.*, containing fine monuments of the De Grey family, and the beautiful park and mansion of *West*.

Amwell, Great (Herts), 1 m. from St. Margaret's Stat., G. E. Rly., is one of the prettiest villages in Hertfordshire. It stands on the rt. bank of the Lea, but separated from it by the Lea Navigation, the G. E. Rly., and the New River, which here run side by side. The *Ch.* of St. John Baptist, with Norm. chancel, contains a list of all the vicars from 1350. Two almshouses have been erected to commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen.

From the bridge a path leads to the picturesque ch.-yd., which affords from many points fine views across the valley of the Lea, and over Ware Park, though still finer are obtained from the higher part of the hill.

The residence, *Amwell House*, of John Scott, the Quaker poet, is at *Amwell End*, close to Ware. It is a large, comfortable, 18th-cent. red-brick building. Visitors are admitted on payment of 6d. each to the famous grotto, constructed by Scott, which is perhaps the best preserved specimen of its class remaining. It is excavated in the side of a chalk hill, and comprises 7 chambers, connected by subterraneous passages, and very skilfully and ingeniously inlaid with flints, shells, spar, and fossils.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S., by *Hertford Heath*, is *Haileybury College*, erected 1806 for the E. India Company, and now a proprietary college.

ANCASTER, see *Sleaford*.

ADMASTON SPA, see *Wellington* (Salop).

Andover (Hants), Junct. Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. (main line), nearly 1 m. from the town; also stat. in the town, on the branch for Romsey and Southampton. *Inns*: Star and Garter; White Hart. The town and valley are well seen from *Bury Hill*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., crested with an ancient camp of unusual size and importance. Notice

the great depth of the fosse. A wide view is obtained N. of borders of Berks and Wilts; N.E., hills about Highclere, Egbury, and Beacon Hill; due W. is seen the remarkable entrenchment on *Quarley Hill*; and S. (marked by a clump of firs), is the great camp of *Danebury*.

Excursion.—3 m. W. is *Weyhill*, famous for its ancient fair, for the sale chiefly of sheep and hops, commencing annually 10th October. 2 m. beyond is *Thruxton Ch.*, in which are some interesting monuments, and a very fine brass to Sir John Lisle, especially worthy of notice. A field-path leads to *Anport*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., seat of the Marq. of Winchester. In the *Ch.* (St. Mary), built by Dr. Goddard, head master of Winchester Coll., notice the arches supporting the central tower; the flamboyant tracery of the chancel side windows; also two fine monuments (17th cent.) to A. Kemis and G. Venables, benefactors to the town and neighbourhood. In the town notice the remarkably fine Norm. doorway in High-st., a relic of the old ch.

ANSTIS COVE, see *Torquay*.

APETHORPE, see *Oundle*.

Appleby (Westmor.), Stat., Midl. Rly.; N. E. Rly., Eden Valley branch. *Inns*: **Tufton Arms; King's Head. Is beautifully situated on both sides of the Eden. The principal object of interest is the *Castle*, on the heights shrouded by trees, the first mention of which occurs in 1088, and now the property of Lord Hothfield. It was one of the principal residences of Ann, Dowager-Countess of Pembroke, who repaired and partially rebuilt it after it was almost entirely demolished by Cromwell. The Great Keep (Norm.), or Cæsar's Tower (80 ft. high), is seen on entering the lodge gates. The mansion contains some pictures of historical interest, including one of the celebrated Countess of Pembroke. The *Ch.* (restd.) is in the Perp. style of 14th cent. Observe ancient piscina and fine altar tombs of the Countess of Pembroke and her mother. *Excursions*—2 m. from *Musgrave Stat.*

(N. E. Rly.) is *Brough (Inn : Castle)*. A great horse and cattle fair is held annually, on 30th Sept. and 1st Oct., on a hill 2 m. from the town, which is pleasantly situated under the Hellbeck Fells. The *Castle*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, is a grand ruin; the walls of the Great Keep are almost perfect. This was also the occasional residence of the Countess of Pembroke. In the *Ch.*, erected 1513, are some carved oak pews. The stone pulpit bears date 1624. At *Kirkby-Stephen*, Stat., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Musgrave (*Inns : *King's Head ; Black Bull*), there is excellent trout fishing in the river Eden. The *Ch.*—a very old one—is well worth a visit. 2 m. S. is *Wharton Hall*, the patrimonial seat of the accomplished and profligate Philip Duke of Wharton (1539). The remains of other castles worth visiting are *Lammerside*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and *Pendragon*, 3 m. from Wharton Hall, both finely situated.

APPLEDORE (Devon), see *Bideford*.

APPLEDORE (Kent), see *Rye*.

ARBOR LOW, see *Rowsley*.

ARLESEY, see *Biggleswade*.

Armitage (Staffs.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Lichfield*, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Stafford*. The *Ch.*, overlooking the Trent, has a good Norm. doorway with grotesque faces. On opposite bank is the *Ch. of Mavesyn Ridware*, with monuments to Sir Robert Malvoisin and to the Chadwicks.

Excursion.—3 m. W. to *Beaulesert* (Marq. of Anglesey), one of the most broken and picturesque parks in the kingdom. On the Castle Hill is a large British camp. On the return to the stat. the archaeologist should make a detour of about 3 m., to the churches at *Furwell* and *Longdon*.

Arnside (Lanes.), Stat. on Furness Rly. A pretty sheltered village overlooking Morecambe Bay. Two hotels, besides lodging-houses: also small pier. *Arnside Knot* (522 ft.) is on l. with *Arnside Tower*, a border stronghold, both commanding fine views. The district possesses much interest for the geologist and botanist. The bathing and boating are both good. *Grange* (see) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., on the opposite side of Kent estuary.

ARRETON, see *Wight, Isle of*.

ARTINGTON, see *Leeds*.

ARTHOG, see *Barmouth*.

Arundel (Sussex). Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: **Bridge H.*; **Norfolk Arms*. The town is built in three terraces connected on the E. by *High St.*, and intersected by 2 or 3 smaller streets, mounting upward from the river Arun to the *Castle* (Duke of Norfolk), which is invested with more than ordinary interest, from its history, its striking position, and its owners, Fitzalans and Howards. The inhabited portion contains interesting family portraits, but is never shown. The *Keep* is open to the public on Mondays and Fridays, with cards of admission procured at the Norfolk Arms. Visitors to the keep must proceed to the principal entrance lodge at the top of the town. The ramparts are gained by a winding staircase, and from them a good notion may be obtained of the strength and position of the castle. The views stretch away on all sides and amply repay the trouble of climbing.

The great *Park*, with *Horne's* tower, a belvedere, is always accessible. The scenery, as well as that of the adjoining Downs, is full of beauty and deserves exploration. A gate opens into it a short distance beyond the dairy, and close to Swanbourne lake.

The *Parish Church* of St. Nicholas, date 1380, would be scarcely less interesting than the castle, which it closely adjoins, with its superb Arundel tombs, but unfortunately the public is no longer admitted to see them. A brick wall built by the D. of Norfolk shuts off the E. end from the rest of the Ch. It was the chapel of a college founded "for a Master and 12 Canons," and belongs to the Duke. There are five interesting Gothic monuments of Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel; many Howards are also buried here. N. of the college chapel is the Lady chapel. Adjoining the ch.-yd. are some remains of the college buildings, originally a quadrangle. The principal gateway, at the S.E. angle, remains.

The *Parish Ch.* is surpassed in size and grandeur of design by the modern

Rom. Catholic Ch., erected for the Duke of Norfolk in the Dec. Gothic style by Mr. Hansom, inventor of the Hansom cab, at a cost of 100,000*l.* It well deserves a visit—proportions, sculpture, organ, &c., all good. At the foot of the town are the fragments of the *Maison Dieu*, founded for 20 poor men by the builder of the church and college.

Asaph, St.—See ST. ASAPH.

Ascot and Sunninghill (Berks), Stat., L. & S.W. Rly., 29 m. from Waterloo. *Inn*: Station H. The *Racecourse*, very near the stat., is nearly 2 m. in circuit; it was laid out by William, D. of Cumberland. The races take place early in June.

Ascot Heath (*Inn*: Ascot H.) contains many handsome modern residences, a Ch. in E. E. style, the Royal Kennels, some training establishments, and the extensive nursery of Messrs. Standish. To the S.W. are the *Swinley Woods*, containing many ferny glades and fine old oaks. *Swinley Puddocks* are a preserve of deer for Windsor Great Park.

2 m. nearer London, and between Ascot and Virginia Water Stats., is *Sunningdale* (Stat.), which abounds in beautiful scenery. 1 m. W. is *Sunninghill*, where there is a small inn (Wells H.), once very celebrated for the two chalybeate springs, which still remain in its old-fashioned garden. In the Vicarage garden are three trees, planted by Burke, Chesterfield, and Bolingbroke respectively. At Sunninghill, Walter Scott visited Canning's friend George Ellis, and "Mr. and Mrs. Ellis heard the first two or three cantos of the unpublished 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' under an old oak in Windsor Forest." A very little distance N.W. is *Binfield*, the early home of Pope. The Ch. (almost rebuilt) has a handsome carved oak pulpit and a curious hour-glass stand. 1½ m. from the ch. is a grove of beech trees, a very favourite resort of the poet.

Ashbourne (properly Ashburne) (Derby.), Stat., N. Staff. Rly.; 13 m. from Derby. *Inn*: Green Man. A very prettily-situated town on the

Hemuoro or Scholebrooke and close to the Dove. It is a most convenient centre for exploring *Dovedale* (see) and the neighbourhood. The Ch., built in 13th cent. E. E., with later additions, is cruciform, with nave, S. aisle, and double N. & S. transepts. The chancel was restored 1878 and the rest 1882. From the centre rises a tower and graceful octagonal spire 212 ft. high. In the N.E. transept are *Monuments* of the Cokaynes and Bradburne families, also later memorials of the Boothby family—notice especially the recumbent figure of Penelope, only child of Sir Brooke Boothby, by Banks, R.A. The *Grammar School*, founded 1585 by Sir Thomas Cokayne and others, and the *Almshouses*, 17th and 18th cent., are worthy of notice. *Ashbourne Hall* was the headquarters of "Prince Charlie" during his visit in 1745. Good trout and grayling fishing here. *Osmaston Manor* (Sir A. B. Walker, Bt.), with its magnificent views and woodland scenery, is 2½ m. *Okeover* (H. C. Okeover, Esq.), 2 m., has a good collection of pictures, including "La Perle," by Raphael, a good replica of the picture at Madrid. *Tissington*, 4 m. N. of Ashbourne, is noted for its annual festival on Holy Thursday, when the five wells are beautifully decorated with flowers, and service celebrated at the church and at the wells. The Ch. (Norm.), with additions 1854, contains several monuments to the Fitz-Herbert family.

ASHBURNHAM PLACE, see *Mayfield*.

ASHBURTON, see *Dartmoor*.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Leics.), Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inns*: *Royal H.; Queen's. It is an old and interesting town, with one of the finest streets in the county, standing in the midst of a coal-field. In the grounds of the Manor House are the ruins of the *Castle*, the locale of 'Ivanhoe.' It was built by Lord Hastings, chamberlain to Edw. IV. The principal parts are the tower, to the E. of which is the courtyard, the roofless chapel, the great hall, and the kitchen tower. There is a triangular building, called the Mount House. The Ch. (Perp.) has been restored and

enlarged under the auspices of the vicar (Rev. J. Denton). It contains eight painted windows, carved pulpit, font and *Monuments* to Lady Catherine Hastings, 16th cent.; grand altar tomb 2nd E. of Huntingdon and his wife, 1561; a pilgrim, of 15th cent.; and a bust of Mrs. Margery Wright, 1623, very quaint. See also the finger *pillory*, for those who were disorderly in church. Close to the Royal H. are the *Ivanhoe Baths*, supplied from the Moira mines, 3 m. off, with water of high repute for scrofula, dyspepsia, &c. The scene of the tournament in 'Ivanhoe' is a plain 1 m. N. of the town.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. E. to *Coleorton Hall* (Sir G. Beaumont, Bt.). The house contains good paintings (not shown), but the *gardens* are open between 10 and 5 o'clock, on Monday and Thursday. Application must be made to the head gardener. There are memorials to Beaumont, the dramatist, and to Sir J. Reynolds; the view from the terrace extends to Belvoir Castle, 30 miles. (b) The tourist is recommended to drive between Ashby and *Leicester* (18 m.), passing, after crossing Coleorton Moor, *Whitwick*, 5½ m., where coal is reached through shafts sunk in new red sandstone, with a remarkable bed of whinstone intervening between them. The *Ch.* (restd.) is a fine building of various dates. Observe mutilated figure on altar-tomb, said to be in memory of Sir J. Talbot, a man of gigantic stature. 1½ m. N., on Loughboro' road, is *Grace Dieu Manor* (A. L. Phillipp de Lisle, Esq.). The R. C. chapel contains 2 beautiful stained glass windows. The scanty but picturesque ruins of the old Nunnery, founded 1236-42, by Lady Roesia de Verdon, and suppressed 1539, are a short distance from the mansion. Here Beaumont, the colleague of Fletcher, was born, 1586. In the *Ch.* at *Belton*, 2 m. N., is the tomb and recumbent effigy of the Lady Roesia. 1 m. E. of Whitwick is the *Abbey of Mount St. Bernard* (see *Bardon Hill*). 1 m. E. of the monastery is Oaks Chapel, commonly known as Waterloo Church. Returning to main road, at 5½ m. from

Whitwick, is the site of the famous *Copt Oak* (now marked by a plain modern ch.), where the Forest Courts were held. 1 m. E., away from the high road, are the very picturesque remains of *Ulverscroft Priory* (see *Leicester*). 3½ m. N. is *Staunton Harold* (Earl Ferrers) by Iuigo Jones, which has a beautifully painted ceiling in the ball-room. The *Ch.* has wrought-iron gates between the chancel and nave, and is remarkable as one of the very few built in the days of the Commonwealth. Notice interior of, and inscription on, the tower; also carved panelling and military relics in the church.

Ashford (Derby.), 1 m. from Longstone Stat., Mid. Rly., and 1½ m. from Bakewell, on the Buxton Road. *Inns*: Devonshire Arms, Bull's Head. It is a very pretty village, celebrated for its *marble works*. Over the inner door of the porch of the *Ch.* is an effigy of a wolf and wild boar, with an inscription, and suspended from the roof of the N. aisle are five funeral garlands, two of which are more than 200 years old. *Ashford Hall* is a seat of the Cavendish family.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. on Tideswell road, where there is a superb and sudden view into Monsal Dale and Cressbrook Dale, the Wye flowing in a deep ravine under Pin Cop and Brushfield Hough. (b) From Monsal Dale, walk to village of *Tuddington* (6 m. from Bakewell), which overlooks a fine reach of Vale of Wye.

Ashford (Kent), Junct. Stat. S. E. Rly., 54 m. from London. *Inn*: Saracen's Head. A thriving town and great Rly. Dépôt. In the Parish *Ch.* is the burial chapel of the Smythes (Ld. Strangford), with monuments. According to Shakespeare, Jack Cade was born here. 2½ m. N.W. is *Godington*, a well-preserved red brick Tudor mansion (Rob. Hay Murray, Esq.).

ASHRIDGE PARK, see *Berkhamstead*.

ASHOPTON, see *Hathersage* and *Sheffield*.

Ashton - under - Lyne (Lancs.) 3 Stats., L. & N. W.; Midl.; and Manch. & Sheff. Rlys. (Park Pa-

rade); Lanc. & York. Rly. (Charlestown); Oldham Branch (Oldham-road). *Inn*: Old Boar's Head. It is one of the busiest as well as one of the oldest Lancashire towns (pop. 43,490), having been the manor of the Assheton family since Edw. III., now belonging to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. Several curious customs have descended to the present day, such as "riding the black lad" on Easter Monday, in commemoration of Sir Ralph Assheton, who was a noted tyrant. In the *Ch.*, which has been much altered and modernised, are effigies of the Assheton family, some tabernacle work, and old stained glass. Near the *ch.* is the *Old Hall* (Countess of Stamford and Warrington), formerly the baronial residence of the Asshetons. It has been partially restored. Adjoining it is a stone building called the *Dungeon*, flanked on the E. and W. by towers, and having a conical roof. The *Gallows Meadow*, where the lords hung refractory vassals, is now occupied by the goods-yard of the Rly. Cotton spinning is the principal trade of Ashton; and the visitor should see the Library and Baths, erected by the owners of the Oxford Mills. Stamford Park, given to the towns of Ashton and Staleybridge by Lord Stamford, contains a Museum. 1 m. from Ashton, on the Motton road, is *Staleybridge*, a busy cotton town (*Inn*: Castle).

ASHURST, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

ASKRUGG, see *Wensleydale*.

ASPATIA, see *Maryport*.

ASPLEY GUISE, see *Woburn*.

ASTON, see *Birmingham*.

ATCHAM, see *Shrewsbury*.

ATHELNEY, see *Bridgewater*.

ATHERINGTON, see *Torrington*.

Atherstone (Warwick.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Red Lion. A small town extending about 1 m. along Watling-st. It was here that the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Hen. VII., slept the night before the battle of Bosworth, 7 m. N.E. At *Merivale*, 1 m. from the town, are some ruins of an old abbey.

Attleborough (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. Rly., 16 m. from Norwich.

Inn: Royal. This is one of the few places in Norfolk of which the termination (borough, burgh) indicates that the site was at a very early period rendered defensible. The *Ch.* is fine, and well deserves notice, though it has lost its chancel. The nave is lofty, and the simple and well designed open roof should be remarked. At the W. end of the nave is the rich *rood-screen*, removed from its proper place in 1845. Outside the *ch.* remark the N. porch, with its parvise chamber.

AUDLEY END, see *Saffron Walden*.

AVEBURY, see *Marlborough*.

AVETON GIFFARD, see *Kingsbridge*.

AVINGTON, see *Hungerford*.

AWLISCOMBE, see *Honiton*.

Axbridge (Somerset.), Stat., G. W. Rly. (Cheddar Valley Branch). *Inn*: Lamb. A very ancient little town, possessing a corporation till 1886, and holding charters renewed by different kings from Edward the Confessor to James I. (now lost). It is the central depôt for the agricultural produce of the Cheddar Valley. (See *Cheddar*.) The *Ch.*, 15th cent., erected on the site of an earlier building, is a large handsome cruciform edifice, with good tower and pierced parapets. A curious stucco roof, adorned with huge pendants, bears date 1636. The town formerly formed part of the royal chase, and the house is still pointed out where the sovereigns used to reside. 6 m. N. is *Wrington*, celebrated for its fine church tower. John Locke, the philosopher, was born here 1632 in a house adjoining the *ch.-yd.*, in which Hannah More lies buried. She lived at Barley Wood, a pretty cottage built for her in 1800. In the neighbourhood are the bone caverns at Banwell, Hutton, and at Burrington.

AXE EDGE, see *Buxton*.

Axminster (Devon), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. (145 m. from London), for Lyme Regis (5 m.) and Charmouth (see *Lyme Regis*). Omnibuses run daily between the stat. and Lyme Regis and Charmouth. *Inns*: George; Three Cups. The town is seated on an eminence above the river Axe in a very pretty country. Once

celebrated for its carpets, but the manufacture is now removed to Wilton. It probably occupies the site of a British stronghold. The *Minster*, the only interesting object of the town, was founded partly in the time of Athelstane, but the most ancient part existing is a Norm. arch at E. end of S. aisle. See on each side of chancel a painted effigy, 13th cent. *Excursions*: Ford Abbey (see *Chard*), 7 m.; *Ch. of Uplyme*, 4 m. on the road to Lyme Regis, beautifully situated in a laud-locked valley, immediately within the range of cliffs; *Musbury Ch.* and hill, 3 m. S.

AXMOUTH, see *Seaton*.

AYCLIFFE, see *Darlington*.

Aylesbury (Bucks), Stat., L. & N.W. Rly. via Cheddington Junc., and G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; George. This is usually considered the county town of Buckinghamshire, the assizes and quarter sessions being held here. It stands on high ground, an outlying mass of oolite, whilst the *Vale of Aylesbury* owes its fertility to the Kimmeridge clay. A large business is done here in straw-plaiting, and in the sale of ducklings, which are reared and sent to London in enormous numbers. The *Ch. of St. Mary* is a fine E. E. structure (c. 1250), with numerous alterations and additions, and having a beautifully restored chancel and a curious sacristy. The *Jubilee Institute* was founded by Baron Rothschild 1887.

Excursions.—(a) A short 2 m. from the town, on the Thame road, is *Hartwell House* (not shown). The museum formed by the late owner (Dr. Lee, d. 1866) contains a fine collection of local fossils, some Egyptian antiquities, old MSS., &c. Hartwell was the abode (1810-14) of the exiled Louis XVIII. and the Duchess d'Angoulême, the "Child of the Temple." 1½ m. further W. is *Dinton*. Notice curious sculpture in the tympanum of S. doorway of the *Ch.* (b) 6 m. N.W. is *Waddesdon*, seat of Baron Fern. de Rothschild, a wonderful modern creation (1882-5) of wealth and taste. The house, designed by a French architect, occupies a site commanding a wide

view over the vale of Aylesbury, on an area prepared for it by removing quantities of rock and soil, and by planting full-grown forest trees to furnish shelter. The grounds, gardens, shrubberies, rockeries, forcing houses, &c., are all on the grandest scale.

Aylsham (Norfolk), Stats., G. E. and Midl. Rlys. *Inns*: Black Boys, an old hostel in the market-place; Dog. This town stands in a rich, pleasant, and well-wooded country, called the "Garden of Norfolk," about 12 miles from Norwich and Cromer, on the river Bure, which has an artificial navigation from Coltishall to this point. The proportions of the cruciform *Ch.* (restd.) are good. The font and the remains of rood-screen are fine, and the pulpit is Jacobean. The tower contains a peal of 10 bells. The large workhouse of the S. Erpingham Union stands in the parish.

Excursions.—(a) To *Cawston Ch.*, 4 m., a very fine Perp. building, sadly neglected. Built by Mich. de la Pole, E. of Suffolk; it shows transition from Dec. to Perp. A fine Perp. arch opens to the tower, the lowest storey of which forms a gallery, open to the church. Some of the old bench-ends remain, and are very good; its magnificent open roof, one of the finest of its date, is falling to pieces. The patterns painted on the rood-screen deserve notice; also the carved screen across the Tower arch with the legend "God speed the Plow." 2 m. further is *Sall* (pronounced Saul) *Ch.*, standing on high ground, and commanding a wide view, is another fine Norfolk *Ch.*, Perp., sadly neglected. Observe the open wood roof, with bosses, the well-carved stalls and misereres, in the chancel. The font, on which are the 7 sacraments, has a lofty and light cover. Outside, remark the termination of the buttresses, the S. porch, and the lofty tower, with fine W. portal and enriched parapet. The little *Ch. of Booton*, a modern reconstruction by Rev. W. Elwin, is one of the most beautiful in Norfolk, with a carved open roof. (b) In the neighbourhood are many fine *Churches*. 1 m. *Burgh-*

by-Aylsham Ch. has a remarkably original and elegant E. E. chancel: in S. wall 9 lancet windows, together with pointed arcado on detached shafts. On N. wall is a lovely E. E. arch, laid open to view c. 1880. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Erpingham* Ch.: south aisle and tower are E. Perp. and the rest Dec. There is a brass to John of Erpingham. (c) 2 m. *Blickling Hall* (Marq. of Lothian), one of the finest old brick mansions in the country, for the most part built by Chief Justice Hobart in the reign of James I. It is moated, and encloses a double quadrangle. There are numerous projecting oriel windows, and pointed gables, with a central porch in the principal front. The hall and grand staircase of oak arc of large dimensions. The *Library*, a beautiful long room, contains an unusually valuable collection of about 10,000 volumes. The Park, well timbered, with the grounds and gardens, contains 1000 acres, including a sheet of water nearly a mile long, and 400 yards broad. Blickling belonged to the Boleyns, and it is said the Q. Anne B. was born here in an older house. In the Ch. is a marble monument to Marq. of Lothian from a design by Watts.

(d) *Gunton Park* (Lord Suffield), 5 m., is open to the public on Thursdays. The Hall was burnt down in 1882.

AYSGARTH, see *Wensleydale*.

BABBACOMBE, see *Torquay*.

BACTON, see *Walsham, North*.

Bacup (Lancs.)—Stat., L. & Y. Rly. (no good Inn)—is a manufacturing town somewhat noted for its co-operative cotton factories in the heart of the district known as *Rosendale Forest*, the open, breezy moors of which are very pleasant. The pedestrian should walk (no conveyance) to *Burnley* (see), 7 m., passing on hill eloso to Bacup a large earthwork called *The Dikes*, 1810 ft. long, and supposed to have been Danish. At the head of the valley is the source of the *Irwell*.

BADGER, see *Bridgnorth*.

BADMINTON, see *Chipping Sodbury*.

BADSEY, see *Evesham*.

BAGSHOT HEATH, see *Woking (b)*.

Bakewell (Derby.), Stat., Midl.

Rly., *Inn*: Rutland Arms H. A small town, beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the Wye and on slopes of a wooded hill. Excellent fishing for grayling and trout; tickets obtained at the inn. The Ch. has an octagonal tower and spire and Norm. fragment of a nave, which was rebuilt in 1841–52, with details at the W. end, viz., a triple recessed doorway with figures and an arcade with zigzag work. The chancel and S. transept are E.E. There are monuments to Sir J. Vernon, 1477; the Manners family; Sir G. Vernon and his two wives; to his daughter Dorothy and Sir J. Manners, with whom she eloped from Haddon; to Sir G. Manners, their son, 1623; an effigy of Sir T. de W. Wendesley, killed at Shrewsbury 1403; and a mural monument to Sir G. Foljambe and his wife, 1385. There is an interesting collection of ancient stones in the S. porch, and in the ch.-yd. the remains of an old Runic cross.

Excursions.—To *Haddon Hall* 1 m., and *Chatsworth* 4 m. (see both). To the source of the *Lathkill*, in a cavern opposite Parson's Tor, is 5 m.

Bala (Merions.), Stat. G. W. Rly. viâ *Ruabon*. *Inns*: *White Lion H.; Plascoch H.; Bull's Head. The town is situated close to the outlet of the Dee from Bala lake—the largest in Wales—about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The road from the Stat. to the town, passing the outlet of the Dee and sluices of the Ellesmere Canal, commands a view of the whole length of the lake, which is surrounded by sloping, cultivated hills. The marble statue in front of the *Calvinistic Methodist College* is of Rev. Thomas Charles, one of the founders of the B. and F. Bible Society. There are here two *Independent Colleges*. The walk round the lake, viâ *Llanuwchllyn* Ch. and raily. stat., is about 10 m. There is good fishing; the right belongs to Sir W. H. Wynn, Bt., who is liberal in giving permission; boats are kept at the hotels.

Excursions.—(a) To *Dolgelley*, 19 m. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by rly, skirting S. shore of lake); at $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. is *Llan-y-Cil*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which the river *Llŷar*

is crossed at *Glan-y-Llyn*, to rt. of which the Arenig rises up to the height of 2809 ft. The ch. tower on other side of the lake is that of *Llangower*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further, on rt., is *Caer Gai*, supposed to have been a Roman fort; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond, on l., is village of *Llanuwchllyn* (Stat.), (*Inn*: Goat), in Ch. of which is a monument of a knight (1370) who had to protect the judges in their assize journeys. From this point the tourist may diverge by a road on S.W. of the lake, which leads to Dinas Mawddwy (see) and Mallwyd by the mountain pass *Bwlch-y-Groes*, "pass of the Cross," and through the wild heights of the Aran range. From same point may also be easily visited the scanty ruins of *Castell Carn Dochan*, on a hill with good view, lower down is the *Castell Carn Dochan* gold mine. From *Llanuwchllyn* Stat. the rly. gradually ascends valley of the *Dyfrdwy*, which rises near summit of *Aran Benllyn*, and after a tedious ascent, the valley of the *Wnion* is entered, and *Cader Idris* is seen in the distance. 8 m. further, on l., is *Dolserau*, and on rt. *Nannau Park*, the beautiful demesne of J. Vaghan, Esq. 2 m. further is *Dolgelley* (see).

(b) To *Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant*, about 18 m. Crossing the Dee at the end of the lake, and leaving rt. *Castell Gronw*, an ancient British fort, at 2 m. the *Hirnant* is crossed. At 2 m. beyond, near *Pont Caletur*, the road ascends the wild ranges of the *Berwyns*, 4 m. beyond which point it enters on the *Milltirgerig*, "the stony mile;" 4 m. further is reached the beautiful village of *Llangynnog*, in neighbourhood of which are several lead mines. The tourist should not omit to visit from here *Pennant Melangell*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, in the singular Ch. of which is carved woodwork representing the legend of St. Monacella. From *Llangynnog* the road follows rt. bank of the *Tanat*, and passing at 2 m. a picturesque defile, soon after crosses river at *Penybont*, whence it is about 3 m. to *Llanrhaiadr Waterfall*, the highest in Wales.

(c) To *Dinas Mawddwy*, about 16 m.,

through wild and magnificent country. At about 3 m. S. is *Llangower*, on E. shore of *Bala lake*; close by is an erect stone. The road soon after enters valley of the *Twrch*, and passing on rt. *Aran Benllyn* and *Aran Mawddwy*, proceeds by *Llan-y Mawddwy* and valley of the *Dyfi* to *Dinas Mawddwy* (see). (d) By road or rail to *Ffestiniog*, 22 m., passing ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Arenig Stat.*, close to the village of *Rhyd-y-Fen*, where is a small roadside public-house. Immediately overhanging the road is the lofty *Arenig Fach*; 2 m. S. of *Rhyd-y-fen* is *Arenig Fawr* (2809 ft.). The two mountains form one of the finest groups in Wales. From the summit of the latter is a magnificent view of the *Bala* district and hills around. At N.W. foot of this mountain lies *Llyn Arenig Fawr*, a deep pool with fine trout, but very shy. From the inn the tourist may take a mountain road to *Llyn Tryweryn*, or continue, 13 m., to *Ffestiniog*. (e) To *Corwen* (see), by direct road 12 m., or by *Vale of Edeyrnion*, 13 m. passing *Pale* (H. Robertson, Esq., M.P.), where the Queen stayed in 1889.

Bamborough (Northumb.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of *Lucker Stat.*, and 5 m. from *Belford Stat.* (see) on N. E. Rly., and about equidistant from *Berwick* and *Alnwick*. Inns: **Crewe Arms*; *Victoria*; *Castle*. E. of the village is *Bamborough Castle*, splendidly situated on a triangular rock overlooking sea, now a charitable institution, dispensary and surgery. It dates its origin from *Bebba*, wife of the Saxon King *Ida*, 550. The main entrance is a gateway, flanked by two towers. On N. side of the inner bailey is the *Keep*, a massive square tower probably begun temp. *Rufus*; inside is the mouth of the very ancient draw-well, 145 ft. deep in the solid rock; a room on the 1st floor, called the *Court-room*, has some tapestry, portraits and some weapons. On 2nd floor is the library founded by *Archdeacon Sharp*, 1778, containing interesting pamphlets and curiosities; the passages in upper part of the keep are in the thickness of the wall; from the windows is a fine view.

At S.E. angle of the outworks are remains of *St. Peter's Chapel*, discovered 1773; the chancel, 36 ft. long and 20 broad, ends in a semicircular apse.

Rt. of the Castle Garden is the *Ch.* of *St. Aidan*, a fine cruciform edifice, with W. tower opening on the nave and aisle by 3 arches; a monument by *Chantrey* commemorates the Sharp family; the E. E. chancel is surrounded by an arcade of lancet arches, with trefoiled stained-glass windows; there are also 3 sedilia and a cross-legged effigy called Sir Lancelot du Lake; on the N. side hangs the armour of Ferdinando Forster; in S. wall is a remarkable hagio-scope. In the chancel, fitted up with oak stall-work, is a monument erected by Lady Crewe to her brothers; beneath is an E. E. crypt, consisting of 2 chambers, the first highly finished with groined roof; and 2 pointed windows at E. end; on a rude stone shelf are coffins of the Forster family. In ch.-yd. should be noticed the monument to Graco Darling, a reclining figure under a canopy.

Excursions.—A pleasant walk may be taken N.W. of the village, by ascending the wild and rocky *Budle Hills*, whence there is fine view of the castle, with the Farne Islands behind; beyond the hills are *Warnham*, or *Waren*, *Flats*, or *Budle Bay*, running 2½ m. inland. Descending to the shore, the pedestrian may return to the village by the *North Rocks*, along the sandhills, obtaining a splendid view of the castle. 3 m. S.W. of *Bamborough*, near a farm called "*Glouwer o'er him*," are the beautiful *Spindleston Hills*; on hill top are remains both of a Roman and Danish camp. About 3 m. S.W. of the hill is *Twizell House* (P. I. Selby, Esq.), where is a fine ornithological collection, especially rich in the local sea-birds; in the grounds the little river *Waren* flows through a beautiful rocky dene.

The *Farne Islands* may be visited either from *North Sunderland*, about 4 m. S.E. of *Bamborough*, or from *Monkshouse* (halfway between *Bamborough* and N. *Sunderland*), an inn

much frequented by artists and fishermen. To visit all the islands, a pass must be procured at the castle; a boat thither costs 10s., and the boatmen expect to be fed during the day. The excursion should be made only in settled weather, or visitors may be detained on the islands. 1½ m. from the mainland, and separated from it by the *Fairway*, is the largest island, called *House Island*, containing about 16 acres; on the E. it has precipitous basalt cliffs; on W. it is open to the sea; the landing-place is in a small bay on N.E. of the island; close by are a chapel, a tower, and a few scattered gravestones, with a stone coffin. The rude and primitive *Chapel*, probably 700 years old, is said to occupy site of the oratory of *St. Cuthbert*; the interior was fitted up by *Archdeacon Thorp*, 1848. The square building close by it is called *Prior Castell's Tower* (15th cent.); beyond is a chasm in the rock called *St. Cuthbert's Gut*, and further still the *Churn*, through which the sea sometimes spouts up 90 ft. high. There are 2 lighthouses on this island. The plant called "*Witches' Thimbles*" (*Silene maritima*) appears to be the sole living thing which flourishes. Just beyond the *House Island* are the *East* and *West Wide-opens*, and the *Noxes*, which again are separated by *Staple Sound* (1 m. wide) from the *Staples*; the passage is dangerous from the rocks called *Ox Scars*, on N., and the *Crumstone* (inhabited only by seals) on S. The chief of the group, called *Staple Island*, is walled in by basaltic cliffs; the *Pinnacles*, isolated rocks 40 ft. high, and 12 ft. from shore, are covered with sea-birds, for which these islands are famous. The bird-keeper lives on *Brownsman's Island*, where is an old tower. Further N. are the *Warmes*, where the cider-duck chiefly breeds. Most seaward of all the islands, except the sunken rock called *Navestone*, is the *Longstone Rock*, which is only 4 ft. above high-water mark. The tall red lighthouse on it is worth ascending for remarkable view of the islands; it is also interesting as having been the

home of Grace Darling. For excursion to *Holy Island* see *Belford*.

BAMPTON, see *Dulverton*.

BAMPTON-IN-THE-BUSH, see *Witney*.

Banbury (Oxon.), Stat., Gt. W. and L. & N. W. Rlys.; also junct. for Northampton *viâ* Blisworth and Buckingham. *Inns*: Red Lion; White Lion. A clean and well-built town on the Cherwell, containing several good old houses, dating from 1570 to 1648. It is famous for cakes and ale, and for an old *cross*, now replaced by a new one. Attached to the Reindeer Inn is a panelled room, with a stucco ceiling in Renaissance style. At a short distance on the Chipping Norton road is a supposed Roman amphitheatre, known now by the name of the *Bear Garden*.

Excursions.—(a) 2½ m. S.W. is *Broughton Castle* (Lord Saye and Sele), a considerable portion of which dates from 1301 to 1307. The hall, containing interesting portraits; a secret staircase, leading to the chamber in which meetings were held to organise resistance to Chas. I.; the "old Barrack room," where some Parliamentary soldiers were quartered before the battle of Edgehill; and the chapel, are the more interesting portions. The 3 different periods of the castle are the 14th cent. of the De Broughtons, the 15th of the Wykehams, and the 16th of the Fienneses. Close to the gatehouse is the *Ch.*, which contains a fine stone chancel-screen, and an interesting series of tombs. (b) 3 m. N.W. is *Wroxton Abbey* (Lord North), the interior of which contains much beautiful carving brought from Flanders, and many curious portraits. A bed used by Chas. I.; also a bed of Mary Q. of Scots, and a quilt beautifully worked by her, together with many other objects of great interest, may be seen. Half-way between Banbury and Wroxton, a road of 1 m. rt. leads to remains of *Hanwell Castle*. (c) At *Adderbury*, 4 m. S., is a fine *Ch.*, with a richly ornamented sedilia and piscina, and a good brass, date 1460. A very beautiful *Ch.* is at *Bloxham*, 1 m. nearer Banbury. Its spire is 195 ft. in height. The tower (14th

cent.) is very fine. The W. doorway is a rich specimen of Dec., with sculptures representing the Day of Judgment. (d) Another most interesting *Ch.* is at *King's Sutton*, a village 5 m. S.E. of Banbury. Its tower (Early Perp.) is extremely beautiful. It is surmounted by an elegant and lofty spire, having graceful pinnacles and flying buttresses at the angles. (e) 2 m. E. of Banbury stands the interesting *Ch.* (13th cent.) of *Warkworth*. It contains a beautiful altar-tomb of the early part of the 14th cent., of Caen stone, of the most exquisite workmanship. The wood sittings are enriched with some beautiful carvings of the 15th cent. (f) *Compton Winyates* is a charming old house of brick and stones at the foot of a hill. Its gables, chimneys, and towers group admirably for the artist. It belongs to Lord Northampton. (g) 7 m. N. of Banbury is the *Edgehill*, the scene of the drawn battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary troops under the Earl of Essex, 1642, which forms the extreme boundary of the tableland of Oxfordshire. The tourist may obtain from this place a magnificent survey of the great plain of Warwickshire. The views from the Dasset Hills are very striking. *Burton Dasset Ch.* (Trans.-Norm. and E. E.) is worth a visit. ½ m. from it is the *beacon*, a curious 15th-cent. tower, on which a signal fire was lighted after the battle.

Bangor (Caernarv.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 239 m. from London. *Inns*: *George H., near the Menai Bridge and Stat., is 1½ m. from Bangor Stat.; *British, near Stat.; Castle, in High-st. The chief town in N. Wales stands in a hollow descending to Garth Ferry on the Menai Strait. It is the port of shipment for Ld. Penrhyn's slates. The modern town on the heights commands views over the Menai Straits and Bridges. The *Cathedral*, on a slope below High-st. (through which runs old Holyhead-road), though not larger than some parish churches, deserves a visit. It was destroyed by Owen Glendower, 1404. It consists of a nave 114 ft. long, Perp., transepts Dec., and choir 1496, with fine Perp.

windows; the stall-work is modern. The W. tower, built by Bp. Skevyngton 1532, is 60 ft. high; the low central tower, resting on bold reeded piers and arches, was built by Sir G. G. Scott, who restored the ch., 1866-75, with great care, replacing portions of debased Perp. in the original Dec. style. There are 2 old monuments of Bps. in the choir. The *University College for N. Wales*, founded 1883-4, occupies a building once an hotel, and has a charming view over the Straits from its garden. On the steep hill rising behind the High-st. is a Recreation ground, given by Ld. Penrhyn, ascended by zigzag walks, with fine view from the top.

On rt. of High-st. is the *Free Museum*, and in upper part of it the Public News Room.

Excursions—(a) To *Penrhyn Castle* (Lord Penrhyn), 2 m. from Stat. Admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., when the family are from home, and on Tuesdays only when at home. Tickets may be obtained at the principal hotels, 2s. for one person, and 1s. for each additional person; the proceeds are partly devoted to the Infirmary. The building is in Norm. style, the only part of the exterior which claims admiration being the square donjon tower, five storeys high. The extensive park is intersected by the Ogwen; close to the great gateway are the *Ch.* and model village of *Llandegai*. (b) A railway runs to the celebrated *Penrhyn Slate Quarries*, 6 m. beyond, a most interesting sight. The quarrymen and their families reside at *Bethesda*, a populous town. *Inn*: Douglas Arms H.; the landlord has boats for fishing parties on Llyn Ogwen, about 3 m. further up the valley. To reach the lake, the tourist will pass through the beautiful vale of Nant Ffrancon (see *Capel Curig*). (c) 5 m. E. from Bangor, or $\frac{1}{4}$ -hr. by rail, is the very beautiful village of *Aber* (see). (d) By *Pentir* and the little *Ch.* of *Llanddeiniolen*, to the head of the vale of the Cegid, and the fortified post of *Dinas Dinorwig*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see *Llanberis*). (e) To *Menai Bridge*,

2 m., and *Britannia Tubular Bridge*, 3 m. To view the stupendous *Menai Suspension Bridge*, the great work of Telford the engineer, 1819-26, which stretches 579 ft. from pier to pier, 100 ft. above high water, the bank on the Anglesea side should be descended, whence it is easy to approach the piers and pass under the arches. By applying at the bridge-house on same side, admission may also be obtained to see the manner in which the chains pass through the rock and are made fast to it. It is a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from one bridge to the other. (f) The *Britannia Tubular Bridge* (Robt. Stephenson engineer, 1852) is close to the *Menai Bridge Stat.*, and 1 m. from *Suspension Bridge* by road on Anglesea side; it is supported on three towers, one on each side, and the *Britannia tower* in centre, and consists of two enormous tubes placed side by side; the entire length is 1833 ft. (g) The high road to *Caernarvon*, 9 m., commands beautiful views of the *Menai* and *Anglesea*.

Excursions are made by steamers during the summer months—(h) Round the Isle of Anglesey, and (i) To *Bardsey Island*, 3 m. W. of *Aberdaron* (see). Each can be accomplished in a day.

BANGOR ISCOED, see *Ruabon*.

Banstead (Surrey), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly., 15 m. from London. *Inn*: **Woolpack*. A clean and neat village, delightfully situated on the Surrey Downs, at a height of 556 ft. above the sea level. *Banstead Downs* (about 1400 acres) have always been famous for their fine views and pure air. Besides the open downs, there are charming walks on all sides. The vast building on the Downs is a *Lunatic Asylum* for Middlesex, holding 2000 patients. 1 m. E. of the Downs is *Lambert's Oaks*, which gave name to the "Oaks" stakes (established 1779 by the El. of Derby) at Epsom races (see *Epsom*).

BARBOURNE, see *Worcester*.

Bardon Hill (Leices.), Stat. Mid. Rly. ($14\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Leicester and 6 m. from Ashby Stats.). The hill is 1 m. N.E. of the Stat. It is private property, but free access is given twice a week. Although only 852 ft., it com-

mands a wonderful view. Not far off, on the skirts of Charnwood forest, is the Cistercian monastery of *Mount St. Bernard*, by *Pugin* the elder, the first abbey completed by the Roman Catholics in England since the Reformation. Ladies are not admitted to the interior, but can see the museums, the grounds, and the Calvary. Male visitors may see the refectory and dormitories between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. There is also a *Reformatory School* in connection with the monastery. *Inn*: Forest Rock H.

BARDSEY ISLAND, see *Aberdaron*.

BARDWELL, see *Bury St. Edmund's*.

BARFREESTON, see *Canterbury*.

Barmouth (Merions.), Stat., 229 m. from London by L. & N. W. and Cambrian Rlys., another route by G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Corsygedol Arms; Barmouth H.; Lion. A picturesque watering-place, situated under high cliffs at the N. angle of the estuary of the Mawddach. The bathing is excellent, and for magnificent scenery and healthy air the place is not to be surpassed in all Wales. The mouth of the estuary is crossed by the *Railway Bridge*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, with a footway (2d. toll) serving as a promenade, with a most attractive prospect. The road to *Dolgelley* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is partly cut out of the rock, and commands the same glorious view of the estuary of the Mawddach, with Cader Idris and other mountains in the rear. It is one of the most pleasing views in all Wales. A wider survey is obtained from "Panorama Walk," a natural terrace above the road. On the opposite bank of the river is *Cader Idris* (see *Dolgelley*). At its base is *Arthog Stat.* (*Inn*: Arthog Hall H.), which may be reached from Barmouth by crossing the rly. bridge and continuing along the line. Guides may be obtained here for the ascent of Cader Idris.

2 m. N. of Barmouth is the small E. E. 13th cent. *Ch.* of *Llanaber* (restd.); notice particularly the S. doorway. 4 m. further is Corsygedol, the Park and Mansion of Ed. Coulson, Esq., formerly of the Vaughans, containing some good pictures. *Barmouth Junct.* is the tourist's starting-

point for *Harlech Castle* (see), 8 m. N.; *Towyn* (see), $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Aberdovey* (see) and *Machynlleth* (see).

BARNACK, see *Stamford*.

Barnard Castle (Durham), Stat., N.E. Rly. *Inn*: *King's Head, in the Market Place; opposite is the shop where once hung "Master Humphrey's Clock." An omnibus to the Inn; but the pedestrian will find a pleasant walk on high ground across fields and through woods above the Tees down to the Inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. This is a pleasant upland town, with broad streets and stone houses, high above the rocky banks of the Tees, which here divides Durham from Yorks. The walks along the river's bank, through fine woods called the *Flatts*, are the chief attraction. They may be followed for a mile up to two lofty Rly. viaducts. Close to the Market House is *St. Mary's Ch.*, chiefly Perp., but 3 round arches within and the S. door are Norm. It was restored and the tower rebuilt 1870. In N. transept are a rude effigy of Robert de Mortham, Vicar of Gainford, 14th cent., and a font of Tees marble. In the steep street called the Bank, below the Market Cross, a picturesque Tudor house may employ the artist's pencil. The ruined *Castle*, rising from the edge of the precipice above the Tees bridge, encloses a large area within its walls. The present entrance to it is through a yard at the back of the King's Head. The most perfect part is the Keep or Baliol Tower, named from Bernard Baliol, who built it 1112-32; it is cut off from the rest by a high wall and deep moat. It has a flat stone vault, and from an oriel window, carved with the Boar of Richard III., is a fine view over the Tees.

On high ground above the town, visible far and near, rises the *Bowes Museum*, a large, handsome edifice in French Renaissance style, built 1869-79 by the late John Bowes, of Streatham, and his wife Countess of Montalbo. It contains his collections of paintings and other works of art which he generously devoted to the public benefit. The collection of

paintings is miscellaneous, but includes some works worth study: *Murillo*, St. Francis, a boy's head; *Reynolds*, portrait of a lady (? Mrs. Piozzi); *Simon de Vos*, a lady in a black dress; *Dominico Caprioli*, a gentleman in a black dress and cap with open book before him; *Van de Velde*, sea-piece; *Hogarth*, female portrait (? Moll Davis); *Brakenkamp*, an old woman selling vegetables; *Gudin*, coast scene; *Maes*, portrait of an old man; *Vernet*, nymphs bathing; *Hans Schoefelin*, St. Jerome; *Memling*, a Pieta-triptych. Adjoining the museum is the North Eastern Counties School, with accommodation for 300 boarders.

Excursions.—(a) To *Egglesstone Abbey* and *Rokeby*, a walk of 1 m. from Barnard Castle ch.-yd., crossing the Tees by the Abbey Bridge, leads to the picturesque ruins occupying a height close to the bridge at the junction of the Thorsgill with the Tees (see Scott's 'Rokeby'). The ch. dates from the time of Henry II. 3 m. further is *Rokeby* (R. A. Morritt, Esq., J.P.); the house is not shown, but the grounds are always open to the public. The only interest lies in the park, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's poem, the beautiful Greta flowing through it as far as its junction with the Tees, which Turner painted, passing Mortlam square tower. *Greta Bridge* (Inn: Morritt Arms) was a chief posting-house on the great north road in olden times. Close by is *Bowes*, the scene of "Dotheboys Hall" (Dickens). (b) To *Streatlam* and *Raby Castles*, and *Staindrop*. 2 m. N.E. is *Streatlam Castle* (Bowes family), situated in a picturesque park, abounding with deer. 2½ m. N.E. of *Streatlam* is *Staindrop* (Inn: Queen's Arms) celebrated for its *Ch. of St. Mary* (restd. 1849), on the site of one founded temp. Canute. The nave is about 1200; some arches Norm.; the circular columns E. E.; and the upper part of the tower (1360) is of very singular design. On entering, on l. is a magnificent alabaster altar-tomb of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland (d. 1425), and his two wives; at N.W. corner of the ch. is a singular altar-

tomb, and a wooden effigy of Henry, 5th Earl of Westmorland (d. 1563), and his three wives; in the niches are figures of his eight children, and at the foot an inscription; the chancel retains some very beautiful sedilia; N. of the ch.-yd. is a *Mausoleum* of the Cleveland family. Close to the *Ch.* is the entrance to *Raby Castle*, built 1379, the magnificent old seat of the Nevilles, now belonging to Duke of Cleveland. Carriages conveying visitors set down in the great arched hall, supported in centre by eight octagonal pillars. Above this hall is the *Baron's Hall*, containing family portraits and other pictures; in the Octagon Room stands the statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Power. The *Chapel* has two fine paintings by *Murillo*. (c) To *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (10 m.), the *High Force* (16½ m.), and *Caldron Snout* (21 m.) by rail. To *Middleton-in-Teesdale*, where conveyances may be obtained at the Rly. Stat., for the *High Force* and *Langdon Beck* (for *Caldron Snout*), or carriage may be taken whole way from Barnard Castle to the *High Force* inn, 16½ m. Crossing bridge of Barnard Castle, the road turns l. along high ridge of country with fine view of Yorkshire and Westmorland Hills, and at 6 m. l. crosses ancient bridge over the Tees, and ascends through the deep ferny glades of *Egglesstone Hall* (T. Henthinson, Esq.); 4 m. beyond *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (Inns: *Rose and Crown*; *Cross Keys*). The *Ch.*, which was entirely rebuilt 1878, still retains the ancient detached bell-tower. 2 m. further the *Bowles Beck* is crossed by a bridge. At 1 m. further the tourist may turn off l., near the sycamore trees called the *Five Brothers*, across two fields, and through a fir plantation to *Wynesh Bridge*, where a slight suspension bridge crosses a gap in the rock; 3 m. beyond the *Five Brothers* is the *High Force Hotel*, within a short walk of the Falls through the wood opposite. The *High Force* is the finest waterfall (72 ft.) in the E. of England. A carriage may be taken 2 m. beyond the *High Force* to a little Inn at *Langdon Beck*,

whence are two ways for pedestrians to *Caldron Snout*; both are difficult to find, and very fatiguing, and require a guide; in ascending, it is best to clamber along rt. bank of the Tecs, just after passing junction of which with the Maizebeck, the river is seen rushing 123 ft. down a declivity in the basalt, into the curious and extremely wild cataract called *Caldron Snout*. Above, the river is crossed by wooden bridge at point where it emerges from the *Weel*, a ghastly serpent-like lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, backed by Harwood Fell. The return to Langdon may be made across the Fells; but there is no track, and the streams and bogs are frequent.

Darlington by rail is 35 min.; and Durham, 1 hr. 15 min.

Barnet, Chipping, or High Barnet (Herts). Stats., G. N. Rly., New Barnet on main line, and High Barnet on Edgware branch. *Inns*: Red Lion; Old Salisbury Arms. A market town situated on the great North Road, 11 m. from London. The *Great Fair* (cattle and horses) is held annually Sept. 4th to 6th.

The *Battle of Barnet* was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471, between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, commanded respectively by the King, Edward IV., and the King-maker, Warwick, when the latter was slain and his army defeated. The battle-field is believed to have been the heath, now called *Hadley Green*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the town. The site is marked by an obelisk, locally known as *Hadley High Stone*, erected 1740 by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, which originally stood 30 yds. S., close to the *Two Brewers*. It was removed to where it now stands about 1840. Some antiquaries are of opinion that the battle was fought on Gladmore Heath, or Monkey Mead Plain, more to the E. The old church, originally built about 1250 and enlarged in the early part of the 15th century, has recently been restored.

Hadley should be visited] for the sake of the interesting old ch. and the green beyond it—a goodly avenue on one side and a picturesque fragment

of wild wood on the other. A path from the bottom of the wood leads direct to the New Barnet Rly. Stat. The district about the Stat. is known as *New Barnet*.

East Barnet is a pleasant village 2 m. S.E. from Barnet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the New Barnet Stat. *Inn*: The Cat.

Barnsley (Yorks.), Stat. Midl.; M. S. & L.; and Lanc. & Yorks. Rlys. 1 hr. from Leeds and Sheffield; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Wakefield. *Inns*: King's Head; Royal. A busy manufacturing town, one of the chief seats of the linen (damasks, &c.) manufacture. It is also essentially a coal district. *Excursions*.—(a) 2 m. N.E. are remains of *Monk Bretton Priory*, founded 1157. The gate-house (Perp.) is perfect. (b) 3 m. S. W., *Wentworth Castle*, prettily situated, and containing some good portraits. (c) To *Coningsborough Stat.* and *Castle* (see *Doneaster*).

Barnstaple (Devon), Stat; L. & S. W. Rly. (211 m.) *via* Exeter, and G. W. Rly. (205 m.) *via* Taunton. *Inns*: Golden Lion, see old ceiling in room on 1st floor; Fortescuo Arms; King's Arms. Barnstaple, colloquially “Barum,” pop. 12,500, is of great antiquity, and pleasantly situated on river Taw, 8 m. from the sea, and in a rich vale. Athelstan is said to have fortified it. *Queen Anne's Walk* on the town quay is a colonnade, and the *North Walk*, a little lower on the same side, is a pretty Public Garden by the river's side. Good views of the town are to be obtained from *Coddon Hill* (623 ft.), and from the Bideford road. In *Pilton Ch.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., observe the stand for hour-glass affixed to pulpit, and inscription over porch. Barnstaple is the starting point for *Lynton* and *Lynmouth*—a hilly road of 18 m. *Coaches* daily, correspond with the trains.

Excursions.—At *Marwood*, 3 m. N., there is a fine Perp. Ch. with much excellent carved work, also a good E. E. piscina. The *Ch.* of *Swimbridge* (Stat.), $3\frac{3}{4}$ m., contains a beautiful screen (Perp.). To *Bideford* (see); 9 m. by rly. *Instow*

Quay, 6½ m. (see *Bideford*); and *Ilfracombe*, 15 m. by rail, and 11 m. by road. 10 m. E. is *South Molton* (Stat.).—*Inns*: George H.; Star—an ancient town on the Mole. It has a guildhall and a fine ch. *N. Molton*, 3½ m. N.E., has a fine Perp. Ch., with good screen, and oak pulpit. 3 m. on the Barnstaple road is *Castle Hill*, the seat of Earl Fortescue.

BARNWELL, see *Oundle*.

BARRASFORD, see *Hexham*.

Barrow - in - Furness

(Lancs.), Stat., Furness Rly. *Inns*: Imperial, Victoria, and Royal, opposite Stat. (visitors are recommended to stay at *Furness Abbey H.*). This thriving town, which in 1840 was a small fishing village with about 200 inhabitants, has now a population of 47,000. The discovery of vast deposits of pure hæmatite ore led to the construction of the railway, magnificent docks, and the erection of immense iron and steel works. The Hæmatite Steel Company's Works are well worth visiting, and may be seen by permission of the resident managers. There are a large timber trade and extensive shipbuilding yards. There is a statue to Sir James Ramsden, Bart., the first mayor of the town, in Duke-st., and another to Lord Frederick Cavendish—who was murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1882—in Town Hall Square. The magnificent *Docks* are formed by enclosing at each end the channel dividing Barrow island from the main land, thus ingeniously converting it into a huge basin, in which vessels of the largest draught can float at all times of the tide. The outer island, *Walney*, 10 m. long, serves as a natural breakwater.

Excursions.—To *Furness Abbey* (see), 10 min. by train, and to *Ulverston*, ½ hr. *Piel Island*, 2 m. S., can be reached in a few min. by boat from Piel, which is in direct rly. communication with Barrow. The Castle, called the *Pile of Fouldry*, was once a very strong fortress, but the inroads of the sea have made it a mere shell.

Steamers run daily throughout the year to Belfast, and in the summer

to Fleetwood and Douglas (Isle of Man).

Barrow-on-Soar (Leices.), Stat., Mid. Rly. Pleasantly situated on E. bank of river Soar, and celebrated for its lias *Quarries* and its fossils. On the other side of the rly. 1 m. S.W., are the village and hall of *Quorndon*, where are also the kennels of the famous Quorn Hunt.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, see *Hull*.

BARTON-SEAGRAVE, see *Kettering*.

Basingstoke (Hants), June.

Stat. 47 m. from London by L. & S. W. Rly., and 51½ by G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Red Lion H., in London-st. A town of 6,700 inhab. On rt. of stat. are the ruins of the Perp. *Chapel* of the *Holy Trinity*, built in 1520 by Ld. Sandys as an adjunct to the chapel of the Holy Ghost (13th cent.), of which also some remains exist. A free school on the Andover Road is maintained from the revenues of the Guild of the Holy Ghost founded by Lord Sandys and Bp. Fox. In the handsome *Parish Ch.*, Perp., is a memorial pulpit to Bp. Wilberforce; also some modern painted windows, and one filled with glass from the Holy Ghost chapel. 1½ m. N.E. are the scant remains of old *Basing House*, formerly the seat of the Pawlets, and one of the finest mansions in the kingdom. In the Civil War it was garrisoned for King Charles, and was besieged by the Parliamentarians four times, and was finally captured by Cromwell himself in 1645. The building was razed to the ground, and even the ruins carted away; a brick gatehouse and walls, covered with ivy, mounds, and terraces concealed by brushwood, alone remain. In the *Ch.* at Basing are monuments to the Pawlets and Dukes of Bolton. 6 m. N. is Strathfieldsaye, seat of the Duke of Wellington.

BASINGWERK ABBEY, see *Holywell*.

BASLOW, see *Sheffield*.

BASSENTHWAITE LAKE, see *Keswick*.

BATCOMBE, see *Bruton*.

Bath (Somerset.). Stats. (a) Gt. W. Rly. (106¾ m. from Paddington) near the Avon; (b) Midl., Stat. in Charles-st., ¼ m. from Milsom-

st. *Inns*: **Grand Pump Room H. —opposite the Public Baths and 5 minutes' walk from either Stats.; sumptuous Baths in the house; York H., in a more airy site; White Lion; Castle; Royal, adjoining G. W. Stat. Pop. 54,000. This city is situated in the beautiful Valley of the Avon, and on the sides of surrounding hills. The buildings, many of them very handsome, owe much of their dignity to the white great-oolite called "Bath Stone," of which they are built. The Abbey and the busiest streets lie in the valley, while above, on the Northern slope, rise terraces and crescents, tier upon tier, to a height of nearly 800 ft., the Royal and Lansdown Crescents being the most conspicuous. Bath became thus distinguished for its architecture and popular as a fashionable resort in the 17th cent., from the deserved repute of its waters, and through the genius of two men, Wood the Architect, and Beau Nash the Master of the Ceremonies. A true picture of the society of the period will be found in Anstey's Bath Guide, copied and elaborated by Smollett in the humorous pages of 'Humphry Clinker.' Within the last few years there has been a marked revival of its former prosperity and repute of its waters, as shown by the great increase in the number of visitors. Milson-st. contains some of the best shops, and is the fashionable resort and promenade. The chief sights are the *Abbey*, the *Pump Room* and *Baths*, Roman and modern, close to it. A good view of the city may be obtained by walking up to *Camden-crescent* and *Lansdown-crescent*. Descend through the *Royal-crescent*, *Circus*, *Victoria Park, N.*, and *Queen's-square*. The finest view, however, is from *Beechen Cliff*, the steep eminence overhanging the rly. on the S., 400 ft. above the Avon.

The *Abbey Church*, at the S. extremity of High-st., is a late specimen of Perp. Gothic, commenced 1499 by Prior Birde and Bp. Oliver King. It was restored by *Scott*, 1874, at a cost of £35,000, chiefly by the munificence of the rector, Rev. Preb. Kemble. The plan of

the Ch. is a simple cross, with a tower at the intersection, and transepts of very slight projection. The W. front has a magnificent window of seven lights, flanked by turrets carved with ladders, and angels ascending and descending. The story goes that Bp. Oliver King was favoured with a repetition of Jacob's dream, and that the appearance of a king's crown at the top, and an olive at the foot of the ladder, applied so closely to himself that he regarded it as a call to him to rebuild the church. The tower, 162 ft. high, is of good composition, flanked by octagonal turrets. The Ch. is 210 ft. long, and its stone-vaulted, fan-tracery roof, (rest'd. 1880,) is 78 ft. high. S. of chancel see the rich Perp. chantry of Prior Bird. The walls are crowded with monuments, among them those of Beau Nash; Quin, the actor (epitaph by Garriek); Malthus (Population); Sibthorp, the botanist, by *Flaxman*; Waller, the Parliamentary General.

The best and handsomest modern ecclesiastical building is the *Roman Catholic Ch.* on the S. Parade.

The *Pump Room*, close to the Abbey, is a classical structure, with a Corinthian portico, 1796, bearing on its front the motto from Pindar—ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΤΑΝΡ—"Water the best." The interior is a spacious saloon, 60 ft. in length by 34 ft. in height. A band plays daily during the season. Here is a marble statue of *Beau Nash*, and another of the fabled British King Bladud, who discovered the medical properties of the water by their curing his pigs of scrofula. The water tumbles continually into a Serpentine Vase for drinking, and 2d. is charged for a glass.

Adjoining the Pump Room, with an entrance also in Stall-st., are *The Baths*, par excellence, belonging to the Corporation and managed by them. They were rebuilt on the actual Roman foundations, and New Mineral baths were opened in 1889. They include douche, vapour and other baths, as well as the old *King's Bath*, open to the sky, in which ladies and gentlemen bathed together in the olden time.

Other excellent baths are in the Graud Pump Room Hotel, the Royal Private Baths, both 1st class, and the Cross and Tepid Baths, for the use of the poorer classes—for whose benefit the General Hospital is provided. All these buildings are within 5 minutes' walk of the Pump Room.

The mineral springs—120° Fahrenheit—the hottest in Great Britain, are elalybeate, holding lime and carbonic acid, and rise at a junction of the lias with the upper-oolite. They were much esteemed by the Romans, who fixed here their colony, *Aquæ Solis*. The healing qualities of the waters in cases of rheumatism, liver complaints, and gout, cause them to be greatly resorted to at the present day, after a period of some 50 years' comparative neglect. They are used for drinking and bathing, but not without the advice of a physician, as they are powerful, and may be detrimental. The modern Baths are fitted up with all the appliances and conveniences which science dictates, and they are not surpassed for comfort by any baths at home or abroad.

The existence of the *Roman Baths* beneath the modern baths has long been known; but they were not fully displayed until 1881, when the foundations of a Hall, 111 ft. long, were laid open, containing a bath, 73 ft. × 29 ft., with flights of steps on one side leading down to it, and fragments of a row of pillars to support the roof. It is lined with thick sheets of lead, joined together and quite perfect. Adjoining this is a deep circular tank to receive the hot water always surging up from below, which, owing to the Roman Culvert having been stopped, had for ages inundated the neighbourhood. A foot-bridge carried over the bath allows a good view of the remains. Visitors are admitted to see them through the entrance in Stall-st.

The *Royal Literary and Scientific Institution* is on the N. Parade, 200 yds. from the Abbey. It possesses a reading room, well-stored library, and museum of Roman antiquities discovered in and near the city, with numerous other objects. The

Museum is free to the public between 11 and 4, except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when a small charge is made. The Great Hall contains a fine geological collection made by the late C. Moore, F.G.S. Obs. the huge Saurians and reptiles from the lias, and myriads of teeth from the rhætic beds.

The *Athenæum*, in the Orange Grove, adjoining the Abbey, has a reading room and library. The *Guildhall* is a noble-looking building in High-st. The *Markets* adjoin the Guildhall. The *Assembly Rooms* are close to the Circus, between Alfred-st. and Bennet-st. The *Wesleyan* or *New Kingswood College* occupies a commanding site on the ascent of Lansdown. The *Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army* is on the opposite side of the Lansdown-road, a little nearer the city.

The *Victoria Park*, tastefully planted with trees, is immediately W. of the Royal Crescent and Circus, and is approached through the *Royal Avenue*. It is situated on a gentle declivity, and is laid out in beautiful walks, drives, and shrubberies, and should without fail be visited by the stranger. It was opened 1830 by Victoria, then Princess. The *Sydney Gardens* at the end of Pulteney-street afford a more retired recreation ground, with walks shaded by fine trees. A *Band* plays daily either here or in the Victoria Park during the summer months.

Beckford's Tower, erected by the eccentric author of 'Vathek' on the top of Lansdown Hill, stands in Lansdown Cemetery; it is 150 ft. high, and commands extensive views. Near to it is Beckford's tomb, of granite. Notice the epitaph.

Excursions.—The Walks, Drives, and Bridle roads around Bath may be almost infinitely varied, and derive a peculiar charm from the wood and rock in the vales, and the height of the hills. Amongst many others may be mentioned—

(a) To *Prior Park* and *Combe Down* (2 m.), through Widecombe Prior Park is a handsome structure, originally the residence of Ralph Allen, the friend of Fielding, Pope, and War-

burton, 400 ft. above the river, and commands a beautiful view. It is now a Roman Catholic College. Combe Down is 550 ft. above the sea. It and the neighbouring Downs are penetrated with tunnels and honeycombed with quarries, from which the well-known Bath building stone is obtained.

(b) To *Lansdown Hill*. Site of a battle, 1643, in which Sir William Waller defeated the forces of Charles I. From a spot on Upper Lansdown (4 m.), called *Prospect Stile*, may be seen both Bristol and Bath, the Avon and Severn, the Welsh mountains and the Mendip Hills.

(c) To *Monument* of Sir Beville Grenville, who fell in the battle of Lansdown, and return by the pretty road from *Chapel Farn* to *Langridge*, and by *Swainswick*.

(d) To *Batheaston* (2 m.) and *St. Catherine* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.).

(e) To *Hampton Down* and *Claverton* (3 m.). The scenery in this neighbourhood is most picturesque.

(f) To the ruins of *Hinton Charterhouse* (5 m. and 1 m. from Freshford rly. stat.) and *Farleigh Castle*, 2 m. beyond. (See *Bradford on Avon*.)

(g) To *Longleat* (see) is 17 m.

(h) $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail to *Wells Cathedral* (see).

BATSFORD, see *Moreton-in-the-Marsh*.

Battle (Sussex), Stat., S. E. Rly. *Inns*: Railway H.; George. This town of 3500 inhab. is 7 m. from Hastings. The remains of the *Abbey*, built to commemorate the great battle of Hastings, and the associations of the place, make this one of the most interesting sites in England. The abbey ruins are open to the public on *Tuesdays* from 12 to 4; a ticket of admission must be obtained from the stationer's shop in the town. The house (D. of Cleveland) is not shown, but the gardens and ruins in them are well worth seeing. The *Gatehouse*, fronting the street, is for the most part late Dec., and one of the best specimens of the time. The long range of building, rt., was for some time used as the town hall, the old dungeon beneath being used as a prison. The house nearest the gate-

way, W., was the ancient hospital for pilgrims, and is still called the *Almonry*. The present dwelling-house includes parts of the abbey, and a modern Gothic addition of the year 1860. The garden front of the building includes part of the side of the old cloisters. The flower garden, which abounds in old yews and cedars, occupies the site of the *Ch.* of the monastery, of which the foundations and the undercroft have been laid open. They show the apse of the crypt, with bases of its massive columns. This spot, the site of the high altar, is where the Saxon standard was erected, and on which Harold himself fell mortally wounded.

S. of the ch. is the *Refectory*, E. E., well preserved, with lancet windows and strongly buttressed walls; beneath it are vaulted crypts. The raised Terrace, on the site of Sir Ant. Browne's banquetting hall, commands an extensive view; the two tall turrets flanked its E. end.

The *Parish Ch.* is Trans., with some Dec. windows. In the chancel is the stately tomb of Sir Anthony Browne, the first lay Lord of Battle.

Normanhurst Court is the handsome seat of Lord Brassey. Tickets to view, on Tuesdays, the mansion and grounds may be obtained at Dorman's Library, St. Leonards.

Excursions.—A walk to the great powder mills through the woods, S.W. of the town, is very picturesque. *Whittington*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., has a fine (restd.) church, with good painted glass. It is a pleasant walk to *Hastings* (7 m.); and an interesting drive by *Ashburnham* and *Hurstmonceux* (see *Hailsham*). The woodland scenery round Battle is pleasing, and the neighbourhood is famous for its wild flowers.

BATTLEFIELD, see *Shrewsbury*.

BAYFORDBURY, see *Hertford*.

BAYHAM ABBEY, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

BEACHY HEAD, see *Eastbourne*.

Beaconsfield (Bucks), 6 m. from Slough Stat. G. W. Rly. A village remarkable only for the distinguished men who have lived there. In the

Parish Ch. is a monument (modern brass) to Edmund Burke, who lived and died at *Gregonis*, now Butlers Court: it was burnt down 1813. Under a walnut-tree in the ch.-yd. an obelisk marks the grave of Ed. Waller the poet, who lived and died at *Hall Barns*. The house is removed. B. Disraeli adopted the title in respect for Burke.

BEAMINSTER, see *Bridport*.

BEARWOOD, see *Wokingham*.

BEASANDS, see *Dartmouth*.

BEAUCHIEFF, see *Dronfield*.

BEAUDESERT (Stafford), see *Armistage*.

BEAUDESERT (Warwick), see *Stratford-on-Avon*.

BEALIEU, see *Southampton*.

Beaumaris (Anglesey), 3 m. by Garth Ferry, 8 m. by road from Bangor. *Inns*: **Williams-Bulkeley Arms H., facing the sea; Sportsman; Liverpool Arms. A clean and well-built watering-place, noted for its fine air and glorious views obtained from the *Pier*, the terrace near the green, and from the heights above. The walks and rides around are numerous and interesting. At the N. end of the town, near the sea, are the very perfect ruins of the *Castle* (temp. Edw. I.), built in the low situation of the "Beau Marais" (from which the place is named). Close to entrance, and running towards the sea, is the Gunner's Wall, intended to protect entrance of supplies. The quadrangle within, including the stato apartments, is 190 ft. long, and is defended by ten drum towers; on N. side is the Grand Hall, with five large windows fronting inner court; and on the rt. side is the *Chapel*, an elegant apsidal structure. Early pointed, with arcades running round it; a great portion of the circuit is traversed by galleries in the thickness of the wall.

St. Mary's Ch., on eminence in middle of the town, is chiefly 13th cent., but the chancel is 16th cent., and roof of nave 15th cent. Observe the carved woodwork and sedilia; also monuments by Ternouth and Westmacott to members of the Bulkeley

family; and an alabaster altar-tomb, in vestry, of 15th cent.; there is also a mural monument on S. side of chancel to five knights connected with the Irish government in 16th cent., and a good brass, temp. Hen. VIII., to a member of the Bulkeley family. On a wooded height overlooking the town is *Baron Hill*, the seat of Sir R. M. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., Constable of Beaumaris Castle; the beautiful grounds abound in fine conifers, commanding lovely views. Here is preserved the stone coffin of the Princess Joan (13th cent.), who was buried at Llanfaes Priory.

Excursions.—(a) To *Menai Bridge*, *Llanidan*, and *Caernarvon*, the road passes close to the Strait, the banks of which are well wooded, and covered by an almost endless succession of villas; on rt. is the eminence of *Craig-y-ddinas*, on which stands the *Anglesey Column* (100 ft. high), crowned by colossal bronze statue of the late Marquis of Anglesey, by Noble; the rock, 260 ft., should be ascended for one of the finest views in Wales, comprising the Straits, the Welsh Alps from Penmaenmawr, on extreme l., to Snowdon on rt. Passing the *Menai* and *Tubular Bridges* (see *Bangor*) *Llanfair Ch.* is reached, close to which is *Plas Llanfair* (Lord Clarence Paget); about 3 m. further is *Llanddwen Ch.*, passing the beautiful *Plas Newydd*, the Elizabethan mansion of *Plas Coch*.

(b) To *Penmon Priory*, 4½ m. N.E.; the road skirts the sea greater part of way; 1 m. l. is the *Friars*, a house belonging to Sir R. W. Bulkeley, near which are remains of *Llanfaes Priory*; what seems to have been the conventual ch. is now a barn; a little above is *Hentlys*, "the old palace," where are a collection of pictures, Owen Tudor's bed, and other antiquities. A rather bad road runs close to water's edge, through limestone quarries to *Penmon Priory*, which is noted for its beautiful situation and interesting architecture. Here Augustine monks settled as early as 6th cent.; the conventual ch. (restd. 1854) is cruciform, and chiefly Norm. in style. On the bank op-

posite the ch. is the pigeon-house, with a curious domical roof of time of Hen.

VIII. Observe on the hill above, the singular *cross*, whose compartments represent mockery of our Saviour by the soldiers, who are depicted with heads of beasts. Crossing down on rt. the tourist will descend opposite the *Light-house* (erected 1838); he may then visit in a few minutes by row boat, *Puffin Island*, otherwise *Ynys Seiriol*, and *Priestholm*, a favourite spot for picnic parties, and where good fishing may be had. The tourist may extend the walk to E. side of *Redwharf Bay*, returning to Beaumaris inland; the road skirts an elevated range of hill, passing villages of *Llangoed* and *Llanvihangel*.

BEAUVALE ABBEY, see *Hucknall Thorhard*.

Beccles (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. (Waveney Valley). *Inn*: King's Head H.; White Lion H. One of the most pleasantly-situated towns in Suffolk. The view from the ch.-yd. is worth seeing. The *Ch. of St. Michael* is the chief point of interest. It is entirely Perp. The bell tower stands detached on the S. side of the ch., near its E. end. It was begun in 1500, and was never finished. The nave is of unusual width, the view of which from the W. door is very striking. The S. porch deserves special notice. It is in two storeys, greatly enriched with niches, tabernacle work, and pinnacles. There are windows E. and W. in both storeys. A projecting octagonal staircase leads to the upper chamber, from which a window opened to the interior of the ch. In this ch. the poet Crabbe was married in 1783.

Beccles Fen, on the N. side of the railway station, is the common ground of the town; much of it has been laid out with broad walks, and planted.

Distances.—20 min. by railway to *Lowestoft*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Yarmouth*.

BECKLEY, see *Oxford* (Excursions).

BEDALE, see *Northallerton*.

Beddgelert (Caernary.), 16 m. from Caernarvon by rail through *Dinas Junet*, to *Rhyd-du Stat.*, thence by omnibus.

Inns: Goat H., a little way out of

the village; Prince Llewellyn, and Saracen's Head, in the village.

It lies deeply secluded near the junction of the rivers Colwyn and Glasllyn, and guarded on the N. by the towering heights of *Moel Hebog*, *Yr Aran*, and the precipitous ridge of *Craig-y-Llan*, the buttresses of *Snowdon*; the small *Ch.*, originally belonging to a priory of Augustines, is old but quite plain and without character. In a field close to the Ch. is said to exist the tomb of Gelert, the faithful hound of Llewellyn, the well-known story of whose death has invested the place with some interest, and gives its name (Gelert's Grave).

A pleasant walk along the road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., leads to a spot of the greatest interest, *Pont Aberglaslyn*, a bridge in the grand and romantic pass of that name, which crosses the Glasllyn, and unites Caernarvon and Merioneth. Precipitous rocks on either side, those on rt. being about 800 ft. high, close to the road, which is cut from the solid rock, barely leaving room for the impetuous river, here of a singular beryl-green colour. The bridge is beautifully clothed with ivy. The tourist should view this striking scene from about 100 yds. down the Tremadoc road, and should then walk leisurely through the pass for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Excursions.—(a) *Ascent of Snowdon*; the tourist may either (i.) follow the Nant Gwynant road as far as the turn to the Cwynllan quarries, follow the quarry road, and then climb straight to the summit; this ascent may be made without difficulty; or (ii.) he may follow the uphill Caernarvon high-road for 3 m. to *Pitt's Head*, 3 m. from the summit (the charge for guide is 7s., but to descend on other side, 10s.); turn rt. at the farmhouse of *Efridd Uchaf*, through which the track leads over rough ground which soon becomes steep up the *Llechog*, and the grand scenery opens out; in front are *Moel Hebog*, *Mynydd Mawr*, *Llyn Cwellyn*, and *Moel Eilio*, while through the pass of *Nantlle*, the sea at *Clynnog* may be seen; to the rt. Anglesey and Caernarvon are visible, and to the l. the eye wanders over

Tremadoc and the coast of Harlech; at the top of Llechog, the tourist suddenly emerges on the very narrow and prolonged ridge of *Bwlch-y-maen*, or *Clawdd Coch*, the most exposed and danger-suggesting point in the ascent of Snowdon; it is about 8 ft. in breadth and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, and divides Cwm Clogwyn and Cwm Llan, the cliffs of which descend on each side in precipices; the path is, however, quite safe, and ladies may ride along it. Hence it is a steep but short ascent to the summit, where are a few huts affording fair accommodation. (iii.) A third ascent, but the least striking of all, may also be made by proceeding along the Caernarvon road to *Llyn Cwellyn*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; here is a small but comfortable inn, The Snowdon Ranger, where guides may be had for the ascent ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.), boats may also be hired for fishing in the lake, which contains char and trout; but great care should be exercised owing to the violent squalls to which this lake is subject. The path, a former copper-mine track, leads over some extent of rather swampy ground, along S. slope of Moel-y-Cynghorion; hence it gradually ascends to Bwlch-cwm-Brwynog, and gains the top of the cliffs of Clogwyn du'r Arddu, not far from the summit of Snowdon. For other ascents see *Llanberis* and *Capel Curig*.

(b) *Moel Hebog* (2850 ft.), one of the Snowdonian hills, composed of Caradoc formations, may also be ascended immediately from behind the Goat H. The ascent, though steep and rough, presents no difficulties. The tourist should steer for 2 farms at the foot, and thence climb the Shoulder. There is a very fine *evn* on N.E. side, but without the Alpino glens characteristic of the district; from the summit there is a magnificent view extending E. to Penygwryd with Llyn Gwynant and Dinas, and on W. and S., over the peninsula of Llwyn, the Bay of Cardigan, down to St. David's Head. Moel Hebog is held by the guides an unerring barometer for ascent of Snowdon, the latter being impracticable when the former is covered with clouds.

(c) A pedestrian excursion may be made from Pont Aberglaslyn by taking, at 2 m. on the old road to Tan-y-Bwlch, a bridle-road l., which runs up the vale of Nant-y-Mor, at bend of which turn rt., and breast the slopes of the hill above Cwm Celli Iago, whence a sharp climb will lead to head of the cone at summit of *Cynicht*, 2372 ft., an ascent rarely made, but worth while for the magnificent view, which comprises to N. Snowdon and its ranges, and to E. the mighty jagged mountain of Moelwyn, separated only by the deep Cwm Croesor. The tourist may also, by proceeding 4 m. from Pont Aberglaslyn on the old Tan-y-bwlch road, take a road l. to Cwm Croesor, and make an easy ascent to Moelwyn; the most convenient ascent to which, however, is from Tan-y-bwlch. (d) To *Capel Curig* (see), a lovely walk through the vale of Nant Gwynant leads by Dinas Emrys, Llyn Dinas, and Llyn Gwynant (where is trout fishing) to Penygwryd, 8 m. Hence it is 4 m. by vale of Nant-y-gwryd to Capel Curig. (e) To *Caernarvon*, 13 m., passing N.W. through a beautifully-wooded vale of the Colwyn; at about 3 m., at top of the watershed, on l., is a large boulder-stone called *Pitt's Head*, from a singular resemblance to the profile of that statesman; and a little beyond, l., in a wild barren tableland, is *Llyn-y-gader*, a lake, containing small trout; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is *Pont-rhyd-ddu* Stat.; hence the tourist may diverge l., passing the little *Llyn Dywarchen*, with its "floating island," through the lovely pass of *Drus-y-coed* to the *Nantle* lakes. Continuing, 2 m. beyond Pont-rhyd-ddu is reached *Llyn Cwellyn* (see above); and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is *Nant Mill*, on the banks of the Gwrfai, one of the most picturesque "bits" in Wales; whence it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Caernarvon.

Coaches during the season run between Portmadoc, Beddgelert (Goat H.), and Llanberis.

Bedford (Beds), Stats., Midl. Rly., on the N. side, and L. & N. W. and Gt. N. Rlys. at the opposite end of the town, beyond the bridge. *Inns*: The Swan H., pleasantly situated near

the river, with a pretty garden, in which stands the *Castle Mound* (see below); Lion. The town, of 20,000 inhabitants, lies for the most part on the rt. bank of the Ouse, crossed by a stone bridge, built 1813, and an iron one higher up the stream.

Very important charities were established in and for the town by Sir Wm. Harpur, Lord Mayor of London (d. 1574) and his wife Alice. The revenue from his bequests now amounts to about 30,000*l.* a year, chiefly from house property in Holborn. Out of them has arisen the *Grammar School*, one of the best and most important in this part of England, educating 640 boys, the *Modern Sch.* 500 boys, *Elementary Schs.*, *Girls' High and Middle Class Schs.* On the outskirts of the town is the *Bedfordshire Middle Class School*, a large modern building of Tudor architecture.

The chief places of interest in and around Bedford are those connected with John Bunyan. In *St. Peter's Green* is a *Statue of John Bunyan*, by Boehm, raised by the D. of Bedford, 1874. Bunyan was convicted of holding a conventicle, and imprisoned for several years in a jail, which stood on the Old Bridge. He was, however, but a nominal prisoner, holding forth in chapels and maintaining himself by making tags for laces. Bedford is distinguished by the number of its dissenting chapels. The *Baptist Chapel*, Mill-st., represents and occupies the site of the first congregational meeting in Bedford, in which John Bunyan preached. The two bronze doors with bas-reliefs of scenes from the 'Pilgrim Progress' were presented by the D. of Bedford. In the vestry is preserved his *chair*, which there is little doubt really belonged to him. In the library of the *Literary and Scientific Institution, Bedford Rooms*, is a copy of Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments,' 3 vols. fol., 1641, with the autograph of John Bunyan, and several verses written on the margin at different periods of his life.

St. Paul's Ch., chiefly modern, having a tower and spire with chimes, 1866, is the see of a suffragan Bishop.

St. Peter's Ch. retains Saxon portions, with a Norm. door and an old font.

The *Bedford Rooms* contain a good concert and ball room, a reading room, the *General Library*, and the Library and Museum of the *Archæological Society*. Opposite this building are the buildings of the *Bedford Schools*. Of the many *Almshouses*, Dame Alice-st. contains 46; and in Conduit-st. there are 20. Two relics of ancient Bedford exist—the former hostelry of the George in High-st. with a Perp. gateway, and the remains of the Grey Friars house in Priory-st., now a farm.

The *Castle*, or rather its site (it ceased to be a fortress temp. Henry III.), is approached through the Swan Inn, where leave should be asked to visit it. The only work is an artificial circular mound, about 15 ft. high, and 150 ft. in diameter. The summit has long served as a bowling-green. A pleasant Public Walk, 1 m. long, from the bridge has been carried up the l. bank of the Ouse under the Castle Hill.

The *Britannia Ironworks* (chiefly for manufacture of agricultural implements) of Messrs. Howard adjoin the Mid. Rly. Stat.

From the *Cemetery*, situated on a low hilly ridge on the N. side of the town, a fine view may be obtained across Bedford to the heights of Ampt-hill, and beyond again to the Woburn range. From the top of the hill above the cemetery is a still finer view.

Excursions.—(a) *Elstow*, 1½ m. S., famous as the birthplace of Bunyan (1628) has a remarkable *Ch.*, formerly attached to the abbey, restored by S. Whitbread, M.P. The 3 E. piers and arches are early Norm. The 2 W. piers and arches and W. front are E. E. Notice rude sculptures over Norm. portal in N. aisle. Inside *Ch.* are richly foliated capitals and knots of foliage at intersections of arches; 2 interesting *brasses*, one the finest existing effigy of a Benedictine Abbess (Elizabeth Hervey, d. 1524). In a line with the W. front, but entirely detached from the *ch.*, is the *bell-tower*, very massive and late

Perp., in which Bunyan used to indulge his favourite amusement of bell-ringing. It has 5 bells (dates 1604-55), and tradition asserts that the fourth bell was the one which Bunyan used to ring. It was on the village green that Bunyan saw his vision, and underwent his conversion whilst playing at tip-cat on a Sunday. On the rt. side of the village street (entering from Bedford) is a low cottage with 2 gables, standing alone, built on the site of that where he lived after his marriage.

(b) The *Ch. of Bromham*, with a Dec. arcade and N. aisle, modern chancel and Perp. towers, stands on the N. side of *Bromham Park* (Hon. Elianore Mary Rice Trevor), 3 m. N.W. of Bedford. The park, through which there is a footpath, is pleasant and well wooded. The house stands close to the river, surrounded by noble trees. The Ouse is here crossed by a bridge of 25 arches. (c) *Colworth* (Chas. Magniae, Esq.) has a fine collection of paintings, armour and china. (d) *Turvey Ch.*, rich in monuments of Mordants and a sealed vault in which the great Earl of Peterborough lies buried, and the *Abbey* are 6 m. by rail. (e) To *Olney* (see), where Cowper lived, is $11\frac{3}{4}$ m. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Ravenstone Ch.*, in which is a grand monument to Lord Chanc. Finch 1682. (f) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rail is *Sharnbrook*. In the neighbourhood are several churches worth visiting, and some interesting excursions may be made: (i.) To *Felmarsham*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Ch.* (E. E.) very fine, with remarkable Perp. rood-screen; thence, 2 m., to *Odell Ch.*, which has some good stained glass and a rich Jacobean pulpit; thence, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to *Harold*; and, crossing the bridge over the Ouse, to (about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Turvey* (see above). (ii.) To, 2 m. N.W., *Souldrop*, thence across the fields to, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., the *Ch. of Wymington* (late Dec.), one of the best examples in the county. Observe exterior of tower and spire.

BEDGEBURY PARK, see *Cranbrook*.

BEDWELL, see *Hatfield*.

BEER, see *Seaton*.

BEER ALSTON, see *Tavistock*.

BEER FERRERS, see *Tavistock*.

Beeston (Cheshire), Stat., L. & N.W. Rly. *Inn*: Castle. A sylvan hamlet under the prominent hill crowned by the ruins of *Beeston Castle*, well worth the ascent owing to the extensive view. On the opposite hill is *Peekforton*, the modern castle of Lord Tollenache.

BELEIGH ABBEY, see *Maldon*.

Belford (Northumb.), Stat. N. E. Rly., about midway between Berwick and Alnwick. *Inn*: *Blue Bell. Near the town, on the *Chapel Hill*, are ruins of an old chapel; 1 m. S.E. at *Outchester* are remains of a square Roman camp, with wide fosse and double rampart.

Excursions.—(a) To *Chillingham*, 9 m. (see *Wooler*). The Park is open to the public on Tues. and Sat. (b) To *Bamborough* (see), 5 m., and the *Farne Islands*, by a pleasant drive, skirting Waren Bay, and descending on the castle by the Budle Hills; (c) to *Holy Island* and the ruined abbey of *Lindisfarne*, 11 m. Although Beal Stat. is nearer, being only 5 m., still the best approach to the island is from Belford, as there are neither conveyances nor boats at Beal. At low water, light carriages can be driven across to the island; at other times visitors must be ferried over in boats. The island is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from E. to W., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N. to S. The village is on the S.W., and has 2 tolerable *Inns*, Northumberland Arms and Selby Arms. In the cliffs near the shore are several caves; the landing-place is a little cove girded by yellow rocks; on one side are the ruins of the *Priory Ch.*, built 1093 on the ruins of the ancient cathedral of *Lindisfarne*; it is of red sandstone, and resembles Durham Cathedral on a small scale. It is entered from W. by zigzag moulded doorway; the tower is gone, but suspended across entrance of choir remains one of the ribs of the roof, known as the "Rainbow." On rt. are ruins of the monastery. A huge kitchen-chimney remains. Near the ruins, on the pedestal of *St. Cuthbert's Cross*, is a stone copy of the original

cross. W. of the ruins, and of almost equal antiquity, is the present E. E. *Ch.* (restd. 1862). Many of the tombstones are curious. Beyond the *Port* of the village, on a curious conical rock, is the *Castle* (1500), approached by a road round edge of the cliff. From the castle platform is a fine view over the desolate island, which ends E. in a point called *Emanuel Head*. (d) About 3 m. E. of Belford are the *Spindlestone Hills* (see *Bamborough*), and on W. are the *Kyloe Hills*, remarkable for their rare plants; the view extends as far as the Bass Rock.

Bellingham (Northumb.), Stat., N. E. Rly., 1 hr. 40 min. from Newcastle. *Inn*: Railway H. The *Ch.* of *St. Cuthbert*, dating from 13th cent., has massive stone roof upon ribbed arches (restd. 1865).

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. N., crossing hillside to head of a plantation in a long rift of the hill, is *Hareshaw Linn*, a waterfall 30 ft. high; the district abounds in square camps, of which may be mentioned those at Garret Holt, Reedswood, and Nook Hill. (b) S. of Bellingham may be visited *Wark* (*Inn*, close to stat., patronised by anglers)—16 min. by rail. 4 m. W. is the picturesque village of *Roses Bower*, on the crags above Warks Burn; square camps also abound in this neighbourhood. About 2 m. S.E. of Wark is the beautiful and interesting *Chipchase Castle* (H. Taylor, Esq.), built in 13th cent. by Peter de Insula. 1 m. S.W. of Chipchase is *Nunwick*, in beautifully wooded park on W. bank of the Tyne. A little S.W. of *Nunwick* is *Simonburn*. From here the tourist can proceed to *Chollerton* Stat., on the Roman Wall, about 3 m.; thence to *Hexham* (see); the scenery the whole way highly picturesque.

Belper (Derby.), Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Lion H., on the Derwent. The town is noted for its cotton mills belonging to Messrs. Strutt, who employ a large number of hands. The country to W. is full of beautiful scenery, and it is a delightful walk of 1½ m. to Depth O'Lumb, a romantic

glen. Return through Hazlewood to Milford, a ramble of about 6 m. To *Wirksworth* is 6 m., keeping along the high ground at the back of Alderwasley.

Belsay (Northumb.), about 13 m. on the road from Newcastle to Otterburn. *Inn*: Castle. *Belsay Hall* (Sir E. A. Middleton, Bart.) is a Doric mansion. In the park is the very picturesque peel-tower called *Belsay Castle*, temp. Hen. V.: it is very perfect, and the largest in Northumberland, and the portion used as the steward's residence is temp. Jas. I. The *Ch.* (restd. 1848) contains a stone effigy of a knight in armour, probably Sir John de Felton, 1390.

Excursion.—4 m. S. is *Stamfordham*, on the green of which is picturesque *Market House*, of date 1785. The *Ch.* of *St. Mary* has monument of J. Swinburne, 1623; in S. aisle is curious sculpture of the Crucifixion.

BELSTONE, see *Dartmoor*.

BELTON (Leicester), see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

BELTON (Lincoln), see *Grantham*.

BELVEDERE, see *Erith*.

Belvoir Castle, pronounced "Beever" (Leices.), 4 m. S. of Bottesford Stat., Midl. Rly. (a car can be obtained at the *Rutland Arms*), 5 m. from Grantham Stat. G. N. Rly. The magnificent mansion of the Duke of Rutland, a modern Gothic castle, situated on a beautifully wooded hill, overlooking a large expanse of country. The old castle was destroyed by fire in 1816. The *entrance hall* contains figures in armour, and the *staircase* portraits of Earls of Rutland, by *Vandyck* and *Kneller*. In the *Regent's Gallery* are tapestry scenes from *Don Quixote*; also portraits by *Lely*, and the Death of Lord Manners, by *Stothard*. In the chapel is an altarpiece by *Murillo*. The Library has 2 portraits of Chas. II., by *Vandyck* and *Vosterman*. The *drawing-room* is in Louis Quatorze style, and has a painted ceiling and a series of miniatures in compartments. In the *Picture Gallery* observe especially the 7 Sacraments, *N. Poussin*. Presentation, *Murillo*. The Proverbs, by *Teniers*. Crucifixion,

Vandyek. Shepherd and Shepherdess, *Rubens*. There is a magnificent *view* from these rooms, including Lincoln Cathedral and Nottingham Castle. The keep is called the Staunton Tower. In the grounds is the *Mausoleum* (shown only by special permission), with beautiful effigy of the late Duchess of Rutland. Part of the site of the Priory is occupied by a comfortable little *Inn*.

BEMBRIDGE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

BEMERTON, see *Salisbury*.

BENGEO, see *Hertford*.

BEN RHYDDING, see *Ilkley*.

BENTLEY PRIORY, see *Stanmore*.

BERECHURCH, see *Colchester*.

BERESFORD DALE, see *Doredale*.

BERGHOLT, EAST, see *Manningtree*.

Berkeley (Glo'ster.), Stat. on branch line from Berkeley Road to Sharpness, Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Berkeley Arms. The *Castle* (Lord Fitzhardinge) is one of the few baronial fortresses dating from feudal times still inhabited. It is entered through two gateways behind the ch. Shown on Tuesdays and Fridays between 12 and 4, except the private apartments. It is an irregular building, with a keep, nearly circular, erected 1093, to which additions were made in the 12th and 14th cents. The dungeon in which Edward II. was murdered, 1327, adjoins the doorway and outer stone staircase leading into the Keep. Another tower contains the *oubliette* into which prisoners were let down from above. The *hall*, a stately apartment with pointed open roof, has a wide chimney (temp. Edw. III.). There are many family and other portraits by *Lely*, *Jansen*, and others. The *Chapel* is mediæval, with a sacarium. There is a gallery at the W. end for the family and guests; a staircase from the long drawing-room leads to it. The Lords of Berkeley offer a rare example of the descent of an estate uninterruptedly in the male line from Stephen, and in the female line from the Norman Conquest. The *Church* (restd. by *Scott*) is good E. E. with a detached tower, and contains monuments between nave and S. aisle, alabaster effigies of Lord B. and wife, who were

the owners of the castle at the time of the murder of King Ed. II., 14th cent.; and in S. aisle, of their children. S. of the chancel is an elaborate burial chapel (temp. Hen. VI.), embellished with the arms and epitaphs of the B. family, and containing the magnificent tomb of Lord B., the founder of the chapel. A beautifully carved stone screen separates the chancel and nave. The fine reredos is in memory of the present Lady Fitzhardinge's father and mother. Dr. Jenner was born at the vicarage house, now destroyed, 1749, and was buried in the chancel. The beautiful E. window was put up to his memory 1873.

2½ m. distant is *Sharpness* (Stat.). *Inn*: Severn Bridge H., with a fine garden. On the l. bank of the Severn at the mouth of the *ship canal* to Gloucester, passing through 17 m. of level country without any locks. A steamer three times a day in summer. Commodious docks were opened here in 1874, and the Midl. Rly. is carried across the Severn by a *Bridge* of 28 arches, being 1320 yds. in length, and having two spans of 327 ft. each. It cost 190,000l.

Berkhamstead (Herts.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: King's Arms. Close to the Stat. a series of embankments, covered with trees and a few fragments of massive wall, are the remains of a *Castle*, once the royal residences of our early kings before and after the Conquest. The *Ch. of St. Peter*, dating prior to the Conquest, was rebuilt about 1220. It contains a remarkable mixture of various periods of architecture. Some of the windows are good specimens of the Dec. style, and the lancet windows in the chancel contain some glass of the 14th cent. There are numerous interesting tombs. The east window is a memorial to Cowper the poet, who was born here in the parsonage. Bp. Ken also was a native. On the hill is Berkhamstead House (Lady Sarah Spencer), in Elizabethan style. About 2 m. E. is *Ashridge Park* (Earl Brownlow), a stately modern Gothic mansion grafted on an old nunnery, in which Princess Elizabeth occasionally resided. The

park is 7 m. in circuit, containing a memorial column to the Duke of Bridgewater, 1300 deer, and noble timber. The King's beech has 90 ft. of stem before throwing out a branch. There are also lovely gardens.

BERREW, see *Welshpool*.

BERRYNARBOR, see *Lynton*.

BERRY POMEROY, see *Totnes*.

Berwick - on - Tweed

(Northumb.), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: King's Arms H.; Red Lion H. The stat. occupies the courtyard of the ancient *Castle*, which is now a ruined fragment. Berwick was frequently taken and retaken by the Scotch and English. It was finally ceded to the English in 1482, but still remains a distinct locality, being a town and county of itself. The *Ch. of Holy Trinity*, built 1652, was restored and chancel added 1855. Close by is a handsome Gothic *Presbyterian Ch.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is *Halidon Hill*, where the Scots were defeated by Edw. III., 1333.

Connected with Berwick by a bridge, and by the *Royal Border Rly Viaduct* of 28 arches, 129 ft. high and 2160 ft. long, over the Tweed, is the suburb of *Tweedmouth*, 1 m. E. of which is the bathing-place of *Spittal*.

Excursions.—(a) *Holy Island*, 9 m., may be reached by rail to *Beal* (see *Belford*) and across the sands at low water. (b) To *Norham* (20 min. by rail). The *Castle*, dating from 1121, was restored by Bp. Pndsey, who built the great tower in 1154; little now remains but the great keep tower, 70 ft. high, and the double gateway which led to the bridge over moat. In the village is the interesting *Norm. Ch. of St. Cuthbert*. It has a massive tower, with *Norm. arches*; and the nave has a *Norm. arcade* of 5 bays. The E. end, which has a tomb and figure of a knight, is E. Dec. The whole edifice was restored 1885, and is one of the most perfect of the old Northumbrian churches. A pleasant walk may be taken by the riverside, on opposite banks of which are the woods, mansion, and village, with *Ch.*, stone-roofed, of *Lady-kirk*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (by rail) S. of *Norham*, on E.

bank of the *Till*, are the gaunt ruins of *Twizel Castle*, begun 1770, and never finished. In the hollow is the picturesque 16th-cent. *Twizel Bridge*, leading to *Flodden* (see *Wooler*). A little N.W. of *Twizel* is the mouth of the *Till*, with the insignificant ruins of *St. Cuthbert's Chapel*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is the square encampment called *Holy Chesters*. (c) The antiquarian should visit the old castle of *Edrington*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Berwick*.

BERWYN, see *Llangollen*.

BETHEDA, see *Bangor*.

BETTISFIELD, see *Ellesmere*.

Bettws - y - Coed

(Caernarv.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 40 min. by rail from *Llandudno Junct.* *Inns*: ***Waterloo H.*; **Royal Oak H.*; *Gwydir Arms*. One of the pleasantest places of resort in N. Wales. The village, beautifully situated under wooded hills, extends its line of houses from the romantic bridge of *Pont-y-Pair* over the *Llugwy* to the *Waterloo Iron Bridge* over the *Conwy*. This street of *Bettws-y-Coed* was the line of the old *Holyhead-road*. The special objects of interest in the locality are: the general view of the junction of the valleys of the *Conwy*, *Machno* and *Lledr* from the *Corwen road*, about 1 m. beyond the *Waterloo Bridge*; the *Fors Noddyn*, better known as the "Fairy Glen," and *Falls of the Conwy and Machno*, all within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distance; the lower valley of *Lledr* from above *Beaver Pool* to *Dolwyddelan* (by road, not by rail); the *Swallow Falls* and *Capel Garmon*; *Llanwrst Ch.*, and 1 m. walk thence to *Gwydir House* (see *Llanwrst*). *Coaches* run daily in the summer to *Bangor*, 20 m.; to *Llanberis*, by *Capel Cnrig*; to *Portmadoc*, by *Beddgelert* and *Pont Aberglaslyn*.

Excursions.—(a) Up the valley of the *Lledr* to *Castlo Dolwyddelan*. Take the road up the rt. bank of the *Conwy*, as far as junction of the *Lledr* with the *Conwy*, 2 m.; hence it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in a wild and lovely valley, with a grand view of *Moel Siabod*, to *Dolwyddelan* (stat.), a village of slate quarriers (*Inn*: *Elen's Castle*),

whence there is an easy ascent N.W. to Moel Siabod. 1 m. beyond the village are remains of *Dolwyddelan Castle*, a solitary tower on a steep rock overhanging the pass. Near the village the valley of the Iledr is crossed by the Roman road of *Sarn Helen*, which may be plainly traced ascending Penamnaen and crossing the hills to S. (b) To *Capel Garmon*, a hill top commanding one of the best views of the Snowdonian range. Crossing the Waterloo Bridge on the road to Corwen, a stile and narrow path between 2 walls leads up the hill by a well-marked path to Capel Garmou, a pleasant walk of about two hours. (c) Along the lower road after crossing the Waterloo Bridge, 1 m. S., is the deep ravine called *Efors Noddyn*, through which the Conwy runs. (d) Ascending the Corwen road from the Waterloo Bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further a footpath leads on the rt. to the *Falls of the Conwy*. A small fee is charged for admission. From a rock above the falls is good view of the wonderful ravine of the Couwy, and the junction of the two streams; the tourist should then return to the road across the bridge, and walk down the Conwy, to a point opposite that above the falls. From this spot the ravine of the Machno may be followed to the falls of that stream, of which the best view is from gardens of Pandy Mill. There are stepping-stones above the river, a little way above the falls. (e) Following the Capel Curig road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., is the picturesque *Rhaiadr-y-Wenol* waterfall (see Capel Curig and Llanrwst). (f) To *Llanrwst* (see), 4 m. by road, or 10 min. by rail. (g) To *Elsi Lake*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., start up the road between the new Ch. and Royal Oak H. (h) To *Park Lake*, 2 m., cross Pont-y-Pair Bridge and turn to l., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. higher up a footpath turning to r. leads to it.

Beverley (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: **Beverley Arms H.; Holderness H. This is an old-fashioned town of considerable antiquity, 8 m. from Hull, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from York. England does not possess a more beautiful Gothic Ch. than Beverley

Minster (restd. by *Scott*). The whole building E. of the nave (with one or two exceptions) is E. E., dating from the first half of the 13th cent. The nave is Dec., and dates from about 1330. The N. porch and great W. front are Perp. of later date. The roof is vaulted with stone from end to end. The choir-screen is of good modern work. Within the *Choir*, the visitor should remark the singular piers at the intersection of the lesser or E. transept, which differ in design from those of every other part of building. The *stalls* of the choir deserve careful attention. The lower portion, with the misereres, are probably earlier than the superb tabernacle work. Filling the arch between the choir and the N.E. transept is the famous *Perey Shrine*, one of the most beautiful compositions of the Dec. period remaining in England, and (although the monumental effigy has disappeared) wonderfully perfect in all its details. The *Lady Chapel* projects eastward beyond the eastern transepts, and the beauty of its E. E. work deserves special notice. On the *exterior* the fine composition of the N. and S. fronts of the great transept should be observed. The great features, however, are the North Porch, which is especially graceful, rising higher than the aisle, the upper part forming a parvise, and the W. front with its towers, nearly 200 feet high, and of the richest and most graceful design. Both of these are Perp. In the N.E. transept is the *Frith Stol* (seat of peace), the sacred refuge for those who claimed the privilege of sanctuary. The circuit of this "sanctuary" was marked by four boundary crosses, each of which was abt. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Ch. Remains of three of these crosses are still standing.

Near to the Minster is "the House of the Blackfriars," containing some interesting frescoes, and oak panelling. *St. Mary's Church* (opposite the "Beverley Arms") is a very handsome structure (restd. by *Scott*). It is cruciform, with a central tower, and is Dec. (chancel, arches, and aisles)

and Perp. (nave and tower), although it retains some portions of earlier character. Notice on a pillar near the pulpit the figures of minstrels; also the font (1530). On the *exterior* remark the West Front, dating late in the reign of Edw. III., and a very fine example of transition from Dec. to Perp. The window is true Perp. with a parapet above it. The central tower is massive Perp. with a panelled parapet, and numerous small pinnacles. The rich and remarkable sculpture throughout this ch. calls for especial notice.

Of the ancient gateways, *North Bar* alone remains, and is perhaps temp. Edw. III.

Excursions.—(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Beverley is the site of *Leeonfield Castle*, a residence of the Pereys, of which the moat alone remains. The village is very picturesque. (b) Some interesting churches, especially the modern ch. of *Dalton Holme*, and those of *Bainton* and *Kirkburn*, may be visited in a drive on the old high road to Malton. The noble *Ch.* of Dalton Holme (completed 1861) was erected at a cost of 26,000*l.*, entirely defrayed by the late Lord Hotham. The beautiful tower and spire, together 200 ft. high, are very striking.

BEXHILL, see *Hastings*.

BICKLEIGH, see *Plymouth*.

BICKLEY, see *Chislehurst*.

BICTON, see *Sidmouth*.

BIDDESTON, see *Corsham*.

BIDSTON, see *Birkenhead*.

Bicester (Oxon.), Stat., L. & N.W. Rly, on the Oxford and Bletchley Branch, 12 m. from Oxford. *Inn*: King's Arms. A market town in the centre of a good hunting country on the old London and Birmingham Coach Road. The *Ch.*, St. Edburg, founded 1162 (restd. 1862), is a fine building. S. aisle is E. E., the N. aisle Dec., and the tower and W. end Perp. Part of the Vicarage is early 13th cent. 3 m. W. is *Middleton Stony*, with Middleton Park (Earl of Jersey). Here are some interesting portraits by Vandyck, Reynolds, Lawrence and others.

Bideford (Devon.), Stat., 9 m.

from Barnstaple; $48\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Exeter. *Inns*: Royal H.; New; Tanton's H.; Commercial. The town is prettily placed on a hillside shelving to the river Torridge, and is well described in Kingsley's 'Westward Ho,' but is now quite modernized. The bridge, of 24 pointed arches and 677 ft. in length, and the Quay adjoining it, are favourite promenades. *Chudleigh Fort*, opposite, built at the breaking out of the Rebellion, commands a fine view of the town.

Excursions.—(a) Pleasant walks may be taken to *Orleigh Court*, 5 m., where there is a remarkable outlying patch of greeusand; and along the bank of the river to *Wear Gifford*, 4 m., where there are an ancient (15th cent.) house (Earl Forteseue) and an interesting *Ch.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Torrington* (see).

(b) The small but rising watering-place of *Instow Quay* (Stat.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., is situated at the junction of the Taw and Torridge, where good boating and sea-fishing may be had. There is a ferry to *Appledore*, whence it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. walk across Northam Burrows to *Westward Ho*, a modern watering-place, which may be also reached by omnibus, 3 m., from Bideford. The advantages of Westward Ho are quiet, a singularly pure and bracing air, a long reach of sands, and facilities for visiting some of the most beautiful coast scenery in N. Devon. The Northam Burrows is one of the best *Golf-links* in the kingdom, and the visitor may also enjoy capital bathing and fishing. *Inns*: Westward Ho Royal H., comfortable; Pebblo Ridge H., at N. end of village; there are also a large boarding-house called the 'Villa' (in connection with the Westward Ho H.), and numerous lodging-houses. The large and successful educational establishment, the *United Services College*, attracts a large number of people who reside here for the education of their children.

(c) To *Clovelly*, 11 m. W. *Coaches* daily. On the road to it is passed, \pm m., the highly picturesque *Ch.* of *Alwington*; 3 m. beyond, on rt., *Buckish Mill*, a fishing village. At

1½ m. further is the *Hobby* (carriage 1s., pedestrian 2d.), a highly picturesque sylvan road, varied by exquisite peeps of the sea, which continues ¾ m. to the village of *Clovelly* (Inns: New Inn; Red Lion), consisting of a steep street of stone stairs lined on either side by cottages descending to the sea; it is not accessible for carriages. *Clovelly Court* (Miss Fane) should be visited (admission 6d.). This is the nearest port to *Lundy Island*, 18 m. distant. During the summer small steamers occasionally run from Bideford to Lundy, calling at Clovelly. The island is about 3½ m. long and very irregular in breadth, averaging about ½ m. A spot called the "Caldron" should be visited. The tower of the *lighthouse*, in the centre of the island, commands a fine view. 4 m. from Clovelly, W., is *Hartland Town* (Inn: King's Arms), a retired place about 2 m. from the sea, at the head of the wooded vale of *Hartland Abbey* (Sir G. Stucley, Bart.). The Ch., called the Ch. of *Stoke-Nectan*, is an exceedingly interesting building. The tower (111 ft.), screen, pulpit, font, and some old monuments, deserve special notice. From the Ch. the visitor should walk to *Hartland Quay* and descend upon the rocks beyond. Steamers run between Bideford and Bristol, touching at Ilfracombe.

BIDSTON, see *Birkenhead*.

BIGBURY, see *Kingsbridge*.

Biggleswade (Beds.), Stat., G. N. Rly. Inns: Crown; White Swan. The town is situated on the river Ivel. Its chief manufactures are straw-plaiting and lace. The Ch. at *Arlesey* (Arlesey & Shefford Road Stat.), 10 min. by rail, is of much interest. It is Dec. (nave and aisles) with a Tudor chapel added to the end of the S. aisle, and portions of E. E. work in the chancel. The roofs are original and good. The octagonal font has niches filled with figures of priests, &c., much mutilated.

BIGNOR, see *Chichester*.

Billericay (Essex), Stat. G. E. Rly. Inn: Red Lion. A small market town in the parish of Great Burstead, situated on an eminence,

commanding fine views of the Thames and over the Kentish hills.

BILLESDON, see *Melton Mowbray*.

BILLINGHAM, see *Stockton-on-Tees*.

BINDON ABBEY, see *Wareham*.

BINFIELD, see *Ascot*.

Bingham (Notts), Stat. Gt. N. Rly. Inn: Chesterfield Arms. There is a fine cruciform Ch., E. E. and Dec., with beautiful carving on the capitals of the N. aisle, and monument to R. de Bingham (temp. Rich. II.). The Rt. Hon. Lord Sherbrooke was born at the rectory. Abp. Cranmer was born at, and for some years held the living of, *Aslockton*, 2 m. E.

BINHAM ABBEY, see *Wells* (Norfolk).

BINSEY, see *Oxford* (Exe.)

BINSTEAD, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Birchington-on-Sea (Kent), on L. C. & D. Rly., abt. 1½ m. from Westgate, and abt. 3 m. W. of Margate. Inn: The Bungalow H., near the Stat. In the ch.-yd. in the village lies buried Dante G. Rosetti. A Celtic cross has been erected to his memory after designs by F. Madox Brown. Near the hotel is a large bungalow, formerly belonging to the painter and poet, and where he died 1882. Along the cliffs are several more bungalows, to be let in the season. To the E., ½ m. from the stat., is the nucleus of a new watering-place known as *Birchington Bay*.

BIRDLIP, see *Gloucester*.

Birkenhead (Cheshire), Joint Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., and G. W. Rly., and 15 m. by rail from Chester. Inns: Queen's H.; Woodside H. Essentially a place of modern growth. It is situated on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and is connected with Liverpool by a rly. Tunnel (Stat., Hamilton Square), as well as by steam ferries which are constantly plying to and from Woodside Stage. Remains of the old Priory Ch., part of Chapter-house and Crypt, exist near the river, in St. Mary's ch.-yd. The Docks, opened 1847, through the enterprise of the late Mr. Laird, cover a total area of about 497 acres. The principal are *Wallasey Pool*, or *Great Float*, and, connected with it, the *Eastern Float*. Beyond the swing

bridge near the Eastern Float is *Seacombe*, whence there is a steam ferry every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to Prince's landing-stage, Liverpool. The *Park* lies to N.W. of the town, and is beautifully laid out from designs by the late Sir Joseph Paxton. At *Bidston Hill*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., is the Liverpool Observatory. From the *Lighthouse* a most extensive view may be obtained. The village of Bidston is described in 'Christopher Tadpole,' and the Ring of Bells Inn is still in existence. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the sea-coast is the curious structure of *Leasowe Castle*, and some $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is *Hoylake* (Stat.), a favourite sea-side residence of Liverpool merchants, situated at the mouth of the Dee. (Inn: Royal H.) Headquarters of the Liverpool Golf Club. Between Wallasey Pool and *New Brighton*, 5 m., are rows of pretty villas. *New Brighton* is a very favourite watering-place (Inn: Victoria H.), and commands beautiful views of the Channel, Welsh mountains, and the mouth of the busy Mersey. Steamers run every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from New Brighton to Liverpool, 6 m.

BIRKLAND, see *Ollerton*.

Birmingham (Warwick.). New-st. Stat., 14 acres in area, is crossed by a long foot-bridge. L. & N. W. and Midl. Rlys. The principal lines of the former are to London *via* Coventry and Rugby (the quickest route, 113 m.); to the North *via* Stafford, Crewe, &c.; to Dudley and Wolverhampton; also (South Staffs. Rly.) to Walsall, Lichfield, Burton, and Derby. The Midl. Rly. to London *via* Leicester, &c.; to Derby, Sheffield, &c.; to Worcester, Gloucester, Bath, and Bristol; also to Weymouth and Bournemouth.

Snow Hill Stat., G. W. Rly., to London *via* Warwick, Leamington, and Oxford. Also communication with Worcester, Malvern, Hereford, and S. Wales. Inns: **Queen's H., Stephenson-place, adjoining New-st. Stat.; **Great Western H., Snow-hill; Midland, New-st.; Grand H., Colmore-row; Stork H., Corporation-st.; Colonnade H., New-st.; Hen and Chickens, New-st.; and Plough and Harrow, at Edgbaston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Birmingham is the city of the Midland Counties, pop. 435,000, and returns 7 members to Parliament. It is the seat of the hardware, glass, gun, steel-pen, silver-plate and toy manufactures. A visit to the principal manufacturing establishments, and excursions in the neighbourhood of the city, are the sole attractions for the tourist. The *Town Hall*, at the top of New-st., is one of the best proportioned classic buildings in Great Britain in the style of a Grecian temple. In it is held the Triennial Musical Festival. A performance on the magnificent organ (cost between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.*) which it contains may be heard on most Saturday afternoons. Opposite, in New-st., is the *General Post Office*. The other principal buildings are the *Exchange*, the *Grammar School* founded by Edward VI. (the present buildings were erected after designs by Sir Charles Barry), in New-st.; the *Midland Institute*, in Paradise-st.; the *Mason Science College* (presented to the town by Sir Josiah Mason), in Edmund-st. In Radcliff-place is the fine building of the *Central Free Library*. The *Council House* and *City Art Gallery and Museum* form a handsome block of buildings, erected at a cost of 300,000*l.* The museum is open free, and contains a fine collection of pictures, sculpture, and specimens of industrial and decorative art. The *School of Art*, a red-brick Gothic building in Edmund-st., is due to the liberality of 2 citizens, who gave each 10,000*l.* The *Liberal Club*, a red-brick Gothic building, is in Congreve-st. Near the Council House is a memorial fountain erected to commemorate the services rendered to the town by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., under whose auspices many improvements of Birmingham have been carried on. The parish *Ch.* of St. Martin's (rebuilt at a cost of 36,000*l.*; in Bull Ring, S. of New-st. Stat., is now one of the finest parish churches in the kingdom. It contains some ancient monuments (13th cent.) of the de Birmingham, and a very interesting recumbent effigy of an

ecclesiastic, on an alabaster altar-tomb. *St. Philip's* (re-decorated), situated between New-st. and Snow-hill Stats., is a fair example of the time of Queen Anne.

Manufactories.—Those best worth visiting are: (a) *Electro-plate*, Elkington & Co., Newhall-st. (b) *Glass* (chandeliers and table-glass), Osler, Broad-st. (c) *Metal-works*, Winfield & Co., Cambridge-st. (d) *Papier mâché*, McCallum & Hodgson, Summer-row. (e) *Ecclesiastical Metal-work*, Hardman, Newhall-hill. (f) *Steel-pens*, J. Gillott, Graham-st. *The Mint*, Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, in Icknield-st. At all these the show-rooms are always open, but an introduction is necessary to see the works. At a short distance are: *Messrs. Chance's Glass-works* (plate-glass, lighthouses, &c.), Spon-lane (a stat. on L. & N.W. Rly.). *Small-arms Factory*, Smallheath (stat. on G. W. Rly. Every part of the process of gun-making may be seen here—from the rough shaping of the stocks to the beautiful finish of the barrels. *Metropolitan Carriage-works*, Saltley. In order to visit these establishments, time must be allowed to obtain order from the respective directors.

Excursions.—(a) *Aston Hall and Park*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. *Inns*: Queen's H.; Holt H. Take tram from Old-square or train from New-st. Stat. to the Hall, a fine example of later Elizabethan style, which was built in 1635 by Sir Thos. Holt, who entertained Chas. I. here for two nights before the battle of Edge Hill. It has been purchased by the Corporation and converted into a public museum with the grounds adjoining. (b) To Edgbaston, the "West End" of Birmingham. In the Park are the Church and Hall. Adjoining is the village of Harborne. The *Ch.* has late Perp. tower, and the ch.-yard commands a very fine view of the Clent Hills, &c. (c) To *Handsworth*. In the *Parish Ch.* are buried 3 mechanical inventors, James Watt, Boulton of Soho, and Murdoch, introducer of gas lighting. The seated statue of Watt in this ch. is Chantrey's masterpiece.

Distances (by rail).—*Warwick Castle*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; *Stafford*, 1 hr.; *Derby*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Coventry*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Kenilworth* (*via Coventry*), about 1 hr.; *Stratford-on-Avon*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Wolverhampton*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

BISHAM, see *Thames*.

Bishop Auckland (Durham), N. E. Rly. Stat., nearly equidistant (30 min.) from Durham and Darlington. *Inn*: *Talbot II.

The town is situated on the Wear, which is here crossed by Newton Bridge, built by Bp. Skirlaw, 1388, on site of former bridge, of one arch, supposed to have been Roman.

On N. of market-place is the approach to *Auckland Castle*, one of the manorial residences of ancient bishops of Durham; its well-wooded lawns slope down to the Gauleless. The park is entered from the town by an ugly Gothic gate-house (1760): the chapel at N.E. angle of the palace, named after Beck, and the remains of the old fortifications are 13th cent.; the rest is modern pseudo-Gothic. The *Chapel*, $84\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 48 ft. wide, consists of a nave and side aisles divided by clustered marble pillars; in the centre of the pavement is a huge slab of black marble, inscribed with immense letters; this covers the grave of Bp. Cosin (d. 1672); rt. of entrance is marble monument by *Nollekins*, to Bp. Trevor. *The Castle and Chapel are shown on application*. The *Park* is open to the public. In the market-place is a Gothic *Chapel* from designs of *Salvin*.

Excursions.—(a) To *Barnard Castle*, by *St. Andrew* and *St. Helen Auckland*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. is *St. Andrew Auckland*, a complete and very fine specimen of an E. E. cruciform *Ch.* (1300) with a good porch; among the broken brasses is that of *Fridesmonda*, 1st wife of Bp. Barnes, 1581; a fine cross-legged figure in wood, of knight in chain-armour, is supposed to be one of the Pollard family. About 2 m. S.W. is *St. Helen Auckland*; the *Ch.* of which is late Norm.; the chancel walls and windows are E. E.; observe the high pews (1600), with open balustraded tops. About 5 m. S.W. is *Raby Castle*, a little S. of which is

Staindrop, with its interesting eh.; whence it is about 6 m. W. to *Barnard Castle* (see), 40 min. by rly.

(b) About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is *Windlestone Hall* (Sir W. Eden, Bart.); about 3 m. N. of *Windlestone* is *Merrington Ch.*, rebuilt 1854; the screen of black oak is temp. Charles I. (c) To *Brancepeth*, by rail (20 min.), and 5 min. walk from stat. is the ancient *Castle of the Nevilles*, now of Lord Boyne, and close to it the remarkable *Ch. of St. Brandon*; the tumulus on *Brandon Hill* may also be visited from here; the excursion may be continued to the *Moated Grange at Butterby*, abt. 3 m. N.E. of *Brancepeth* (see *Durham*).

BISHOPSBOURNE, see *Canterbury*.

Bishop's Castle (Salop). Stat. 11 m. from *Craven Arms Junct.*, L. & N.W. Rly. Inn: *Castle*. There are interesting early remains in the neighbourhood, 3 m. S., at *Bury Ditches*, a remarkable Sax. camp, elliptical, and enclosing four acres. 3 m. beyond is the quiet town of *Clun* with remains of a castle. The fine late Norm. *Ch.* (restd. by Street) has a remarkable canopy suspended from the roof at the E. end. The *Clun Forest* lies to the N.W. On *Corndon Mount*, about 5 m. N., are some early circles and upright stones.

BISHOP'S FROOME, see *Ledbury*.

BISHOP'S LYDEARD, see *Taunton*.

BISHOP'S SUTTON, see *Winchester*.

BISHOPSTONE, see *Newhaven*.

Bishop Stortford (Herts.) Stat., Gt. E. Rly. Inns: **George*; *Railway H.*; *Chequers*. Situated on the *Stort*, which is navigable to this place. It was granted by William the Conqueror to the Bps. of London, hence its name. In the chancel of the *Ch.*, a Perp. structure, are some stalls, and various monuments to the *Dennys* and others. There is a pleasant walk to *Hallingbury Place*, a stately mansion in a well-wooded park, 2 m. S.E.—*Hatfield Forest*, in the same direction, 3 m. E., affords some charming sylvan views. *Hatfield "Broad Oak"* still exists; the forest is entirely enclosed. *Stanstead Hall* (W. Fuller Maitland, Esq.) is 3 m. N.E.; and *Dunmow* (see) is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

BISHOPTON, see *Stockton*.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH, see *Sunderland*.

BISLEY, see *Stroud*.

BISLEY COMMON, see *Woking*.

Blackburn (Lancs.), Stat., Lanc. & Yorks. Rly. Inns: **Old Bull*; *White Bull*. One of the largest and best built of the Lancashire manufacturing towns, and situated in a valley between two ranges of steep hills. The first Sir R. Peel was born here. *Hargreaves*, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was also a native. There is a handsome *Ch.* with very good traceried windows; and the E. window, of ten compartments of stained glass, was brought by Dr. Whitaker from *Cologne*. The public buildings are on a fine scale, especially the *Town Hall*, *Exchange*, *Market Hall*, and the *Free Library and Museum*.

Excursions.—To *Samlesbury Hall* (W. Harrison, Esq.), 4 m. on the Upper *Preston-road*, a beautiful specimen of timber and plaster (1548), ornamented with carved heads externally. The interior is not shown. On the same road, 1 m. from the rly. stat., is the *Corporation Park*, 50 acres, on the side of *Revidge Hill*.

BLACKGANG CHINE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Blackheath (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly. (N. Kent line), at *Tranquil Vale*, S. of the *Heath*.

The heath, 267 acres, lies S. of *Greenwich Park*, 6 m. from London by road. It is dry and healthy, and there are some extensive prospects from it. At the S.W. corner, by *Blackheath Hill*, Roman remains have been found, and near the summit of the hill, at a spot called the *Point*, is a cavern, cut in the chalk, ascribed by some to the Danes, and by others to the Saxons. It extends 127 ft. and consists of 4 chambers, connected by narrow passages. In the farthest is a well 27 ft. deep. It may be seen on payment of a small fee.

The town lies about *Tranquil Vale*, between the S. E. corner of the heath and the rail. stat. At the opposite end of the heath, by *Blackheath Hill*, (Stat., L. C. & D. Rly.), is the principal Inn, the *Green Man*, well known to holiday-makers.

BLACKPOOL (Devon.), see *Dartmouth*.

Blackpool (Lancs.), Stat. Lane. & Yorks. Rly., 1 hr. from Preston. *Inns*: Imperial H.; Bailey's; Lane Ends,—all good and pleasantly situated; Clifton Arms; Royal; Albion; Victoria; Beach. There are also numerous lodging-houses facing the promenade and sea. This rapidly increasing town is the chosen Arcadia of manufacturing Lancashire. In summer time, and on holidays, excursionists arrive in countless numbers and render the promenade and streets almost impassable. The situation of the town is good and very healthy. There is, at low water, a fine stretch of hard sands, and on the rising ground above them, and immediately in front of the well-built houses and large hotels, are an excellent esplanade and drive, extending from South Shore to Claremont, a distance of 3 m. Two long *Piers* have been built affording pleasant promenades; and steamers frequently during the day make pleasure trips, lasting about 1 hour, at a charge of 1s. per head. An aquarium was opened 1875. There are two pleasure gardens—Raikes Hall and Belle Vue; and the town is unusually well supplied with carriages of various descriptions for hire. A Sea Water Company supplies houses with seawater, and there are good public baths.

Excursions.—To *Gynn*, 1½ m. N., and *Cleleys*, 5 m. beyond. To *Lytham* is 7 m. by rail; equidistant is *St. Anne's-on-the-Sea* (*Inn*: **St. Anne's H.*), a rising watering-place. Steamers ply during summer months between Southport and Barrow-in-Furness for Furness Abbey and the Lake District, calling at Blackpool.

BLAKENEY, see *Holt*.

BLANCHLAND, see *Hexham*.

Blamford (Dorset.), Stat., Som. and Dorset Rly. *Inn*: ***Crown*. This cheerful market town owes its handsome appearance to a disastrous fire in 1731, which nearly destroyed the whole town. The *Old House* (J. Luff, Esq.) is an interesting specimen of Jacobean architecture.

Bryanston House (Lord Portman) stands in a park more than 1 m. in length, and watered by the *Stour*, in which good pike and perch fishing may be had. The house is not accessible to strangers.

Excursions.—There are several fine earthworks in the neighbourhood, viz. rt. of the *Sturminster road*, *Hod Hill*, 3 m.; and *Hambledon Hill*, 4 m. N.W.; on the old road to Wimborne, *Buzbury*, 2½ m. E.; and *Badbury Rings* (see *Wimborne*), 6½ m. S.E.; and on the lower road to Wimborne, *Spetisbury Ring*, or *Crawford Castle*, 3½ m.

Milton Abbey (C. J. T. Hambro, Esq.), 8 m., is a very interesting place. The noble *Abbey Ch.*, Perp. on 12th cent. foundations, consists of a choir, transepts, and tower at the crossing.

BLAENAU FFESTINIOG, see *Ffestiniog*.

BLANKNEY, see *Sleaford*.

BLenheim, see *Woodstock*.

Bletchley (Bucks), *Junct.* Stat. L. and N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Station H., belonging to the Rly. Co. The village lies to the W. of the rly. The ch., Perp., is a handsome edifice approached by an avenue of ancient yew-trees. In the interior is the tomb of Lord Grey de Wilton, 1442.

1 m. distant is *Fenny Stratford*, once remarkable for its inns, being on the old high road to London.

BLICKLING HALL, see *Aylsham*.

BLORE HEATH, see *Market Drayton*.

BLOXHAM, see *Banbury*.

BLUE ANCHOR, see *Minehead* and *Taunton*.

Blyth (Notts), 2 m. W. of *Ranskill Stat.*, Gt. N. Rly. Here is a very fine *Ch.*, of a Benedictine priory of the 11th cent., once divided into a conventual and parish ch. under one roof; the present chancel is at the end of the S. aisle, the N. one having been taken by the former owners of Blyth Hall, which was built in 1685 on the site of the monastic buildings. The nave, triforium, and clerestory are early Norm. There are monuments to the Mellishes and a good screen with painted figures of saints.

Excursions.—5 m. W. to ruins of *Roche Abbey* (Yorks.), founded 1147 for Cistercian monks, very picturesquely

placed at the junction of 2 limestone glens. A Dec. gateway at the W. side was probably part of the Norm. Hospitium. The fish-pond and corn-mill still exist. The ruins are kept in good order.

BLYTHBURGH, see *Southwold*.

BOCONNOC, see *Lostwithiel*.

BODELWYDDAN, see *St. Asaph*.

BODIAM, see *Hastings*.

Bodmin (Cornwall), 4 m. from *Bodmin Road Stat.* (omnibus meets every train), situated at *Glynn Bridge*, and about half-way between Plymouth and Truro. *Inns*: Royal; Town Arms. On entering the town from the stat., is the Priory, which stands on the site of the Augustinian Priory of St. Mary and St. Petroe, said to have been founded by King Athelstane in 936. In the ch.-yd. opposite the Priory are the ruins of the chapel of St. Thomas, containing stone sedilia and a stoup at S. of the altar—beneath is a vaulted and ribbed crypt. On the Mountfolly stood the Franciscan convent of St. Nicholas—the site, however, is now occupied by the Corn Market and Assize Courts. The *Ch.* (Perp.) is the largest in Cornwall, and has an excellent peal of bells and chimes. Observe specially fine Norman font and the tomb of Prior Vivian (d. 1533) at end of N. aisle. A good view of the town of Bodmin and neighbourhood is obtained from Beacon Hill, S. of the town.

Excursions.—(a) About half-way between Bodmin and Launceston is the *Jamaica Inn*, from which the tourist may visit the hills of Brown Willy and Roughtor; the romantic valleys of Hanter-Gantiek and Hannon; and Dozmare Pool (see *Launceston*). 1½ m. from the Inn on the Bodmin road is the very ancient monument—the *Four-hole-cross*. (b) The Perp. *Ch.* at *Lanivet*, which is said to be the centre of the county, 2¼ m. S.W. of Bodmin, contains a remarkable 14th-cent. stoup, and in the ch.-yd. are 2 ancient stone crosses. Beyond (5 m.) are the Roehoe rocks (see *Liskeard*). (c) To *Glynn Valley*, 4 m.; above it is *Glynn* (Lord Vivian) and below *Lanhydrock* (Lord Robartes),

both beautiful seats on the banks of the Fowey. (d) To *Pencarrow Park*, 3½ m. N. (Dowager Lady Molesworth). (e) *Wadebridge* (see) is 7 m. by rail.

BODUAN, see *Pwllheli*.

Bognor (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. (Branch from Barnham June., 3½ m.). *Inns*: Norfolk H.; Sussex H.; Claremont H.; Bedford H. This is a dull watering-place, although some advance has been made and an Esplanade and Pier formed. The climate is mild. The country round is perfectly flat, with the S. Downs in the distance. There are some interesting points for visitors on their breezy slopes, and Goodwood, Boxgrove Priory, Chichester Cathedral, Pagham, the Hushing Well, and Selsey Ch. may be visited from here. (See *Chichester*.)

At *Felpham* (about 1 m. N.E.) is a villa in which the poet Hayley resided. The *Ch.* has portions of various dates, and in it is a marble tablet to Hayley, who was buried here.

BOLDON, see *Sunderland*.

BOLLINGTON, see *Altrincham*.

Bolsover (Derby.), 6 m. from *Chesterfield Stat.* Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Swan. A small town on a high plateau of ground overlooking a wide expanse of Derbyshire, and possessing some very fine *Quarries* of magnesian limestone. The *Castle*, a stately edifice of 4 storeys, in an important situation, was begun by Bess of Hardwick and finished in 1613 by her son, Sir C. Cavendish, partly on the site of a Norm. Keep of the Peverels. Charles I. and his queen were twice entertained here at boundless expense, and Ben Jonson's masque, 'Love's Welcome,' was performed on one occasion. Owned in turns by Cavendishes and Harleys, it now belongs to the D. of Portland. Visitors are allowed to inspect the grounds, but the interior of the castle is private, except on special application. The *ruins* on the terrace are those of a house begun by a Duke of Newcastle on a splendid scale, but never finished. The *Ch.*, parts Norm., E. E., and Dec. (rest'd. 1878), possesses two sculptures—the

Nativity of the 14th cent., and the Crucifixion of 13th cent. In the Portland Chapel are elaborate monuments to the Cavendish family.

Excursion.—To *Hardwick Hall* and *Mansfield* (see), about 8 m.

Bolton (Lancs.), Stat., L. & N. W. and Lanc. & Yorks. Rlys. *Inns*: Swan; Lever Arms; Victoria. One of the most prosperous and progressive of Lancashire manufacturing towns, pop. 206,000, famous for its cotton yarns, "Bolton counts," shirtings, quiltings, cambrics, muslins, engineering and machine-making establishments, and its bleaching works. The parish *Ch.* is a modern erection, in geometric Gothic style of 14th cent., containing many fine examples of stained glass. The old *ch.* was pulled down, and the present one (consecrated in 1871) erected at a cost of about 40,000*l.*, at the sole expense of Peter Ormerod, Esq., of Halliwell Hall. The town has an excellent *Free Public Library and Museum*, established in 1852. The *Market Hall* (cost 83,000*l.*) is one of the finest in the kingdom. The *Town Hall* is also another noble structure, erected 1873 at a cost of 175,000*l.* In Nelson-square is a statue of *Crompton*, the inventor of the *Mule*, to which the spinning-trade owes its immense development, and in Town Hall-square is a statue of Dr. Chadwick, to commemorate his gift of an Orphanage and Model Dwellings.

Bolton is celebrated for the siege which it underwent during the Civil War by the Earl of Derby, who was afterwards taken at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded in Bolton, opposite the Man and Scythe Inn, in Churchgate, on the 15th Oct., 1651.

The specialities of Bolton best worth visiting, in addition to the Cotton Mills, are the *Engine Works* of Messrs Hick, Soho Ironworks; the *Machine Works* of Dobson and Barlow, Kay-st.; the *Chatswood Company's Patent Safe and Lock Works*, &c.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. on Sharples road, to *Hall & th' Wood*, an old half-timbered mullioned house (1648),

where Saml. Crompton lived, and concealed his mule in the attics during the machine riots. (b) 3 m. N.W., to *Smithill's Hall* (R. H. Ainsworth, Esq.), permission given on application by letter, a characteristic Lancashire mansion, with court-yard and side chapel. The interior is fitted up with carved oak, and in a passage is shown the *impress* of the foot of Geo. Marsh, the Bolton martyr, who was brought up here for examination before Sir Roger Barton. Marsh was burnt at Chester 1555. (c) To *Rivington Pike* about 5 m., at the foot of which are the great reservoirs, or Liverpool Waterworks, commonly called the South Lancashire Lakes (See *Rivington*.)

Distances (by rail).—*Manchester* 11 m.; *Bury*, 6 m.; *Wigan*, 11 m. *Blackburn*, 14½ m.

BOLTON CASTLE, see *Wensleydale*.

BOLTON PRIORY, see *Ilkley*.

Bolton-le-Sands (Lancs.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. A quiet little village near *Morecambe Bay* (see *Lancaster*), in the neighbourhood of charming scenery. 2 m. S. is *Dunald Mill Hole*, a cavern into which a river flows, and emerges again at *Carnforth*, 2½ m.

BONCHURCH, see *Wight, Isle of*.

BONSALL, see *Matlock Bath*.

BOREHAM, see *Chelmsford*.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, see *York*.

BORROWDALE, see *Keswick*.

BORTH, see *Aberdorey*.

BOSBURY, see *Ledbury*.

BOSCASTLE, see *Launceston*.

Boscobel (Salop), 4 m. N.W. of *Codsall* Stat., and N. of *Albington* (see) Stat., Gt. W. Rly. A charming old-fashioned house, the hiding-place of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 1651. There is a portrait of the king in the drawing-room, and the mantelpiece is sculptured. In the garret is a hollow chest where he was hid, and a chamber in the thickness of the chimney communicates with the garden. The famous *oak* is gone, but its descendant remains.

BOSPHERENNIS, see *Penzance*.

BOSTALL HEATH, see *Erith*.

Boston (Lincoln.), Stat., G. N.

Ry., 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from London. *Inn*: Peacock. This ancient seaport, situated on the Witham S. m. from Boston Deep, is noted for its glorious Ch., and is of great interest to Americans as the mother-town of their oldest city. In 1633 John Cotton, the Vicar of Boston, and several eminent men sailed in the *Griffin* for the new colony formed by the "Pilgrim Fathers" who had previously arrived in the *Mayflower*; and from the leading position taken by these men the name of Boston was adopted.

The Ch. of St. Botolph (restd. 1853) stands on the W. side of the market-place. It is a magnificent structure in the Dec. Eng. style, with a square tower, commonly known as "Boston Stump," in the later Perp. style, 300 ft. high, with a splendid set of chimes. Notice the ceilings of the tower and nave; the pulpit and font; also the ancient chancel-stalls. Near the ch. is a statue of Herbert Ingram, M.P., the founder of the 'Illustrated London News.'

At S.E. corner of the market-place is an old timbered house called *Shodfriars Hall*. Behind the public gardens, in which are excellent salt-water baths, are the Docks of about 7 acres, commenced in 1882.

A line of splendid churches will be found between Boston and Lynn:—at *Algarkirk*, 6 m. from Boston, a fine cruciform building in Norm. E. E. and Dec. styles; *Pinchbeck* (E. E.), 5 m. N. of Spalding; *Spalding* (see); *Weston*; *Moulton*; *Whaplode*; *Holbeach*; *Fleet*; *Long Sutton*; all about 2 m. apart, and having rly. stats. at each.

BOSWORTH FIELD, see *Hinckley*.

BOTALLACK MINE, see *Penzance*.

BOTHAL, see *Morpeth*.

Bottesford (Leices.), Stat., Gt. N. Rly., 7 m. from Grantham and 16 m. from Nottingham. *Inns*: Rutland Arms; Black Bull. The Ch. (14th cent.), with a very lofty octagonal spire 220 ft. high, has *Monuments* to Willm. de Albene, the 2nd possessor of Belvoir; to Barons de Ros; to several of the Earls of Rutland, including two boys of the Manners family, who died from witchcraft in the 17th cent.; to

the sole daughter of Sir P. Sidney; and of Catherine, wife of G. Villiers, D. of Buckingham.

To *Belvoir Castle* (see), is 4 m.

BOTTISHAM, see *Cambridge*.

BOUGHTON, see *Kettering*.

BOULEY, see *Whitby*.

BOURN, see *Stamford*.

BOURNE END, see *Thames*.

Bournemouth (Hants), Stats., on N.E. side (Holdenhurst-road), L. & S. W. Rly., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from London, *viâ* Brookenhurst Junct.; and on W. side (Queen's-road), communicating directly with Poole and Wimborne; also through communication from the latter Stat. with Bath and Birmingham by Somerset & Dorset and Midl. Rlys. *Inns*: Mount Dore H., with Turkish baths attached; Bath H., and Imperial H., both on E. cliff; Belle Vue H., facing the Pier; Stewart's H., Richmond-hill; Lansdowne H., at junction of Christchurch and Holdenhurst roads; Exeter Park (or Newlyn's) H., Exeter-road; Pembroke H., near West Cliff; Boscombe Spa H., East Cliff; High Cliffe Mansions, West Cliff. *Post-office* in the Arcade, between Old Christchurch and Westover roads. On account of its favoured position and essentially dry and sheltered climate, the place, which until 1838 consisted of only a few fishermen's huts and a coastguard station, has risen to its present dimensions and importance, and is still increasing. It is one of the healthiest watering-places on the English coast. The houses, however, are no longer confined to the pine-clad valley of the Bourne, but streets of tall houses, and many fine mansions, have been erected on all sides, on the more bracing uplands of a monotonous sandy heath, varied only by pine clumps. The banks of the Bourne have been laid out in continuous walks, grass-plats and ornamental shrubberies, extending nearly a mile inland from the pier. Between the pine woods and the edges of the cliffs are pleasant walks, exposed to the bracing breezes of the Channel, commanding views of the Isle of Wight and Purbeck Downs; whilst at the base of the cliffs are soft sands, ex-

tending for miles E. and W., and completely sheltered from the N. winds. There is every facility for bathing. Libraries, Reading-rooms, &c., will be found close to the Pier. Opposite to the Pier is the *Club*, to which visitors, on the nomination of a member, are admitted for short periods. There is another pier 600 ft. long at *Boscombe Churches*: *St. Peter's*, Hinton-road, is a beautiful building (E. Dee.), with a tall spire designed by Street, erected partly as a memorial to Keble, who died here at the villa called Brookside. The interior is very striking. The carved reredos, the pulpit and rich alabaster screens in chancel are worth inspection. The large S. window illustrating the *Te Deum*, as well as that at the E. end of the S. chancel aisle, of Our Lord's Resurrection, are to the memory of Keble, who worshipped here during the last few months of his life. The ch. also possesses a fine peal of 8 bells, and in the ch.-yd., which is exceptionally picturesque, are buried Godwin the novelist, and his wife Mary Woolstoncraft, removed from *St. Paneras*, London. *Holy Trinity*, Old Christchurch-road (Lombardo Gothic style); with a campanile; one-third of the sittings are free. *St. Michael's*, Westhill, a handsome church; a large proportion of the seats free. *St. Clement's*, Boscombe, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from centre of Bournemouth, a beautiful and costly edifice, erected and endowed at the sole expense of Mr. Edmund Christy. Notice especially the carved oak choir-stalls, fine rood-screen of stone, and painted windows in side chapel.

The "Chines," in the sand cliffs on the W. of the valley, are worth notice. Of these *Alum Chine* is the most extensive, *Branksome Chine* the most picturesque. Beyond are the Sugar Loaf and Flag Head Chines, both picturesque dells. On a portion of the Alum Cliff Estate is the *Herbert Home*, opened in 1868 for convalescent patients, in memory of the late Lord Herbert of Lea; and in the Sanatorium-road, beyond the N. extremity of the Westover Pleasure Gardens, is the large building founded

1855 as a *National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest*. Off the Exeter road are the *Cranborne Gardens* and *Archery Grounds*, which at all seasons of the year offer attractions to the visitor. At *Southborne*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. (*Inn*: *Southcliff H.*), a rising watering-place, with a pier and esplanade, the *Tedworth Conservatory*, formerly belonging to the late Assheton Smith, Esq., has been re-erected as a winter garden (admission 6d.).

There is a want of rural walks near the town, but half an hour's railway journey will carry the pedestrian to some good starting points for the New Forest and Downs.

Excursions.—(a) To *Christchurch*, 10 min. by rail from Holdenhurst-road Stat., and 5 m. by road by *Boscombe*. (b) *Wimborne*, 9 m. by road, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail. (c) *Poole*, 15 min. by rail, or pleasant walk along the W. cliffs or beach, returning by road (5 m.) through the pretty village of *Parkstone*. (d) To *Ringwood* and the *New Forest*, 14 m. (see *Lyndhurst*). (f) By water to *Studland Bay*, *Swanage*, *Lulworth Cove*, *Weymouth*, *Portland*, *Isle of Wight*.

BOVEY TRACEY (Devon.), Stat., G. W. Rly., 6 m. from Newton Junct. *Inns*: *Dolphin H.*; *Union H.*; and many good lodging-houses. A good centre for the tourist in Dartmoor. In the Perp. ch. (restd.), the screen, stone pulpit, and several monuments deserve special notice. Near the stat. is *St. John's Chapel*, a modern Dec. building, the chancel of which should be seen. *The Heathfield*, the bed of an ancient lake, and consisting of lignites, clay, &c., is of the highest interest to geologists. The extensive potteries are worth visiting.

Excursions may be made in all directions. (a) S. of the village, to *Heytor*, 3 m. (see also *Dartmoor*); thence along the side of *Leign Tor*, and across the road which leads to *Becky Fall*. A longer round may be made as follows:—Descend *Leign Tor* (on the summit of which are hut circles) to the stream; climb *Hound Tor* (one of the finest on Dartmoor);

thence across the Tors which hang over the *Widdecombe* valley, and so descend to *Widdecombe Ch.*; thence by road to *Rippon Tor* (1549 ft.), whence return to Bovey.

(b) *Manaton* is about 4 m. N.W. from Bovey, and a visit to the village, to the ch., and a climb up *Manaton Tor* should on no account be omitted. The road to it runs close by *Becky Fall*, a delightful spot, whence it is a charming walk to the S. end of the wild valley of *Lustleigh*; also to *Water Farm*, and thence to *Water Rock*, overhanging the W. side of *Lustleigh Cleave*. (c) N. of Bovey, *Hennor* and *Bottor Rock*, about 4½ m., are well worth exploration, returning by way of *Stickwick*; or the walk may be continued from *Bottor* to *Sharpitor*, 1 m., thence to *Lustleigh*, 3 m., where, close to the rly. stat., is a good *Inn*, *Cleave H.* The ch. is beautifully situated, and worth visiting. At S. porch is an inscribed stone of the Brito-Roman era. A very steep lane through woods, rt., will lead the pedestrian to *Lustleigh Cleave*, the whole length of which should certainly be traversed.

(d) *Chudleigh (Inn: Clifford Arms)*, *Chudleigh Rock*, and *Ugbrooke Park* (Lord Clifford), are also easily accessible from Bovey.

BOWDON, see *Altrincham*.

BOWES, see *Barnard Castle*.

BOWNESS, see *Windermere*.

BOWOOD, see *Chippenhams*.

BOX (Wilts.), Stat., Gt. W. Rly., close to the *Box Tunnel*, which is about 1¼ m. in length, and in places 300 ft. below the surface. The cost of construction was upwards of 500,000*l.*

The *stone-quarries* (Great oolite) in the neighbourhood furnish what is known as *Bath stone*, of great commercial value.

Within reach of the station are several points of interest. N. are *Cheyney Court*, a mansion of the *Spekes*, of the time of *Elizabeth*, or *James I.*, with fine old chimney-pieces; *Coles Farm*, ½ m. N.N.E., built in 1645; and the little church of *Ditcheridge*, ½ m. N., interesting to the archæologist, with its Norm. nave and S. door, with

curiously sculptured impost; narrow chancel arch of 13th cent., with a bell gable over it; curious piscina and shelf; and square Norm. font.

2 m. N.W. of *Box Stat.* is the village of *Colerne*, the *Ch.* of which deserves a visit. Notice rich 14th-cent. sedilia. On a promontory of *Colerne Down* is *Burywood Camp*.

BOXFORD, see *Hadleigh*.

BOXGROVE, see *Chichester*.

BOX HILL, see *Dorking*.

BOXLEY, see *Maidstone*.

BOYNE HILL, see *Maidenhead*.

BRACKLESHAM BAY, see *Chichester*.

BRADENSTOKE PRIORY, see *Chippenhams*.

BRADFELD, see *Sheffield*.

Bradford (Yorks.), Stats., L. & Y. and G. N. Rlys. in *Drake-st.*; Midland Rly. in *Well-st.* Inns: **Victoria H.*, close to the Gt. N. Rly. Stat.; *Alexandra H.*, in Gt. Horton-rd.; *George*, Market-st.; *Boothroyd's Temperance*, opposite Midl. Stat.

The town is the great centre of the *worsted trade*; and the "raw material" is purchased here by manufacturers from the whole clothing district. Besides yarn, the mills of *Bradford* produce every kind of fabric wrought from wool, silk, worsted, mohair, alpaca, or China grass. Neither the warehouses nor the factories are shown without a special introduction.

Of the *Public Buildings*, the *Town Hall*, in *New Market-st.*, is the most important. It was completed in 1873 (architects, Messrs. *Lockwood* and *Mawson*), at a cost of more than 100,000*l.*, and is of so-called "Medieval character." Opposite is the *Mechanics Institute*, opened in 1870 (cost 36,000*l.*). The *Technical College* in Gt. Horton-rd., opened in June, 1882, by T. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales. This college, covering an acre of ground, has a very imposing appearance (cost more than 40,000*l.*). The *Bradford Church Institute*, in North Parade, and the *Grammar School*, almost adjoining, are both handsome buildings. Returning to the town by *Darley-st.* are the *Free Library, Art Gallery and Museum*,

St. George's Hall, near the Gt. N. Rly. Stat., is a very fine edifice, built in 1853, and capable of seating nearly 4000 persons. The *Exchange*, in Market-st., is Venetian Gothic in character. Between Godwin-st. and Kirkgate is a covered *Market*, worthy of notice. The *Parish Ch.*, built in 1458, is a noble old structure, and contains a fine monumental slab by Flaxman. Of the modern *Churches*, *All Saints, Horton*, is early Dec. in character, with some good carving on the pier caps, and is beyond the average.

On the hill-top, N. of the town, is the *Cemetery*, which should be visited for the sake of the view to be obtained from it—fine in itself, and giving an excellent notion of the position of Bradford.

A short distance below the cemetery is *Peel Park*, a space (64 acres) of open ground well laid out, and commanding good views. It is open to the public. Four other parks have been purchased by the corporation: *Lister Park*, containing about 53 acres, N.W. of the town, on high ground, and commanding wide views (near the principal entrance is a very fine marble statue of Mr. Lister, by *Noble*); and *Horton Park*, on the S. side of the town. *Bowling Park*, comprising 52 acres, is about 1 m. S.E. of the Town Hall; and *Bradford Moor Park*, about 2 m. to the E., opened in 1884. There is also a fine recreation ground at *Heaton*. A short distance S.W. of Lister Park, and adjoining Heaton-road, are the colossal buildings of *Manningham Mills*, erected by Messrs. Lister and Co., for silk and velvet, at a cost of about 500,000*l.*

The great establishment of *Saltaire* (Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Sons & Co.) may be reached by rail in 10 min. This was a worsted factory, and its great feature was the manufacture of alpaca fabrics, but since the decline of the "Bradford Trade" the manufacture of silk, plushes, &c., has been introduced. It covers 12 acres, is 6 storeys high, 550 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 72 ft. high. The manufactory is not shown without a special introduction, but the exterior, church, and village are well

worth a visit. There are schools for the express use of the workmen's children, and streets of houses are arranged for the workmen. There is a working-men's club and institute, which cost, it is said, 30,000*l.*, with a School of Science and Art attached; a dining-hall; baths and washhouses; a square of almshouses; and a dispensary, the whole built at the cost of the late Sir Titus Salt; and finally, a *Park* of 14 acres, laid out in an ornamental manner, in which is a monument to him.

The *Lowmoor Ironworks* will be visited with great interest by all who care for ingenious machinery. The *Lowmoor Stat.*, on the line to Halifax, is reached in 10 min. from Bradford. The works, about 1 m., are scarcely exceeded in extent and importance by any ironworks in England, and are shown to visitors who bring introductions. Iron plates, bars, and railway tires are the principal manufactures; but guns are also made here. About 4000 men are employed. These works were first started by Mr. Hardy, the grandfather of the first Lord Cranbrook, who has converted a large area of wilderness into a picturesque Public Park called Harold Park.

The *Bowling Ironworks*, adjoining Bradford S.E., are of the same character as those at Lowmoor, but not so extensive.

Bradford - on - Avon (Wilts.), Stat., G. W. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ hour from Bath, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Trowbridge by rail. *Inn*: *Swan. An ancient town, of much historical interest, prettily situated in the hollow and on the steep slopes and terraces of the valley of the Avon, up which the greystone houses straggle in picturesque confusion. It is the seat of an important woollen manufacture.

The *Ch. of Holy Trinity* (rest'd. 1865-6) deserves a visit. Notice in the N. aisle the richly panelled reredos, the ancient and curious monuments in the chancel, and the Dec. E. window. Closely adjacent, at the N.E. end, is a very remarkable and interesting building—a relic of the *tenth* century,

unique of its kind, which may be fairly regarded as the work of Bp. Aldhelm. This is the small *Saxon Ch. of St. Laurence, the only perfect Saxon Ch. remaining in England*, carefully restored by Canon Richard Jones. It consists of a nave, chancel, and N. porch, and is less than 40 ft. long. The archway between nave and chancel is 2 ft. 10 in. wide and 8½ ft. high. Above this arch are two stone figures of angels, no doubt coeval with the building itself. Notice on the *outside* the arcading, which was cut out of the solid stone after the building was erected.

On the summit of *Tory or Torr Hill*, to l. of St. Laurence, are the ruins of a Perp. chapel (restd.), dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, just above the "lady well," which supplies the town with water. From here, the archæologist should cross Barton Bridge and visit *Barton farm*, ¼ m., famous for its gigantic barn, of the 14th cent.

The town abounds in antique-looking gable-fronted houses, built and roofed with stone. The most remarkable of these (conspicuous from the railway), known as the *Duke's*, or *Kingston House*, was built by one of the family of *Hall*, rich clothiers here. It is a noble specimen of the Jacobean style, with an excess of window, arabesque battlements, and classical details. The small building on the old bridge over the Avon was a chapel.

Excursions.—(a) In the neighbourhood of the town are many pleasant valleys, especially that of the *Avon*, embosomed in lofty hills. The path by the canal leads to *Freshford*, *Limpley Stoke*, and *Claverton*, three of the prettiest spots in the Avon Valley.

(b) 4 m. N.E. is *Monkton Farleigh*, on very high ground above the valley of the Avon, commanding a magnificent panoramic prospect. The best points of view are from the *Prospect Tower*, erected by Mr. Wade Brown on the top of the precipitous hill, and from a clump of trees known as *Farleigh Clump*. Monkton Farleigh was the seat of a Cluniac priory, founded 1125,

of which only scanty traces remain. It is now a modern mansion, but in the outhouses behind are some lancet windows, and there are several stone effigies. Bishop Jewel died here.

The *Monks' Conduit*, a small stone-roofed building, lies ¼ m. N.W. of the house. The *Ch.* is modern, but retains the old tower and a Norman door. A fine avenue, 1 m. long, leads from the house towards S. Wraxhall (see *Melksham*).

(c) *Farleigh Castle*—3 m. S.W.—is a most interesting object, prettily situated above a deep wooded ravine, called from some ancient tradition Danes' Ditch. It is (except the chapel) a complete ruin, consisting of fragments of the wall and of 2 towers and a gateway. The manor of Farleigh was sold to the Hungerford family in 1639, who converted the mansion into a fortified castle, and was purchased by the Houltons in 1730. The principal entrance to the castle was to the S.E., where the ivy-clad shell of the gatehouse remains. On passing through it the *upper court* is entered, containing the guard-rooms, stables, &c.; fronting it are the *chapel*, and the 2 remaining of the 4 towers of the *lower* or *inner court*, where the habitable part of the castle was situated. The principal front faced E., rising directly from the edge of the knoll.

The *Chapel* (key at Moulton Arms Inn), on the site of the original parish ch., within the inner court, has been preserved. A quantity of armour, as well as a miscellaneous assortment of curiosities, have found a resting-place here. The *monuments* to the Hungerford family are especially interesting. A crypt beneath the chapel contains 7 leaden coffins. The *Parish Ch.* (St. Leonard's), built 1443, is a plain Perp. building.

2 m. from Farleigh, 1 m. from Freshford Stat., by a pretty footpath, are the ruins of the Carthusian Priory of *Hinton Charterhouse*, founded 1232. The remains consist chiefly of 2 detached buildings, originally connected by a cloister. One of these, used as a store shed, with quarried roof, pointed doorway, and lancet windows,

is supposed to have been the chapter-house. The other, which is covered with ivy, contains the refectory and dormitory, also a third room, with large stone fireplace, flanked by Norm. columns.

BRADGATE PARK, see *Leicester*.

BRADING, see *Wight, Isle of*.

BRADWELL, see *Maidon*.

Braintree (Essex), Stat. G. E. Rly., either *viâ* Witham June. or Bishop's Stortford. *Inns*: *White Hart; Horn. A town once a seat of the Bishops of London; it was erected into a distinct parish in the 13th cent. N. of Braintree is *Bocking*. The two towns are nearly united, and form one long street. The manufacture of silk and crape occupies nearly 1000 hands. The *Ch.* (late Dec.) has a good massive W. tower (Perp.), well deserving notice for its detail and proportions. There is a fine S. porch, of 2 bays, with windows.

Excursions.—(a) The Church and Hall of *Bradwell*, 4 m. E., are interesting. (b) 5 m. S.W. is *Little Leighs*, where stood a priory of Augustinian canons, founded about 1230. The priory was converted by Baron Rich (created 1547) into a magnificent palace, with a park of 1200 acres. At the end of the last century the house was sold to Guy's Hospital and pulled down, except a fine brick gateway (dating from 1458 to 1485) with flanking turrets and chimneys, a porter's lodge, and a part of the quadrangle, now a farmhouse. In the *Ch. of Little Leighs* (about 2 m. from the Priory) is the effigy of a priest wearing the eucharistic vestments, carved in oak. Except that of the Abbot of Darley in All Saints' Church, Derby, it is the only ancient example of a wooden ecclesiastical effigy in the kingdom.

BRAMBER, see *Steyning*.

BRAMFIELD, see *Halesworth*.

BRANCEPETH, see *Durham*.

Brandon (Suffolk), Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inns*: Great Eastern; White Hart; Ram. A market town celebrated for the warrens in its neighbourhood, one of which is said to send 40,000 rabbits annually to Loudon. The chipping of *gun flints* once

occupied some hundred hands, and is still carried on to a small extent.

At *Weeting Hall* (Wm. J. N. Angerstein, Esq.), 2 m. N. of Brandon, is a fine gallery of pictures. In the Park are the ruins of the Ch. of St. Mary, and a castle built by the "Earl de Warrenne," who came over with the Conqueror. Near Weeting is a mound and ditch several miles long called Fendyke, and not far from it a collection of pits, within an oblong embankment, called *Grimes Graves*, supposed to have been a British village. The *Ch.* at *Northwold*, 6 m. N. of Weeting, contains a remarkable Easter sepulchre.

BRANDON, St., see *Durham*.

BRANSCOMBE MOUTH, see *Sidmouth*.

BRAY, see *Maidenhead*.

BRAYTON, see *Selby*.

BREAMORE, see *Salisbury*.

Brecon (Brecon.), Stat., G. W. Rly., 181 m. from London *viâ* Hereford and Three Cocks Junct. *Inns*: **Castle; Wellington. The town is charmingly situated on the Usk, where 2 smaller streams, the Honddu and Tarel, pour into it. About 5 m. S. are the twin peaks of the Beacons, the higher is 2862 ft. above the sea—a good view of these from garden of Castle H. The ascent occupies about 3 hrs. Excellent salmon and trout fishing may be had in the Usk and Wye, and particulars and tickets may be obtained at the hotels. Boats may be hired on *Llangorse Lake*, 5 m., for pike and perch fishing. The lake is full of fish, some of enormous size. The Castle Hotel occupies the site of the old fortress founded by Newmarch, a Norman baron, within which the union of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and the scheme for de-throning crook-backed Richard, were concocted between Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and Morton, Bishop of Ely. There are scanty remains of the Castle in the garden of the hotel. A little to the N., on the rt. bank of the Honddu, stands the *Priory Ch. of St. John* (restd. by Scott), in which is a curious Norman font. Through the ch.-yd. is the picturesque Priory Grove,

At the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, High-st., Mrs. Siddons was born, 1755. Very pleasant walks are laid out on the banks of both the Usk and the Honddu. A bridge of 7 arches, commanding a beautiful view, spans the Usk and connects the town with the suburb of *Llanfaes* on the S. side.

Excursion.—About 14 m. S.E. following the direction of the Usk is *Crickhowell* (Inn: Bear H.), where there is capital salmon and trout fishing both above and below the town. Near the W. extremity of the town is a picturesque Gothic gateway (temp. Hen. VII.), through which is seen a landscape of extreme beauty. A long bridge leads across the Usk to *Llangattoc*, 1 m., with a fine old *Ch.* and picturesque ch.-yd. On the opposite side of the river a very pretty walk may be taken to *Llangenau*, 2 m., where the well of St. Cenan (same as St. Keyne, who has a well in Cornwall) was once famous; thence up the dingle to *Llanbedr*, 6 m. further, in a dell to l. of the Sugar Loaf, is *Patrishow Ch.*, worth visiting.

Bredon (Wor'ster.), Stat., Midl. Ry. The *Ch.*, with rich Norm. doorways and nave, is one of the finest Middle-Pointed buildings in England. Over the N. Norm. porch is a munitment room. The ground plan is that of a Latin cross; and the tower and spire are 161 ft. high. *Monuments*: to Prideaux, Bp. of Worcester, 1650; canopied tomb to G. Reed, wife and children, 1610; and in ch.-yd. an unique example of a coped high tomb. Near the ch. is a 14th-cent. *Tithe Barn*, divided by pillars into nave and aisles.

Excursion to Bredon Hill, 960 ft.—a characteristic oolite and lias outlier of the Cotswold range—from whence there is a superb view of the Malvern ranges. The summit is occupied by a doubly intrenched *camp*, supposed to have been formed by O. Scapula. Within its trenches, see the “Bambury Stone,” an isolated mass of oolitic rock.

BREEDON BULWARKS, see *Melbourne*.

BREMILL, see *Calne*.

BRENDON, see *Lynton*.

BRENT (East and South), see *Burnham*.

Brentford (Middlx.), 3 Stats.: Boston-lane and Kew Bridge of L. & S. W. Rly., and *Brentford End*, G. W. Rly. N. London Rly. also runs to Kew Bridge Stat. *Inns*: Castle, in High-st.; Star and Garter, by Kew Bridge. The town lies on the l. bank of the Thames, 6 m. from Hyde Park Corner, and is divided into Old and New Brentford. *Old Brentford Ch.* (St. George) is a mean building, erected about 1770, with an altar-piece, presented to the ch. by the artist, J. Zoffany, R.A.

The grounds of Sion House (see *Isleworth*) are separated from the town by the Brent; there is a public footpath across them to *Isleworth*. In Boston-lane is *Boston House*, 1622 (Col. E. J. S. Clitherow). The interior has some richly carved fireplaces and decorated plaster ceilings. There is a pleasant walk to *Osterley Park* (see *Hounslow*).

Brentwood (Essex), Stat. Gt. E. Rly. *Inns*: White Hart; Chequers; Essex Arms; Lion and Lamb. This town is on the highway to Chelmsford and Maldon, and stands on high ground in the midst of some of the best scenery in the county.

Excursions.—(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from the stat. is *Thorndon Hall* (Lord Petre): it was destroyed by fire in 1877, with the exception of the library, which contains some good paintings, and a fine bust of C. J. Fox. The garments worn by Earl of Derwentwater on the scaffold are also preserved here. 2 m. S. of Thorndon Hall is *Warley Common*, the view from which is very fine. There is also a delightful stroll N.W. to and through *South Weald Park*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (b) About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. is *Shenfield Ch.* The main arcade is of wood, and the columns have moulded capitals and bases hewn out of solid oak trees of wonderful soundness. The *Ch.* of *Mountnessing*, 2 m. beyond, rt. of the rly., is of rude Dec. character. The capitals of its circular piers should be noticed,

and the curious arrangement of the timber work of the bell-cot.

BRIDEKIRK, see *Cockermouth*.

BRIDESTOW, see *Dartmoor*.

BRIDGEND, see *Cardiff*.

Bridgnorth (Salop), Stat., Gt. W. Rly. (Severn Valley Rly.) *Inns*: *Crown; Ball. A picturesque old town on the Severn, which divides the High, on a cliff 180 ft. high, from the Low Town. They are connected by a *Bridge* which gives the name to the place. On the top of the cliff (near the stat.) are the remains of the *Castle*, built 1098, and demolished in the Civil War. The *Castle Walk* around it commands a lovely view. The *Ch.* of *St. Leonards* (restd.), of 12th. cent., is remarkable for its width. Notice the roof of the nave and the cast-iron tomb-stones. There are several *old houses*, some being half-timbered, including the Parsonage, the Swan Inn, the Grammar School (1503), and the house (restd.) in which Bp. Percy, author of the 'Reliques,' was born.

Excursions.—(a) Passing the Cemetery to High Rock, 1 m., then through *Apley Park* (W. Foster, Esq.) to Apley Terrace, open to the public Mondays and Thursdays, 3 m.

(b) 3 m. on Wolverhampton road to *Worfield Ch.*, containing a canopied altar-tomb, and *brasses* to the Bromley family. Following the valley of the Werf to the *Badger Dingle*, is a lovely walk. The *Ch.* (12th cent.) at *Badger* contains some exquisite *monuments* by Flaxman, Chantrey, and Gibson.

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail is Buildwas Junct. (*Inn*: Bridge), close to which are the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey (*Buildwas Abbey*), founded by Roger de Clinton in 12th cent. The remains of this once cruciform ch. consist of the walls, nave, and chancel, which has E. E. sedilia. The chapter-house is oblong, vaulted in 9 compartments. The abbot's house (restd.) contains an ambulatory, chapel, and large hall, of the 13th cent., with a ceiling of oak and Spanish chestnut. The doorway and moulded windows are good Norm. 1 m. N. to Leighton ch., which has

effigy in mail armour of Sir T. Leighton, 1315. There is good trout and grayling, also pike fishing (free) at Buildwas.

(d) To the district formerly occupied by *Morf Forest*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing, 1 m., *Quatford Ch.* (14th cent.) and Danish camp. (e) To *Morville* village and ch. (12th cent.). At Aldenham, Lord Acton's seat, is one of the largest private libraries in the kingdom.

Bridgwater (Somerset.), Stat., Gt. W. Rly. *Inns*: Royal Clarence H.; Railway H.; White Hart; Bristol Arms; Golden Ball. A very ancient town of note before the Conquest, and the birthplace of Admiral Blake and Bp. Philpotts, on the banks of the Parrett, 6 m. in a direct line from the sea, and 12 m. by the course of the river, on the borders of a marshy plain, which stretches from the Mendip to the Quantock Hills (see *Taunton*). It is connected by an iron bridge with a suburb called *Eastover*, burnt by Fairfax after the storming and surrender of the town, at the time of the Great Rebellion, 1645.

The *Ch.* of *St. Mary*, a large structure of red stone, with a slender spire 174 ft. high, is principally remarkable for a large picture of the Bolognese school over the altar, representing the "Descent from the Cross." It was found on board a captured Spanish privateer.

The beautiful modern *Ch.* of *St. John*, in the suburb of Eastover, was built 1846 by the Rev. I. M. Capes, at a cost of 10,000l.

King-square, once the Castle Bailey, behind the Clarence Hotel, was the site of Bridgwater Castle, built 1202, but long since destroyed, with the exception of the Water Gate, on the Western Quay, and some fragments of a wall. *Castle Field* is memorable as the spot on which Monmouth encamped before the fatal fight of *Sedgemoor*, 1685, which is a long narrow tract of land S. of Polden Hill, 3 m. E.

The *Bath Brick Works* are by the river-side, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the bridge; this town being the only place in the world where these articles are made. They are formed of a peculiar mixture of clay

and sand, which the flood and ebb tides deposit in turn at the above-named points.

A tidal wave called the *Bore* or *Eager* rushes up the Parrett on the flood of spring tides.

Excursions.—(a) *Chilton Priory*, a small building, formerly furnished as a museum, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. on the road to Glastonbury, stands on *Cock Hill*, a narrow ridge along which the road runs, commanding on each side the most extensive and interesting views.

(b) *Bouer Farm*, in the parish of *Durleigh*, 3 m., is an interesting old manor-house on a small scale, with 2 towers and a fine old window.

(c) A beautiful drive may be taken through *Charlinch*, where once was the *Agapemone*, or “abode of Love,” founded by one named *Princee*, and *Spaxton*, up *Cockercombe*, a romantic and well-wooded ravine, to the top of the Quantock Hills, whence the traveller can descend to *Crowcombe*, or return to Bridgwater through *Nether Stowey*.

(d) At *Chedzoy Ch.*, 3 m. E., is an altar-cloth, made from an embroidered eape, discovered a few years since beneath the pulpit, where it had been thrust away some 3 centuries since. On a sandstone in one of the buttresses it is said the axes were sharpened for the battle of Sedgemoor.

(e) *Middlezoy*, 6 m. S.E., has a *Ch.* with a massive tower and Dec. chancel. 3 m. S.W. is *North Petherton*, which has a fine Perp. *Ch.* of true Somersetshire type, with a remarkably fine tower.

(f) *Athelney*, next Stat. to *Durston Junct.*, on the Yeovil line, is celebrated as the place where K. Alfred received the scolding for allowing the cakes to burn (the spot is now railed off).

(g) There are 2 roads from Bridgwater to *Williton*, one $17\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing the Quantocks by the sea; the other, 20 m., crossing the Quantocks near their S. termination, and skirting their W. slopes. By the former, 4 m., is *Cannington*, said to be the birthplace of “Fair Rosamond,” and beyond which, on rt., is *Brymore House* (Hon. P. Bouverie), where “King Pym”

of the Long Parliament lived; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther is *Nether Stowey*, some time the residence of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. *Over Stowey* is the best headquarters for exploring the Quantock range, to which 2 or 3 days may be very agreeably devoted. 1. of *Holford*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond N. Stowey, is *Alfoxden*, or *Alfoxton House* (Mrs. L. St. Albyn), Wordsworth’s home in 1797, and the scene of the famous picnic party of the two Wordsworths, Coleridge, and Cottle. Near it, on the sea-shore, is the little village of *Kilve*, where the W. Somerset foxhounds are kennelled. Thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Putsham*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further to *St. Audries*, and beyond, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Williton* is reached. The longer road to *Williton*, and perhaps the more picturesque of the two, runs for above 5 m. through an undulating country, passing, 10 m., *Cothelstone*, and, 15 m., *Crowcombe* (see *Taunton*). *Inn*: Carew Arms. Proceeding from *Williton* through *Washford* (see also *Taunton*), a steep ascent by side of *Dunster Tor* brings the tourist to *Dunster*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (*Inn*: *Luttrell Arms*) (see *Minehead*).

Bridlington Quay (Yorks.), Stat., N.E. Rly., about half-way between the old town of *Bridlington* (generally pron. “Burlington”) and the modern watering-place of *Bridlington Quay*. *Inns*: **Alexandra*, facing the sea; *Britannia*, in the town. The sands are fine and dry, and there is excellent bathing. Close to the N. pier are the public *News* and *Billiard* rooms. The harbour is dry at low water, but the bay forms an open roadstead, and is occasionally full of ships. It is a pleasant walk (between 6 and 7 m.) to *Flamborough* village, either by the cliff or shore. The return may be made by rail. Queen *Henrietta Maria* landed at *Bridlington*, 1643, with arms and ammunition for *Charles I.*, but, the town being shelled by the admiral of the Commonwealth, she took shelter at *Boynnton Hall*, 2 m. W.

Far more interesting than anything at *Bridlington Quay*, and ranking among the most important architectural remains in Yorkshire, is the

Priory Ch., now the Parish ch. of the old town, situated about 1 m. from the Quay. It was founded for Augustinian canons, by Walter de Gant (temp. Hen. I.). The present ch., approached by a Gothic archway, the *Bayle Gate*, is only the nave, of which the chancel, transepts, and tower were destroyed at the Dissolution. It is of 10 bays, 240 ft. long, 80 ft. high. The W. front encloses a fine window, and is flanked by 2 towers—that on the S. side is Perp. and modern (restd. by Scott, 1857). At the W. end of the nave is a most remarkable coffin-lid of black marble, with Romanesque sculpture, probably of 12th cent. Outside the ch., observe the N. porch, very fine E. E.; also the exquisite finish of the lancet windows.

Excursions.—(a) To *Rudstone Ch.* (restd. 1861), 5 m., passing Boynton Hall. Adjoining the N.E. end of the chancel is a remarkable rude stone—probably a Celtic menhir—one of the largest standing-stones known in Great Britain. Return through *Burton Agnes*, where the ch., restored by Archdeacon Wilberforce, and the Hall (Sir Henry Boynton, Bart.), a very fine example of James I. period, are well worth visiting. (b) A pleasant walk of 2 m. along the cliff N. of Bridlington Quay leads to modern (Norm.) ch. of *Severby*. (c) To *Flamborough Head*, 16 m., by Marton Stat. (8 min. ride from Bridlington), an omnibus for *Flamborough*, 4 m., meets some of the trains. To the point of the headland is 2 m. farther. Between Marton and the village, the road crosses the *Danes' Dyke*, a strong double intrenchment, with a ditch and curious “breastworks,” altogether a very remarkable defensive earthwork. The village, a long straggling one, contains nothing of interest but its *Ch.* (restd. 1868). In it is a beautiful *screen and rood-loft* of early part of 16th cent.; also inscription to Sir Marmaduke Constable. At the small Inns near the cliff will be found guides for the N. caves, which are well worth seeing. The finest are Robin Lyth's Hole, and the Five Arched Cave, accessible by boat from the N. Landing Place, a

steep and narrow gully or cleft in the chalk cliff. The cavern, half filled with sea, is a striking sight. Boats may be hired for passing round the *Head*; or the visitor may walk along the cliffs. About 400 yds. from the edge of the promontory, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, is the *Lighthouse*, 80 ft. high, and 250 ft. above the sea. *Flamborough Head* is probably the “Ocellum Promontorium” of Ptolemy; from it the sea-view is superb. (d) To *Filey* by train about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and in the season a four-horse coach runs daily to Scarborough. During the summer, steamers frequently make day's excursions to *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, and sometimes to *Hornsea*.

Bridport (Dorset.), Stat., G.W. Rly. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Maiden Newton Junction on the Dorchester and Yeovil Line). *Inns*: *Bull: Greyhound. The antiquary will find some ancient houses worth a visit. The chief of these is a fine Tudor building of 2 storeys, now used as a “Working Men's Association,” on the E. side of the S. street. On the opposite side of the street is a plainer building, known as *Dungeness*, or the *Chantry*, now dilapidated, said to have been the house of the Prior of St. Leonard's. It has a newel staircase, and its interior arrangements are very interesting. The *Ch.* is a fine cruciform building, E. E. and Perp. (restd. 1860). In the N. transept is a crossed-legged effigy of a mailed knight. The *Harbour* and *Quay* are 2 m. distant, an uninteresting walk till the shore is reached. The coast E. and W. displays an excellent geological section. At the harbour the Chesil beach begins (see *Portland*). There is a pleasant walk over the hills, returning by the cliffs or along the shore to *Burton Bradstock*, 3 m. S.E.

The market town of *Beaminster* (6 m. N.)—*Inn*: *White Hart—lies deeply seated among the hills, in the beautiful and fertile vale of the Birt. The *Ch.* is a noble building, with rich memorial windows of stained glass. It is Perp. externally, with a stately square tower, c. 1503. A curious building, called the *Mort House*,

adjoins the ch., and has been laid open to it and seated. A coach runs daily from Bridport, by way of Beaminster, to *Crewkerne*, 12½ m. Stat. L. & S. W. Rly.

BRIGHTON (or Brixton), see *Wight, Isle of*.

Brightlingsea (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly., *viâ* Colchester and Wivenhoe Junets. *Inns*: Royal H.; Swan. A Deputy Cinque Port and a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. Its staple trade is oyster fishing and cultivation; most of the "Colchester" oysters are laid here, and in the neighbouring creeks. The *Ch.*, 1½ m. N., is mostly Perp., and contains a magnificent monument to the Dorrien-Magens family, and seven brasses for members of the Beriffe family (1496 to 1578).

Across the ferry from Brightlingsea Stat., 3 m. by footpath (accessible also by water at high tide), are the village and *Prîory of St. Osyth* (*Inn*: Red Lion). The *Parish Ch.* (dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul), mostly late Perp., is remarkable for its form. This place (anciently called *Cic*) derives its name from St. Osyth, daughter Frithwald, King of East Angles, for whom Sighere, King of Essex, built a nunnery of which she became Abbess. About 658 the Danes ravaged the neighbourhood, and, after beheading St. Osyth, destroyed the nunnery. In 1120 Richard de Belmeis, Bp. of London, founded an Augustinian monastery on the site. It was nearly all rebuilt in early part of 16th cent., the date of the fine gateway which forms the present entrance. The buildings have been carefully restored by the present owner (Sir J. H. Johnson), especially the beautiful 12th cent. chapel with a fine groined roof. The Abbot's Tower (80 ft. high) commands an extensive view. In the park are a few Lombardy poplars, planted 1768. The gateway to the farm buildings is a fine specimen of late Norm.

Opposite Brightlingsea Stat., on the S. side, at the mouth of the Colne, is *Mersea Island*—4½ m. long by about 2 m. broad—the largest of the many low islands which lie

off the coast of Essex. There was a Roman residence or small station of some importance at *West Mersea*, the extreme S.W. point of the island. Roman pavements and foundations are still to be seen there. The *Ch.* of West Mersea is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, indicating a very early foundation. The *Pyefleet* channel, on the N.E. side of the island, is famous for its oysters. A steamer plies in summer-time between Brightlingsea and *Harwich*, calling at *Clacton* and *Walton*.

Brighton (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly., 51 m. from London; 1 hr. 5 min. by express trains. In summer-time, a four-horse coach leaves the Old Ship Hotel, at 12 noon, for London (*viâ* Pateham, Albourne, Hickstead, Handersoss, Crawley, Reigate, Sutton, Tooting, Balham, and Clapham, to the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly), Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, each week, returning thence, at 12 o'clock, on the three other days, the journey occupying six hours; fare, 15s. each way. Pop., within the parliamentary boundaries which include Hove and Preston, was, in 1884, 135,500; but in the season, October, November, and December, this is increased by some 20,000 or 30,000 visitors. Chief *Post-office* is in Ship-st.

Inns (mostly situated on the sea front): Grand H.; Bedford H.; Norfolk H.; Royal York H.; Albion H.; Pier H.; Old Ship H.; Markwell's H.; Queen's H.; Gilburd's H.; Albemarle H.; Royal Crescent H.; Bristol H. The private hotels, boarding-houses, and lodging-houses are very numerous. The principal *Baths* are Brill's (with the largest circular swimming bath in Europe), Hobden's, and Buggins'; there is also a superbly fitted *Turkish bath* (for ladies and gentlemen). The *bathing machines* are stationed in sets for ladies and gentlemen, at intervals along the beach, from West Brighton to Kemp Town. Pleasure yachts, and sailing and rowing boats, are at all times available (weather permitting), and occasionally good sea-fishing may be obtained.

Brighton, which now deserves to

be styled "London-on-the-Sea," was scarcely known as a watering-place until about 1780. Its first great patron was the Prince of Wales (subsequently George IV.). The principal attraction of the town is its magnificent sea front of terraces and squares (over four miles in extent), available for both promenade and drive. To the east (from the corner of the Marine Parade to Kemp Town) the cliff is protected by a strong sea wall, erected at a cost of 100,000*l.* Its average height is about 60 ft., and the thickness at its base, 23 ft. At the corner of the Marine Parade is situated the Brighton *Grand Aquarium* (the largest and most complete in the world), which was opened in 1872, and is an attractive place of resort for visitors.

At the eastern part of the promenade, south of the Aquarium, is the *Chain Pier*, a picturesque structure, erected 1823, at a cost of 30,000*l.*, extending into the sea 1136 ft. The *West Pier* (opened 1866) is situated opposite Regency-square. It is 1115 ft. in length, and at its head (which is furnished with ornamental weather-screens, &c.) is 140 ft. in width. A band plays daily on the West Pier, and one also occasionally on the Chain Pier.

The best shops are on the King's-road (facing the sea), North-st., and East-st. There are ninety-three places of divine worship in the town. Of the churches, the most ancient and interesting is *St. Nicholas* (at the top of the Down end of Church-st.), mentioned in the Domesday Book, and restored 1853-54. It contains a beautiful rood-screen of the best period of the Perp. style, an ancient font, and the Wellington Memorial, a richly decorated cross, 18½ ft. high. *St. Peter's* (now the parish ch.), a Gothic structure by C. Barry, erected 1824, is situated at the north part of the town, between the more northern Steine Enclosure and Level. In the *Chapel Royal*, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales, in 1793, the royal pew is still preserved.

Near the old Steine (which in the

palmy days of the Regency was the only place of fashionable resort in Brighton) is the *Royal Pavilion*, a unique structure, commenced in 1784 by the Prince of Wales (Geo. IV.), who subsequently spent immense sums in altering and extending it, and in decorating and furnishing the interior. He occupied it as a marine residence down to 1827. William IV. and Queen Adelaide occasionally visited it, as did also her present Majesty; but as it had become, by reason of the encroachment of the townsfolk, unsuited for a royal residence, it was abandoned as such 1844. It was in 1850 purchased by the town for 53,000*l.*, and the grand suite of rooms (their original decorations being restored) have since been used for public balls, concerts, &c. The Royal Stables, beneath the dome, were in 1867 converted into an Assembly Room; and the other stables and offices adjoining (built for Queen Adelaide) have been converted into rooms for the *Free Library, Museum, Picture Gallery*, &c.

The Theatre is in the New-road, overlooking the western portion of the Pavilion Grounds. The fine *race-course*, on the Downs, to the north-east of the town; the grand stand, erected in 1851, cost, with subsequent additions, nearly 11,000*l.*, and is a model of the kind. The races take place in the first week in August in each year. Good hunting is always obtainable in the season in the neighbourhood of Brighton, the packs being—the Brighton Harriers, the Brookside Harriers, the South Down Foxhounds, and the East Sussex Foxhounds. At Hove is the county cricket ground. There are several *Clubs*, the most important the Union club, near the Bedford H.; the Brighton New Club, at the corner of Preston-st.; and the Orleans Club, in West-st.

There are more than 160 boarding-schools, and about fifty day schools at Brighton.

Excursions.—Among rides and drives are (a) the *Devil's Dyke*, 5½ m. N.W. (public conveyances run frequently from the corner of West-

st., fare 1s. 6d., also rail), which is one of the finest points of the Downs, and commands grand views in all directions. There is a comfortable *Inn* on the Dyke. (b) *Poynings Ch.*, below the Dyke, N., and 6 m. from Brighton, is early Perp., and of much interest. (c) *Preston*, 1 m. N., quiet and prettily situated, with an E. E. *Ch.* Observe on wall of nave, on either side of chancel arch, some indistinct mural paintings, representing on one side the murder of Becket, on the other St. Michael with his scales; here is the Public Park for Brighton, acquired in 1883 for 50,000*l.*; thence to *Patcham* (1½ m. N.), where the *Ch.* is a curious mixture of E. E., Dec., and Perp. work; returning by *Hollingsbury Castle* (1½ m. S.E.), overlooking *Stanmer Park* (Earl of Chichester). (d) To *Rottingdean*, 4 m. E., a quiet little watering-place, with a good *Inn*. The cliffs between Kemp Town and Rottingdean contain occasional masses of calcareous strata, in which are numerous fossils. From here to *Newhaven*, 5 m., the pedestrian may either keep along the road at top of cliffs, or may descend to the beach at *Saltdean Gap*, 1 m. E., where the coastguard will tell him the state of the tide. (e) Over and among the Downs, *viâ* Devil's Dyke, to *Hurstpierpoint*, 9 m., and 2½ m. W. of the Hassock's Gate Stat. St. John's College, a middle-class school, a Gothic building, accommodating 300 boys, is worth seeing. No lover of picturesque scenery should leave Brighton without some exploration of the South Downs, which extend 53 m. in length, with an average breadth of 4½ m., and an average height of about 500 ft., the highest point being at *Itchingling Beacon* (858 ft.), due N. of the town.

Distances and time occupied by railway.—On W. side, *Kingston-on-Sea*, 5 m. (20 min.); *Shoreham*, 6 m. (about 20 min.); *Worthing*, 19 m. (20 min. by express); *Littlehampton*, 22¼ m., *viâ* Ford Junc. (1¼ hr.); *Arundel Castle*, 1½ m. N. of Ford Junc. (about 1¼ hrs.); *Chichester*, 28½ m. On E. side, *Newhaven*, 50 min.;

Seaford, 1 hr.; *Eastbourne*, 1 hr.; *Hastings*, 1¾ hr. On N.W., *Leves*, ½ hr.; *Tunbridge Wells*, 1½ hr.; *Goodwood*, 26 m. (*Drayton* nearest rly. stat.).

BRIGSTOCK, see *Oundle*.

BRIMHAM ROCKS, see *Ripon*.

Brimscombe (Glo'ster), Stat. (¾ m. from village), G. W. Rly. *Inn*: *Victoria*—is a populous district, dependent on the West of England cloth-making. The scenery of "the Golden Valley" is very charming, and it is a superb walk to *Minchinhampton* (see), 1½ m.

BRINKBURN, see *Rothbury*.

BRINGTON, GREAT, see *Northampton*.

Bristol (City and County of), Joint Stat. for (a) G. W. Rly. (Bristol & Exeter & S. Wales Union), and (b) Midl. Rly. (Birmingham, Bath, and Bournemouth). To *Frome* *viâ* Radstock; to *Portishead*, whence steamers ply to *Ilfracombe*; to S. Wales *viâ* the Severn Tunnel (see). *Inns*: ***Royal H.*, College-green, about 1 m. from stat., and close to Cathedral; *Grand H.*, Broad-st.; *George*, close to stat.

Inns at Clifton, 2 m. off on the high airy downs close to the suspension-bridge and gorge of the Avon; the *Queen's H.*, near *Victoria Rooms*; *Imperial H.*, close to *Clifton Down* rly. stat.; ***Clifton Down H.*; *St. Vincent Rocks H.*

Bristol, capital of the West of England, a very ancient city and seaport, was for centuries second only to London, and still carries on very extensive trade and various manufactures. It stands upon the Avon at its junction with the *Frome* about 7 m. from the sea, but, since the channel is intricate and shallow at low tide, the rivers have been expanded into basins for shipping. Docks have also been opened since 1876 at the mouth of the Avon, and are connected with Bristol by railway. The business part of the town lies on the banks of and between the 2 rivers, and the centre of it is at the crossing of 4 streets: E., *Wine-st.*; N., *Broad-st.*; S., *High-st.*; W., *Corn-st.* Close to this are the *Guildhall*, modern Gothic, the *Exchange* and *Commercial Rooms*.

On the heights above Bristol is the

airy suburb, now joined to it, of *Clifton*, consisting chiefly of terraces and detached villas, the residences of the citizens, stretching round the fine open space of Durdham Downs, which is cleft abruptly by the grand gorge of the Avon, 300 ft. deep, crossed by the chain *Suspension Bridge*. (See below.)

The *Ch. of St. Mary's Redcliffe* is about 10 min. walk from the rly. stat., and its elegant spire rises from a rock of red sandstone. It is decidedly one of the most beautiful Gothic parish churches in England, and has been well restored. It owes its existence to the merchant-princes of Bristol, some of whom are buried within it. It is entered by a porch next the tower, the outer part of which is a Dec. elegant hexagon, the inner portal being equally elegant E. E. The rest of the ch. is nearly on one uniform plan and style (Perp.), not to be surpassed for beauty and lightness. The roofs of the nave and aisles are elaborately ornamented with minute tracery, and the *choir* has a beautiful stone reredos illustrating the feeding of the 5000 by our Saviour. Behind is the Perp. *Lady Chapel*. *Monuments*—(a) In the S. transept, to *Canynges*, one of the founders of the ch., and a great merchant, temp. Ed. IV.; (b) in the N. aisle, to the Medes, 1475, with winged angels between the arches; (c) the *armour* of Sir William Penn, 1670 (father of the Quaker), hung up at the W. end of the nave.

To the rt. of Victoria-st., leading from the stat. to the bridge, is the Temple Ch., so called from its founders, the Knights Templar, but superseded by a 15th cent. structure well worth examination. Cross *Bristol Bridge*, W. of which commence the *Docks*, formed by the channels of the Avon and Frome, converted into a floating basin by changing the course of the former river, and at the end of Broad-st., is a part of the *Town wall* and *St. John's Ch.*, St. John's Gate being carried under the tower. See the *statues*, over the gate, of Brennus and Belinus, the fabled founders of

Bristol. The *Guildhall* is a modern Gothic building. In Small-st. are the Post-office and Assize courts. In Corn-st. are the *West of England* and the *National and Provincial Banks*, the *Exchange* and Commercial Rooms, in front of which are 4 brass plates on posts, upon which, at one time, money was paid down. *St. Stephen's Ch.* (rt.) has a lofty and elegant square tower, 133 ft. high, and a rich porch. *All Saints' Ch.* has monuments by *Rysbrach* to Colston, 1721, a princely benefactor to the city. To the l., close to the docks, is *Queen-sq.*, partly burned down in the riots of 1831, with an equestrian statue to Wm. III. by *Rysbrach*; also the *General Hospital*, a handsome and well-fitted establishment.

Cross the drawbridge over a portion of the Floating Harbour to, l., *St. Augustine's Parade*, and rt., *College Green*, with a Statue of Queen Victoria by Boehm, R.A., S. of which is the *Cathedral*, a venerable building (founded circa 1140). It formerly consisted only of choir and transepts; the nave, destroyed in the 15th cent., was at length re-erected in uniform style with the choir, by *Street*, in 1876, at a cost of 58,000*l.* The 2 W. towers were added 1888 (Pearson, archit.), and cost 18,000*l.* There is a mixture of styles from Norm. to Perp., the Dec. portions being of a peculiar German type. Notice the magnificent E. window, the glass of the upper part being of the year 1320; the resting on the top of cornice over the altar, the peculiar vaulting of the choir aisles, and the decorations of the monumental recesses. *Monuments*: (a) In choir, Lady Young, 1603. (b) In Newton Chapel (S. aisle), Bp. Gray, by *Baily*. (c) In the S. aisle, Dr. Elwyn, by *Baily*, and his wife, by *Chantrey*; Eliz. Stanhope, by *Sir R. Westmacott*. (d) In S. transept, Bp. Butler (author of the 'Analogy'), with inscription by *Southey*; Mrs. Crawford, by *Chantrey*; Catherine Vernon, by *Bacon*. (e) In N. transept, Mrs. Draper, mentioned by *Sterne*, by *Bacon*; the sisters Porter, the novelists. (f) In N. aisle, Mrs. Mason, with in-

scription by her husband and *Gray*; Mrs. Middleton and the poet Southey, both by *Baily*. Hugh Couway (Fred Fergus), by *Harvard Thomas*. Notice the grotesque carvings in this aisle, also the Misereres. S. of the cathedral are the Perp. cloisters, leading to the *Chapter-house*, which is Trans. Norm., and has a fine vestibule and Norm. arcades, with eable and zigzag mouldings. On the restoration of the flooring in 1832, a remarkable piece of early sculpture (Norm.) was discovered on a stone slab covering a coffin. It represents the descent of Christ into Hell and the delivery thence of Adam. W. is the *College Gate*, a beautiful Norm. archway of oolite.

On the N. side of the Green is the *Mayor's Chapel* (or *St. Mark's Ch.*), an exquisite late Gothic building, founded by Robt. de Berkeley circ. 1220, consisting of a narrow choir terminating in a Perp. stone altar-screen, above which is a painted window. The roof is oak, with painted bosses. On rt. of the altar is the *Poyntz Chapel*, a specimen of most elaborate ornament. *Monuments*: (a) To Sir Maurice de Gaut and nephew, 1229. (b) Effigies of a Berkeley and his wife, under a beautiful Dec. arch. (c) A bishop. This chapel is seldom open, and the key is kept a long way off.

From College-green ascend Park-st., at top of which on rt. (commencement of Queen's-road) is the *Bristol Museum and Library*, containing a fine geological collection. *Baily's* 'Eve at the Fountain' is in the entrance-hall. At the top of Park-st. *Clifton* commences; rt. is *Blind Asylum* and *Rifle Hall*; l. is *Brandon Hill* (a superb view of the city and a large extent of Somersetshire). A fort was thrown up here, in time of civil wars, to defend the city against Prince Rupert. Further on rt. are the *Queen's Hotel* and the *School of Art* containing 3 pictures by *Hogarth*—the Entombment, Resurrection, and Ascension. The *Victoria Rooms* are immediately facing, looking down Queen's-road, and the visitor should turn l. of these and make his way by *Clifton Ch.*, the

Royal-crescent, and Sion-hill, to the *Downs* and

The *Suspension Bridge*, which has a span of 703 ft., and crosses the ravine of the Avon, between the *St. Vincent's Rocks* and the *Leigh Woods*, at a height, from low water, of 287 ft. The chains are those of Hungerford Bridge, London. The bridge was opened in 1864. The views from this and from the edge of the gorge are striking. Overlooking the Rocks, which are of great height and largely quarried for the limestone, is an *Observatory*, with a passage leading to the *Giant's Cave*. The Leigh Woods and the *Nightingale Valley* opposite are of great beauty. The remains here of an ancient Roman camp have been nearly swept away in building new houses. At the bottom of the ravine, by the riverside, are the *Hot-wells*, once held in high repute for the water impregnated with sulphate of soda. The Spa-house has been removed, but the spring has been re-opened. The *Bristol Port and Pier Rly.* runs alongside the river for 6 m. to *Shirehampton* and *Avonmouth*, where the Sea-docks are formed. Cross by the Chain-bridge, and return from Leigh Woods by Rownham Ferry. The views from the Downs are very charming, extending over the Channel into Monmouthshire and S. Wales. Continue past the *Zoological Gardens* (very attractive, admission 6d.) to *Durdham Downs* and on to *Sneyd Park*, overlooking the river and channel, a most interesting walk or drive.

Excursions.—(a) 4 m. N. across the Downs, and through *Westbury-on-Trym* to *Henbury*, a charming little village. *Blaise Castle* (J. C. Harford, Esq.) has a fine collection of paintings, principally of the time of Michelangelo and Raphael, only shown by special permission; no admission in wet weather. In the conservatory are superb heads of the Antinous and Diana of Gabii. The grounds (shown on Thurs. from 11 to 4, from May to Nov., by sending a card to the head gardener a day or two before, when an order will be found awaiting the visitor at the Upper

Lodge, Henbry) are wild, and command beautiful views across the Bristol Channel. See the 10 model cottages, built by *Nash*, for aged servants of the family. (b) By rail to *Shirehampton*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., near the mouth of the river, from Clifton Stat.; thence ascend *Penpole Point*, for the view, skirting the wall of *King's Weston Park* (P. Napier Miles, Esq.), a fine house, by *Vanbrugh*, in a lovely park. (c) By the Severn Tunnel (see) line to *Ashley Stat.*, 1., is the *Orphan Asylum*, for 2050 children, erected and maintained by George Müller entirely from the daily offerings of the charitable. It may be visited on Wed. and Thurs.; cab fare from Bristol, 2s. 6d. (d) 1 m. beyond the Suspension Bridge, *Leigh Court* (seat of the Miles family), and 1 m. S., *Ashton Court* (Sir Greville Smyth, Bt.), with a long, low frontage, 143 ft. in extent, built by Inigo Jones 1634. (e) By train to *Portishead* (see) or to Nailsea and Yatton Stats. (G. W. Rly.), in the neighbourhood of which is romantic scenery on the skirts of the Mendips.

Steamers from Bristol daily in summer to *Ilfracombe*, calling off Lynnmouth; and on specified days to S. Wales (*Tenby*, *Milford*, *Swansea*, &c.) and to Ireland (Waterford, Cork, Dublin, and Belfast).

BRITFORD, see *Salisbury*.

Brixham (Devon.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *via* Churston Ferrers. *Inns*: Bolton; London; Globe, at the Quay. The headquarters of the great Devonshire fishery of Torbay. About 200 trawlers belong to this port. The stone on which the Prince of Orange is said to have placed his foot on landing is preserved on the pier. On the hill, opposite the town, is the *Cavern*, discovered 1858, containing bones of extinct animals. *Berry Head*, 1 m. E. of the harbour, should be visited. On the summit are ruins of 2 large military stations used during the French war. Traditionally the place is said to have been that at which Vespasian and Titus landed. It is 4 m. by road, and about 7 m. by the cliffs, from Brixham to Dartmouth,

BRIXWORTH, see *Northampton*.

BROADHEMBURY, see *Honiton*.

BROADLANDS, see *Romsey*.

Broadstairs (Kent), Stat., L. C. & D. Rly. *Inns*: Albion; Victoria. This place, 2 m. E.N.E. from Ramsgate, is much quieter than either that town or Margate, and in many respects is preferable as a bathing place. The sands are firm and good, and from the parade on the cliffs above there is a grand sea view. Lodgings are good and numerous. 1 m. inland is *St. Peter's*, agreeably situated, with many pleasant houses scattered about it. The ch. (restd. 1859) dates from the 12th cent., with additions to the end of the 16th, when the conspicuous flint tower was built. *Stone House*, 1 m. E., near the North Foreland Lighthouse, was the marine residence of the Archbp. Tait; adjoining is a noble Orphanage, erected through the exertions of Mrs. Tait.

BROADWATER, see *Worthing*.

BROCKET HALL, see *Hatfield*.

BROCKLEY COMBE, see *Clevedon*.

BROMFIELD, see *Ludlow*.

BROMHAM (Beds.), see *Bedford*.

BROMHAM (Wilts.), see *Melksham*.

BROMHOLM PRIORY, see *Walsham*, North.

Bromley (Kent), Stats., S. E. Rly. and L. C. & D. Rly. *Inns*: White Hart; Bell. A market town on the rt. bank of the Ravensbourne, 10 m. from London by road. It stands on high ground in the midst of a richly wooded and picturesque country. At one end of the town, between Widmore-lane and the rly., is a brick mansion formerly the palace of the Bps. of Rochester, and at the other Bromley College, founded by Bp. Warner for widows of the clergy.

The Ch. (St. Peter & St. Paul) is Perp., but the N. aisle was rebuilt 1792; it was enlarged in 1830, and a chancel added in 1884. Inside the ch. are some monuments of interest, notably that to the wife of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Observe the large old *liege-gate* at the entrance to the ch.-yd., and the yew avenue leading to the N. door. From the Recreation Ground immediately W. of the ch.-yd. is

a fine view over Beekenham and Sydenham.

Sundridge Park (Lady Scott), 1½ m. N.E. of Bromley, will afford a pleasant stroll, and has special interest for the geologist. "A hard conglomerate, entirely made up of oyster shells and the shingle that formed their native bed," is quarried from a pit by *Elmstead-lane*. Observe the Park Lodge, which is built of stone quarried from this pit, and which is full of fossils. A charming walk leads from Sundridge Park to Chislehurst.

BROMPTON, see *Chatham*.

BROMSGROVE, see *Droitwich*.

Bromwich, West (Staffs.), 2 Stats., L. & N. W., and G. W. Rlys., ¼ hr. by rail from Birmingham (*Inn*: Dartmouth H.), is a very busy manufacturing town, where every variety of iron work is produced.—See the *Albion Works*. The parish *Ch.* is on a hill 1 m. N., and contains *Monuments* to the Whorwood family (16th cent.). *Sandwell Park*, formerly a Benedictine priory, and the property of the E. of Dartmouth, is occupied by a *Training Institution* under the care of Miss Selwyn, sister of the Bp. of Lichfield. Hallam, the historian, resided at W. Bromwich.

Bromyard (Hereford.), Stat., G. W. Rly., 14 m. from Worcester, and 12 m. from Ledbury, Leominster, and Malvern. *Inns*: Hop-pole; Faleon. The cruciform *Ch.* is of Norm. construction.

Excursions.—(a) To *Thornbury*, 4 m. N. W. On a very steep hill above the *Ch.* (restd. E. E.) is a British encampment enclosing 20 acres.

(b) To *Tedstone Delamere*, 4 m. N., with a Norm. and E. E. *Ch.*, rebuilt 1856–7 by *Sir G. G. Scott*; it is adorned by columns of serpentine marble from the Lizard Point, and good painted windows. The old work has been replaced piece by piece. The chancel screen of carved oak, probably of Tudor date, and the Norm. font, have been carefully preserved. On the confines of this parish is a beautiful valley called "the Devil's Punch-bowl." The *Tedstone Dingles* abound with rare plants and wild

scenery. The Sapey brook, which flows through the ravine, is celebrated for its trout.

(c) To *Knightsford Bridge*, 6 m. E., on the l. bank of the Temo River (*Inn*: Talbot), is a favourite resort of anglers. The finely wooded slopes of Ankerdine are also attractive to geologists.

(d) To *Knightwick*, 5 m. E., on S. bank of the Teme. There is a remarkable cliff here called "the Rosebury Rock," the summit of which is 350 ft. above the sea.

BROUGH, see *Appleby*.

BROUGHAM CASTLE AND HALL, see *Penrith*.

Broughton (Lancs.), Stat., Furness Rly., Coniston Branch. *Inns*: Old King's Head; New King's Head. It is a quiet little town situated near the top of the estuary of the Duddon (the subject of a series of sonnets by Wordsworth). Above the tidal flow, the river abounds in trout and salmon. The Duddon is also famed for mussels and cockles. On a hill above the town is *Broughton Tower* (Mrs. Caine), an old embattled mansion. The view from the grounds, which are open to tourists, both towards the sea and inland, will repay a visit. To the S. of the town is *Eccleriggs*, the residence of Lord Cross. On *Heathwaite Fells*, 2 m. E., are the supposed remains of an early British settlement.

Excursion up the Valo of *Duddon* to source of the river on Wrynose Fell, 14 m.; 5 or 6 hrs. by conveyance. Leaving Bootle-road at Duddon Bridge, 1½ m., turn rt. to Ulpha Fells, passing Duddon Grove (Major Rawlinson). 4 m. further is *Ulpha Kirk* (small *Inn*, The Travellers' Rest); a little beyond is Dunnerdale, flanked on rt. by the perpendicular rock, the "Pen," and on the l. by Wallabarow Crag. Cross the bridge and go by the bank of the river as far as the "Stepping Stones" at *Newfield in Seathwaite (Inn)*, afterwards re-crossing the stream by the stones. At Newfield see the tomb in ch.-yd. and pew in ch. of Rev. Robert Walker (d. 1741), immortalised by Wordsworth. *Coniston* may be reached by crossing

Seathwaito Beck, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to Seathwaito Tarn, and thence over Walney Sear. A cart track leads from the foot of Walney Sear to the town; or by continuing the journey to head of the valley and over the Wrynose Pass.

5 m. from Newfield, nearly at the extremity of the valley, is *Cockley Beck*, where is "the cottage rude and grey" of Wordsworth's sonnet. Between this and Wrynose the scenery is dreary. Any admirer of the poet who prefers to follow the stream from its source with the volume of sonnets in his hand, can do so either from Coniston (see) through Yewdale, or from Ambleside through Little Langdale to Fell Foot, 5 m. from whence he will commence ascent of Wrynose, at the summit of which are the 3 Shire Stones marking the junction of Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland. Passing these and turning to l., a little out of the road, he will come upon the source of the Duddon, and, after a descent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., reach Cockley Beck. From here the course of the river may be followed to Duddon Bridge.

BROUGHTON CASTLE, see *Banbury*.

Broxbourne (Herts), Stat. G. E. Rly., 16 m. N. from London by road. *Inn*: Crown H., a good fishing-house, with well-kept gardens, and is a popular resort. The village on the river Lea (strictly preserved) is very pretty, and has a handsome Perp. Ch. (St. Augustine), raised on a bank above a large and picturesque water-mill close to the station. Observe several fine brasses, one of a priest in vestments, another an altar-tomb in the chancel of Sir John Say and wife (d. 1473), the fine north chapel built by the Say family, and a font probably Norm. The large herbaceous nursery of Messrs. Paul of Cheshunt is opposite the Ch. An old mansion at *Broxbournebury* (restd.) was once occupied by the Knights of St. John. The next rly. stat., $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., is *Rye House* (see).

Bruton (Somerset), Stat. Gt. W. Rly. *Inns*: Blue Ball; Wellington. This little town is prettily situated in a valley among a cluster of hills,

Outside the town is the Ch., with 2 towers; it is a fine Perp. building, except the chancel (restd. 1871), and is distinguished for its W. tower, beautiful roof, and monuments to the Berkeleys.

The *Vicarage*, adjoining the ch., was formed 1822 by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, out of the ruins of the abbey. On a grassy hill above it, once the park of that abbey, stands a roofless tower, commanding an excellent view of Bruton and its neighbourhood. *Creck Hill*, crowned by a small camp, is seen to the N.W.

Excursions.—(a) The road to *Wincenton*, 4 m., is a pretty drive, passing on rt. *Redlynch Park*, a seat of the Earl of Hechester; and rt., 1 m., the romantic hamlet of *Discoe*. (b) To *Alfred's Tower* is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and *Stourhead*, the beautiful seat of Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare, Bart., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. (See *Gillingham*.) (c) The Ch. at *Batcombe*, 3 m. N., is one of the best in the county. The tower is very fine, and richly decorated. (d) 1 m. W., *Wyke Champflower*, has a chapel built 1624, worth notice as an example of Jacobean Gothic.

BRYMPTON D'EVERCY, see YEovil.

BRYNKINALT, see *Chirk*.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, see *Dartmoor*.

BUCKHURST HILL, see *Epping Forest*.

Buckingham (Bucks), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., *via* Bletchley. *Inns*: White Hart; Swan and Castle. The town stands on rather high ground, almost encircled by the river Ouse, which is crossed by three bridges. Though a very ancient place, it has few remains of antiquity, having suffered greatly from a fire in 1724. The only old building is a fragment of a chancel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, in the Grammar Sch. The modern Ch., 1780, stands on the rocky height once occupied by the Castle. It was transformed, 1862, by Sir G. G. Scott from a Grecian into a Gothic building, and a chancel added. There is a Nursing Home erected (1886) by Lord Addington for the benefit of the poor.

At a very short distance from the town, on the Brackley road, is the com-

mencement of the noble avenue (about 2 m. in length) of elms leading to *Stowe*, (see) the princely seat of Earl Temple.

Within the distance of 5 m. from the town the tourist will find several interesting *Churches*. (a) 1 m. W. *Tingewick*—notice on the chancel wall a very curious brass of Erasmus Williams, rector, 1608; (b) 2 m. S. of Tingewick, *Chetwode*, the Ch. of an Augustinian Priory, founded here 1244; chancel very fine E. E., with some old stained glass; (c) 1 m. E. of Chetwode, *Preston Bisset*, a Dec. Ch. with excellent windows, doorways with fine mouldings and corbel heads, and good Dec. sedilia; (d) 2 m. E. of Preston Bisset, *Hillesdon*, very fine Perp.; the S. porch particularly good; (e) 1½ m. S. of Hillesdon is *Treyford*, which has some fine brasses. On N. side of the town are (f) 2 m. *Maids Moreton Ch.*, a very beautiful specimen of Perp., founded by “sisters and maids, daughters to Lord Pruet, 1450.” The font, Gothic screen, roof of chancel, and three sedilia deserve notice; (g) 2 m. S.E. of Maids Moreton, *Thornborough*; (h) 3 m. W. of Buckingham, *Water Stratford*; and 5 m. N.E. *Lillingstone Dayrell*, fine E. E. Ch., restored by *Street*, 1876, contains monuments to the *Dayrells*.

BUCKISH MILL, see *Bideford*.

BUCKLAND, see *Taristock*.

Bude (Cornwall), *Couches* from *Holsworthy Stat.*, L. & S. W. Rly., 10 m. *Inns*: **Falcon H.*; *Bude H.* A quiet and rather dull modern watering-place, standing ½ m. from the sea in a gap of the sandstone cliffs, where the stream has been dammed up to form the *Bude Canal*. The bathing is not very good, the tides being too strong to allow machines. Immediately N. of the town of *Stratton*, 1½ m. from *Bude*, is *Stamford Hill*, the scene of the battle in which the Parliamentarians were defeated by the Royalists (1643). The inclined plane of the *Bude Canal*, on *Hobbacott Down*, 1½ m. W., is an ingenious substitute for a series of locks.

Excursions.—(a) 5 m. N. is *Kilk-*

hampton. The handsome *Perp. Ch.* with a Norm. doorway was the scene of *Hervey's 'Meditations among the Tombs.'* Notice the monument to *Sir Beville Grenville*. To the N. is the picturesque *Combe Valley*, an opening to the sea between lofty cliffs. In the parish is a good 17th-cent. specimen of a manor-house called *Aldercombe* (*Sir G. Stueley, Bart.*). 4 m. N.W. is *Morwenstow*; with a splendid old Ch., of great interest to the ecclesiologist. It had once for its Vicar the eccentric *Rev. R. S. Hawker*. 6 m. N. is *Hartland* (see *Bideford*). (b) To *Bosccastle*, coach daily in summer (see *Launceston*).

BUDLE BAY, see *Bamborough*.

Budleigh Salterton (Devon.), 5 m. from *Exmouth Stat.*, L. & S. W. Rly., to which an omnibus runs four times daily to meet the trains—one of the most lovely drives in the county. *Inn*: **Rolle Arms*. This is a delightful little watering-place, W. of the mouth of the *Otter*, a river well known to the angler but strictly preserved. Short *Excursions* may be made to *Ladram Bay*, on opposite side of the river, which is crossed ½ m. from the sea by a timber bridge; to *Budleigh*, 1 m., and 1½ m. rt. to *Hayes Barton*, the birthplace of *Sir Walter Raleigh*; and to *West Down Beacon*. For other excursions, see *Exmouth*.

BUILDWAS ABBEY, see *Bridgnorth*.

BULTH, see *Wye River*.

BULL BAY, see *Amlwch*.

BULSTRODE, see *Gerrard's Cross*.

Bungay (Suffolk), *Stat.*, *Gt. E. Rly.* (*Wavency Valley*). *Inn*: *King's Head*. This town is prettily situated on a peninsula formed by the windings of the *Wavency*, which is navigable for barges; and pleasant views are commanded from the high ground on which it is placed. The remains of the *Castle* are entered from the yard of the *King's Head Inn*. They consist mainly of two low circular towers, flanking walls of an octangular ground plan, which enclose a keep 54 ft. square. The *Ch. of St. Mary* has, at the S.W. angle of the nave, a noble *Perp.* tower of four storeys, with fine turreted buttresses.

The W. window of the nave, and that of the N. aisle, are Perp. and good. It was the ch. of a priory founded for Benedictine nuns in 1160. The existing portion was probably parochial; whilst the chancel, now in ruins, was attached to the priory, of which there are no remains. In the street fronting the tower is a house of the 16th cent., retaining windows with early tracery. *Holy Trinity Ch.* has a round tower, the lower part of which has been regarded as earlier than the Conquest. The upper part, with the windows, is Perp.

There are here an extensive printing establishment, and a large silk factory.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. S.E. is *Mettingham*, at which the *Castle*, built in the reign of Edw. III., though ruined, retains its gateway, and within its enclosure portions of a college established in the reign of Rich. II. The ruins are extensive, and the lofty Edwardian gate-tower is striking. In the *Ch.*, remains of rich stall-work and of a screen exist.

(b) To *Beccles* (see) Junct. Stat., 20 min. by rail, where the train may be taken to Lowestoft or Yarmouth.

BURFORD (Oxon), see *Witney*.

Burford (Salop), 1 m. from Tenbury Stat., G. W. Rly. A most interesting *Ch.*, with a beautifully carved screen, executed at Louvain, an alabaster effigy of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, and a very unique *triptych*, executed 1588 by Melchior Salaboss. In the centre are paintings of Richard Cornwall, wife, and their son Edmund, known as the "Strong Baron," who is depicted lying in his shroud. On the outside are the Twelve Apostles. *Burford House* (Lord Northwick) has a fine avenue of trees.

BURGH-BY-AYLSHAM, see *Aylsham*.

BURGH CASTLE, see *Yarmouth*.

BURGHLEY, see *Stamford*.

Burnham (Somerset.). Stat. Somerset & Dorset Rly. Branch from Highbridge Stat., 1½ m. *Inns*: Queen's H.; Clarence H. A watering-place much frequented by the inhabitants of Bristol and Bridgwater. It has a fine sandy beach, but the sea retires

from it 4 m. at low water. ½ m. to the N. is the *lighthouse*, to show the entrance of the river Parrett. The *Ch.* is chiefly remarkable for a very stately white marble altar-piece, designed by Inigo Jones for Whitehall Chapel.

East Brent to the N., and *South Brent* to the W. of Brent Knoll, have interesting churches.

BURNHAM BEECHES (Bucks.), see *Slough*.

BURNHAM THORPE, see *Wells* (Norfolk).

Burnley (Lanes.)—two Stats., L. & Y. Rly. *Inn*: Bull. It is a manufacturing town, dependent on the cotton trade, and situated in a broken and pretty district, at the junction of the Calder and the Brun. The *Ch.* (temp. Edward III.) has been restored in memory of the late General Scarlett. The *Towneley Chapel*, at E. of N. aisle, contains monuments to that family, and one to Charles Towneley, the antiquary, who formed the collection of the Towneley marbles, in the British Museum.

There are many interesting old houses in the neighbourhood, viz. (a) *Fulledge*, ½ m. S.E., between Burnley and Towneley; (b) *Royle Hall*, 1 m. N.W.; (c) *Hesandford*, 1 m. N.E., on bank of the Brun; (d) *Danes*, ½ m. N.; (e) *Extwistle Hall*, 3½ m. E.; *Barcroft*, 2½ m. E., in Calder Valley; (f) *Ormerod House*, 3 m. E. (Sir John H. Thursby, Bart.), 16th cent.; (g) *Towneley* (Lady O'Hagan), a fine house, with wings and towers, containing many family portraits and casts of the Towneley marbles, for which the Trustees of the British Museum paid 20,000*l*.

BURSCOUGH PRIORY, see *Ormskirk*.

Burslem (Staffs.) Stat., N. Staff. Rly. *Inn*: Leopard. It is one of the principal pottery towns of North Staffordshire, and contains the very large works of Messrs. Doulton & Co., of Messrs. Davenport and Co., and others. The show rooms are open to visitors. The Wedgwood Institute, of Italian style, contains Schools of Science and Art, Museum, and Free Library.

BURTON AGNES, see *Bridlington*.

BURTON BRADSTOCK, see *Bridport*.

BURTON CONSTABLE, see *Hull*.

BURTON LAZARS, see *Melton Mowbray*.

Burton-on-Trent (Staffs.), Stat., Midl. and L. & N.W. Rlys. *Inns*: White Hart; Queen's; Midland; George. The metropolis of the bitter-ale and beer trade is on the l. bank of the Trent, sloping down to which is the ch.-yd., containing a few arches and walls of the old abbey, founded by an Earl of Mercia in 1002. The breweries are colossal. They are scattered about the town, which is traversed by about 30 m. of rails for conveying the casks to the stat., and about 20 beer trains are sent off every twenty-four hours. There are six large firms, and about twenty-four smaller ones. Permission can be obtained to visit Messrs. Allsopp and Co., or Messrs. Bass and Co. The former employs 1400 hands, and the latter 2000. The principal objects are the hop stores, malt houses for drying and bruising the malt, the coopers for boiling the wort, and the cooperages.

BURWELL, see *Newmarket*.

Bury (Lancs.)—Stat., L. & Y. Rly. *Inn*: **Derby H. A busy and important manufacturing town, situated on a hill overlooking the Irwell. At Messrs. Wrigley and Sons', the paper for the London 'Times' is manufactured. Notice the *Peel Monument*, in the market-place, in memory of Sir Robert Peel, who was born at *Chamber Hall*, in the town, and whose father had extensive calico printing works here. The very fine *Ch.* (Canon Hornby, rector), near the old market-place, has been entirely rebuilt (except the tower). At the back of school-house on N. side of the ch. is view of the valley and hills beyond. Of the 2 monumental pillars which are visible, that on rt. denotes the spot where the brothers Cheeryble (see below) threw the stick which, in accordance with the direction it fell, was to determine the place where they were to seek their fortune.

Excursions.—(a) Walk, or by rail, to Rochdale, 6 m., on the N. side of the valley of the Roch, which is very

pretty. (b) By rail, up the valley of the Irwell, to *Summerseat*, 5 m., a manufacturing village, chiefly dependent on the factory of the Messrs. Grant, the originals of the "Brothers Cheeryble," in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and charmingly situated at foot of *Holcombe Hill*, which is crowned by a lofty tower to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. (c) *Radcliffe*, 2½ m., Stat. (Radcliffe Bridge), L. & Y. Rly (*Inn*: Bear's Head), was the property and residence of the famous family of Radclyffe since the time of Henry II., and one single tower, in ruins, marks where they lived. Radcliffe is famous in ballad literature for the tragedy of "Fair Ellen of Radcliffe."

BURY DITCHES, see *Bishop's Castle*.

Bury St. Edmund's (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. *Inns*: *Angel H., opposite the Abbey-gate; Bell H., in the Cornhill; Suffolk H., Buttermarket. This very ancient town, dating back to Saxon time, is still prosperous and brisk (16,000 inhab.). The former importance of Bury St. Edmund's was entirely owing to its famous *Abbey*, the remains of which are still of very great interest. The site of Bury St. Edmund's is first known as "Beodrics Weorth"—the homestead of Beodric. Here Sigebert, King of East Anglia (circ. A.D. 631), is said to have founded a church and monastery in honour of the Virgin. Little is told in history about Bury until it became the resting-place of the body of St. Edmund, King of East Anglia, who was defeated and killed by the Danes about the year 870, and in consequence of his pious life and bloody death was worshipped as a martyr. About 945, Edmund son of Edward the Elder, is said to have granted to the college of seculars a charter which gave them jurisdiction over the town, and for a space of one mile round it. A Benedictine named Ailwin (1021) laid the foundations of a new church, and thus established that great monastery which soon became one of the wealthiest and noblest in England.

The shrine of St. Edmund was the chief religious centre of Eastern Eng-

land. Hence the number of royal pilgrims, who from time to time visited it. A Parliament was held here by Hen. III. in 1272, and by Edw. I. in 1296.

The site of the monastery is now the property of the Marquis of Bristol. The *Abbey Gate* (fronting the Angel H.) was the chief entrance to the monastery. It is very beautiful Dec. work, and it affords access to the *Botanic Garden*, a space of ground (about four acres) pleasantly laid out. Admission, 6d. Many fragments and foundations of the monastic buildings remain in the grounds. The great *Church of St. Edmund* stretched along the S. side. The building has for the most part disappeared, except the bases of the piers of the great central tower in the present ch.-yd. and the private garden (key to be obtained from keeper at the Abbey gate) of the Vicar of St. James's. The high altar probably stood a little to the E. of the E. piers; and an inscription has accordingly been placed against the N.W. pier, recording that, "Near this spot, on the 20th Nov., 1215, Cardinal Langton and the Barons swore at St. Edmund's altar, that they would obtain from King John the ratification of Magna Charta." The inscriptions on other tablets are also interesting.

On the l. of the abbey-gateway were the abbot's stables, brewhouses, and offices, of which range of buildings the S. wall is still perfect. Right of the gateway were the guests' hall, a chapel of St. Lawrence, and the abbot's mint. Immediately in front of the gateway, and forming the E. side of the great court, was the abbot's palace, built by Hugh the Sacrist, in 1155. The only remnant is a crypt. At the N.E. angle of the precincts stands the *Abbot's Bridge*, a curious and picturesque structure.

On the S. side are the walls of a building, which was probably the Refectory, and which is especially interesting, from the fact that in it sat the parliament of 1446, presided over by Hen. VI. in person.

Returning through the abbey-gate, and proceeding southward, St. James's

Ch. is passed, close to which is the grand *Norman Tower*, built about 1090, and carefully restored 1848 under the direction of Mr. Cottingham, which led directly to the W. front of the abbey ch.

St. James's Ch., extending N. of this gateway, is a very fine Perp. building, dating (the nave) from about 1436. A chancel, of late Dec. character, was added in 1868 by Sir G. G. Scott, who also designed the roof of the nave. Beyond the Norm. tower is the parish Ch. of *St. Mary the Virgin* (ask for keys at one of the houses opposite), for the most part Perp., of the early part of the 15th cent. The open roof is one of the finest in the county, with figures at the points of the hammer-beams, and smaller ones of angels with outspread wings, ministering before the Most High. In the chancel are 2 fine altar-tombs, N. of Sir W. Carew 1501, S. of Sir Rob. Drury 1536, and the remains of the last Abbot of Bury are interred here. A tablet on the N. wall indicates the grave of Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VIII., Queen of Louis XII., and afterwards the wife of Chas. Brandon, D. of Suffolk. A window to the memory of this Princess was erected by H.M. the Queen in 1881. The registers of this ch. date from time of Q. Elizabeth.

The *Police Station*, in the market-place, known as *Moyse's Hall*, was a Jews' synagogue, like that at Lincoln, which is earlier. This is Trans. Norm., of the 12th cent., and has an upper storey, resting on a vaulted substructure. The *Guildhall* has a Perp. porch, and an E. E. portal of great beauty. The remainder is modern. There are some remains of *St. Nicholas' Hospital* outside the East gate. In Northgate-road is a portion of the gatehouse of *St. Saviour's Hospital*. On the l. side of Northgate-road is the *Thinghow*, a mound which gives name to the Hundred, and which was the ancient place of assembly for the "Thing." It was the place of execution till 1766.

The *Athenæum*, close to Angel H., contains the Museum of the

"Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History."

Excursions.—(a) To *Ickworth* (Marq. of Bristol), 3 m. This mansion, of somewhat fantastic character, is a landmark throughout the neighbourhood. It stands on high ground, and the cupola of the central portion rises to a height of 140 feet. It contains some valuable pictures and sculpture. Two portraits of Spanish princes by *Velasquez* are especially fine. The park is well-wooded and pleasant (1800 acres—11 m. round). In it is an obelisk 95 ft. high, erected by the people of Derry in honour of their bishop, 4th Earl of Bristol, who died in 1803. *Chevington Ch.* (1 m. S.W. from Ickworth) contains Trans.-Norm. portions (N. and S. doors), and a fine chest is preserved here. In the village is a large factory of soldiers' clothing. *Little Saxham Ch.* (1½ m. N.E. of Ickworth) has a remarkable and very picturesque Norm. round tower (early 12th cent.). The walls and doorway of nave are also Norm. The chancel is of the 15th cent.

(b) *Hengrave Hall*, 3½ m. N.W. (El. of Kenmare), is one of the most interesting Tudor mansions in England, although reduced to one-third of its original size. It was begun by Sir Thomas Kytson about 1525, completed 1538. The best general point of view is at the S.W. angle, where the rich details of the Gatehouse, and the many windows and projections of the long S. front group very picturesquely. The Hall is not shown to visitors. The *Ch.* was rebuilt early in the 15th cent. The round tower at the W. end is probably Norm. The chief objects of interest are the fine 16th-cent. tombs. The *ch.* at *Lackford*, 3 m. W. of Hengrave, has a fine font (temp. Edw. I.), and 2 m. beyond, at *Icklingham ch.*, is a Roman pavement and an exquisite *ch.* chest—the latter the finest in England.

(c) *Rushbrooke Hall*, 3 m. S.E., is a large, Elizabethan red-brick, moated mansion. It contains a good collection of portraits. *Hawstead* and

Hardwicke may be visited on returning from *Rushbrooke*. The remains of *Hawstead Place* are still to be seen, with a curious gateway. It is now a farmhouse. The *Ch.* is of flint, with stone dressings. In it are Norm. doors and arches, with an E.-E. chancel; also a Perp. rood-screen and lectern, and some interesting monuments to the Drury family, from whom Drury-lane in London derived its name. *Hardwicke House*, 1½ m. S., contains some interesting pictures and portraits, and a fine library, rich in county histories.

(d) *Barton Hall* (Sir Edward Bunbury, Bart.), 3 m. E., contains an excellent collection of pictures of the English, Flemish, and Italian schools, especially family portraits by *Reynolds*. Also drawings by Bunbury, whose caricatures are celebrated.

(e) The *Ch.* of *Great Barton* is worth a visit, and at *Ixworth*, 4 m. beyond, the *Ch.*, which belonged to the Abbey of Bury, is almost entirely Perp. *Bardwell Ch.*, 2½ m. N. of Ixworth, is Dec. and Perp., and has been restored throughout. The nave roof, which is good, is said to have been the gift of Sir Wm. Bardwell (d. 1434).

(f) Close to the park at *Culford* (4 m. N.) is the ruined brick mansion of *West Stow*, a manor which belonged to the Abbots of Bury until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir John Croftes, who built the hall and the gatehouse, the latter the most interesting portion of the building. Most of the quadrangle is pulled down, and the remainder is used as a farmhouse; the chimneys and various details in brick, tolerably perfect, are worth attention. The *Ch.*, (mostly E. E.), restored by Butterfield.

BUSHEY, see *Watford*.

BUSHEY PARK, see *Hampton Court*.

BUSHLEY, see *Tewkesbury*.

BUTLEY PRIORY, see *Woodbridge*.

BUTTERBY, see *Durham*.

BUTTERMERE, see *Keswick*.

BUTTINGTON, see *Welshpool*.

BUXHALL, see *Stowmarket*.

Buxton (Derby).—Stats., close together, Midl. Rly. and L. & N. W. Rly. Inns: *The Palace H., on

an airy height, with garden; Railway H.; and Royal H., all near the Stats.; *St. Anne's H. (comfortable and sheltered); Crescent H.; George H.; Burlington; Old Hall (Boarding Ho.); Midland; Shakespeare. Buxton has been a place of resort for 300 yrs., on account of the virtues of its mineral waters, bracing air, and its healthy, though cold, situation, in a well-wooded upland valley, 1100 ft. above the sea, and near the head of the Wye river. The valley has been converted into one large picturesque garden, with a lake formed by the waters of the Wye, for the recreation of visitors, whilst a large glass pavilion offers shelter in wet weather. *Admission* 4d. and 6d., or 3s. per week. A good band plays from 11 to 1 and 7 to 9 P.M. The waters, like those of Wildbad, are tepid, and contain very little mineral matter. They are useful in cases of gout, rheumatism, and kindred diseases. They were in repute already in the 17th cent., and were thrice visited by Mary Q. of Scots. The *Well of St. Anne* is under the colonnade at W. end of the Crescent, and the *Baths*, a fine range erected by fifth Duke of Devonshire, 1780-4, are in the *Crescent*. The Town Hall, with a Free Library, built in commemoration of the Jubilee, contains a statue of Lord Frederik Cavendish. The Jubilee clock was also put as a memorial to him. The *Hospital*, once the Duke's stables, is enclosed under a glass dome; it receives about 3000 patients per annum. In the season the visitors to Buxton number 15,000. *St. Anne's Cliff*, immediately in front of the Crescent, is a promenade for invalids; and, on S. side, the *Duke's Drive*, a charming walk or drive of about 1 m., overlooking the valley of the Wyo.

Excursions.—(a) For a bracing walk or drive every visitor goes to the *Cat and Fiddle Inn*, 5 m. on the Macelesfield road, in the midst of the open moor. (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. to *Poole's Hole*, at foot of Grinlow Hill, a stalactite cavern about 300 yds. long, in which the Wyo rises. Continue through *Burbage*, and on the Leek road, to *Axe*

Edge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., 1750 ft. high, whence there is a remarkably fine view over the moors towards Macelesfield. Four rivers, the Dove, Wye, Dane, and Goyt, rise in *Axe Edge*. (c) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Ashbourne road to the earthworks on *Staddon Moor*, returning by the *Duke's Drive*. (d) 2 m. W., to *Diamond Hill*, 1435 ft., on top of which is *Solomon's Temple*, commanding a splendid view. (e) 5 m. E. to *Chee Tor*, a fine rock 300 ft. high, surrounded by the river, passing by *Fairfield* to *Wormhill*, and returning from *Miller's Dale Stat.*, 2 m. E. (f) To *Chatsworth*, 15 m. by *Edensor Inn*, 14 m. (see). Waggonettes run daily. Other *Excursions* are, *Alton Towers*, 22 m. by rail, *via* Leek (see *Alton*); *Ashbourne* (see), 20 m.; *Ashford (Inn: Devonshire Arms)*, 10 m., for trout and grayling fishing; *Bakewell* (see), 12 m.; *Dove Dale* (see), 20 m.; *Mutlock* (see), 22 m.; *Miller's Dale* (see), 6 m.; *Monsal Dale*, 9 m.; *Baslow*, 15 m.; *Castleton*, 12 m.; *Eyam*, 14 m.; *Haddon Hall*, 14 m. (see), and *Ludchurch*, 7 m.

BYFLEET, see *Weybridge*.

BYLAND ABBEY, see *Helmstley*.

CAD, *Valley of*, see *Plymouth*.

CADBURY CASTLE, see *Sherborne*.

CADER IDRIS, see *Dolgelly*.

CADGEWITH, see *Helston*.

CAERHUN, see *Conway*.

CAERLEON, see *Newport (Mon.)*.

Caermarthen (Caermthn.), Stat., G. W. Rly. Inns: **Ivy Bush* II. (very good); *Boar's Head*. The county town is situated high on rt. bank of the Towy, and possesses considerable historical interest. The *Parish Ch.* (restd.) contains some fine monuments, particularly one to Sir Rhys-ap-Thomas (d. 1527), who commanded the Welsh under Henry VII. at Bosworth. On the side of the chancel, in a niche in the wall, is the effigy of a lady praying, with a quaint inscription. Here, too, Sir Richard Steele, the essayist, is buried. A memorial brass on S. wall, erected Aug. 1876, marks the site.

To E. of the town is the *Parade*, commanding a fine view of the vale, and beyond it the Pond-side, a lovely walk,

looking up the vale of Towy towards Merlin's Hill and *Abergwili* (see). Coracles are used here by the fishermen.

Excursions.—(a) Across the bridge near the rly. stat., and turning l. is a walk to *Llangunnor Hill and Ch.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see *Abergwili*), (b) 6 m. to E. is *Ferryside* (Stat.), much frequented as a watering-place, and celebrated for its extensive cockle fishery, which presents an extraordinary sight at low water, when the sands are covered with women, boys, and donkeys (*Inns*: White Lion; Mariners' H.; both clean and homely). It overlooks a large expanse of sand at mouth of the Towy, and the headland and ruined castle of *Llanstephan*. A ferry crosses the river, and a very pleasant trip may be made to the opposite side of the estuary. 3 m. beyond *Llanstephan* is the decayed port and town of *Llan-gharne* (pron. "Larne") on rt. bank of the Taf, which is crossed by a ferry. From here to *Tenby* it is a beautiful walk of about 15 m., through *Marros* and *Amroth*, where many rare kinds of shells may be found. (c) To *St. Clears*, 8 m. by rail, a little port on the Taf (*Inn*: Globe).

Caernarvon (Caernarv.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Royal H., near station; Royal Sportsman, close to the entrance to the Castle; Castle H.

The romantic *Castle*, built by Edw. I., occupies a large area on the W. and N.W. of the town, and is an irregular oblong, surrounded by high walls, which are surmounted at intervals by 13 polygonal towers. The principal entrance, or King's Gate, faces N., nearly opposite Castle-st., and is approached by a flight of steps and a bridge; over it is a statue of Edw. I.; the S.W. tower is fitted up as the town museum; the W. portion contained the state apartments. At the extreme W. is the lofty *Eagle Tower*, so called from mutilated figures of eagles on the battlements; in it is shown the room in which Edw. II. is supposed, though wrongly, to have been born. The view from the Eagle Tower is very fine. Rt. of the gateway is the

Well Tower; the upper quadrangle contains on l. the Dungeon Tower; the granary is at the N.E. corner, the Black Tower on the S. side, and between them the Queen's Gateway.

The *Town Walls* are partly preserved, and extend from the Eagle Tower, along a delightful Esplanade, running past the whole W. side of the town to the harbour and pier. A chapel, used as the town *Ch.*, stands upon the walls in the N.W. angle. From the eminence of *Twt* (Toot) *Hill*, at the back of the Royal Hotel, a very fine view of surrounding hill-country is obtained.

Excursions.—(a) To the *Nantlle Lakes, Drws-y-Coed, &c.*; rail must be taken to *Penygroes* (Stat.), $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., the nearest point for the two beautiful lakes, *Llyniau Nant-y-Uef*. From the W. end of the lakes is a striking view of Snowdon closing the pass. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Penygroes*, near *Nantlle*, is entered the very beautiful pass of *Drws-y-coed*. On crossing the head of the pass at *Bwlch-y-felin*, Snowdon rises immediately in front, *Llyn Cwellyn* is seen l., and on rt. the desolate *Llyn-y-gader*. Close to the road is the little *Llyn Dyrwarchen*, which has a so-called floating island; a little further and 4 m. from *Nantlle*, is reached *Pont-Rhyddu*, whence the tourist can either return by road 9 m. to *Caernarvon*, or proceed 4 m. to *Beddgelert*.

(b) To *Clynnog* (see). At $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the Seiont is crossed, and a road rt. leads to village of *Llanfaglan*. Many rare marine plants grow on the coast, at extremity of which is *Belan*, the miniature fort and bathing-place of Lord Newborough. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Llanwnda*; 2 m. further is restored *ch.* of *Llandwrog*. $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond which is the pleasant little village of *Clynnog*. The tourist who wishes to avoid the straight road from *Llanwnda* to *Clynnog* may follow the *Nantlle* road from *Caernarvon*, and turn off at *Penygroes* rt. by by-road to *Pontllyffni*.

(c) To *Beddgelert*, 13 m. (see).

(d) To *SNOWDON* by *Llanberis* (see), 12 m. (by rail, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The most popular of all the excursions from *Caernarvon*.

(e) To *Menai Bridge*, 8 m.; *Tubular Bridge*, 6 m.; *Bangor*, with beautiful views of Anglesey, 9 m. (see *Bangor*).

(f) To *Beaumaris*, 13 m. (see).

Distances by rail: *Holyhead*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; *Bangor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Conway*, 1 hr. 20 min.

Coaches to *Capel Curig*, *Beddgelert*, *Portmadoc*, *Tan-y-bwlch*. A steamer makes frequent excursions in summer along the *Menai Straits* to *Bangor* and *Beaumaris*, and sometimes to *Llandudno* and *Moelfre Bay*.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE, see *Cardiff*.

CAISTER CASTLE, see *Yarmouth*.

CALBOURNE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

CALDER BRIDGE, see *Keswick*.

CALDRON SNOUT, see *Barnard Castle*.

CALDY ISLAND, see *Tenby*.

CALLALY CASTLE, see *Rothbury*.

CALLINGTON, see *Launceston*.

Calne (Wilts.), Stat., G. W. Rly. Branch line (6 m.) from *Chippenham*. *Inns*: *Lansdowne Arms*; *White Hart*. The chief "industry" is pig-killing and bacon-curing. The *Ch.* is a fine large building, admirably restored 1864.

Excursions.—(a) To *Bowood*, the Marquis of *Lansdowne's* seat, 2 m. S.W. (see *Chippenham*). (b) To the *Lansdowne Column*, which crowns a lofty promontory of the chalk range, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. It is erected within the area of *Oldbury Castle*, an entrenchment, to which, it is thought, the *Danes* retired after their defeat by *Alfred* in the battle of *Ethandunc*. On the adjoining slope is the *Cherhill White Horse*, cut on the chalky ground about the year 1780, by *Dr. Alsop*, a physician resident at *Calne*. It is in a spirited trotting attitude, 157 ft. from head to tail, and visible at a distance of 30 m. (c) *Maud Heath's Column* (see *Chippenham*), about 2 m. across the fields. (d) *Bremhill*, 2 m. N.W., was the living of the poet *Bowles* (d. 1850). The *Ch.* will repay a visit.

Calstock (Cornwall). Rail to *Tavistock*, L. & S. W. Rly.; thence by coach to *Gunnislake*, dist. 2 m. *Inns*: *Tamar H.* (good, quiet and moderate); *Ashburton H.*, *Kelly Rocks*, is larger and more pleasantly situated. A considerable village on the W. bank of

the *Tamar*, irregularly built upon the side of a steep hill; it has not much to recommend it, but it is much frequented by tourists on account of the lovely scenery within easy reach of it. The *Ch.* on the top of the hill commands fine views, and contains some monuments of the *Mount Edgcumbe* family. A little below the *Ashburton H.* is *Cothele* (Earl of *Mount Edgcumbe*), a most picturesque mansion, dating from the time of *Henry VII.*, full of ancient tapestry and furniture. Notice the little chapel on the top of a projecting rock in the woods, built by *Sir Richard Edgcumbe* (temp. *Richard III.*). The river scenery here is most beautiful, especially the hollow at the bend of the stream, called *Danescombe*. The walks, r. and l., on the opposite side of the river, are also very enjoyable. The foot-path through the woods, which skirt the river, leads to *Harewood House* (the scene of *Mason's* drama of 'Elfrida'), now used as offices for the Duchy of *Cornwall*. From this point cross the river by the ferry to *Morwellham*, whence walk up the inclined plane of the *Tavistock canal* to the summit of the *Morwell Rocks*, superb crags rising to a great height. A path conducts along the entire range, leading ultimately to the picturesque bridge over the *Tamar*, called *New Bridge*, a lovely scene, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Tavistock*.

In summer time steamers ply frequently from *Devonport* (see *Plymouth*).

CALWICH ABBEY, see *Alton* (Staffs.).

CAMBO, see *Morpeth*.

CAMBORNE, see *Redruth*.

Cambridge (Camb.), Stat. used in common by the G. E., the G. N., the L. & N. W., and the Midl. Rlys., about 1 m. from the centre of the town. *Inns*: *Bull H.* (fair), in *Trumpington-st.*; *University Arms* in *Regent-st.*, quiet; *Prince of Wales' H.*, in *Sidney-st.*; *Red Lion* (commercial), in *Petty Cury*. N.B.—During *Newmarket* races the inns are thronged—and it is advisable not to visit *Cambridge* at such times. *Post Office* and *Telegraph Station* in *St. Andrew's-st.*

The best general views of Cambridge are from the roof of King's College Chapel, or from the castle mound (see below). The situation of the town is not so favourable or so picturesque as that of Oxford, but in both cases the stately buildings are admirably set off by gardens and avenues of magnificent trees. The principal colleges are ranged along rt. bank of the Cam, and on its left extends a sweep of green meadow, called the Backs of the Colleges, surrounded by trees, which form a deep, leafy screen beyond them. There are 17 Colleges, and 3 Public Hostels. The head of each is the "Master," except at King's, Queens', and Cavenish, whose heads are respectively "Provost," "President," and "Warden." In all the Master's house is called the "Lodge." At the entrance of each college is the *Porter's Lodge*; and strangers must apply to the porter in order to see the Hall and Chapel, Combination room, and Library. A great part of the buildings of almost every college is comparatively modern. St. John's Chapel, the street front of Caius, the hall of Peterhouse, modern buildings at Pembroke and Jesus College, and Master's Lodge at St. Catharine's, bear testimony to the skill and judgment of their designers. From the Rly. Stat. the stranger is recommended to drive to Trumpington-st., and passing on l. King's College and the Senate House, to inspect the chief objects of interest in the following order, commencing in Trinity-st. with

(1) *Trinity College* (founded by Hen. VIII., 1546), which consists of 4 courts or quadrangles: the Great, or Bishop's Court, Nevile's Court, the New Court, and Master's Court. It is entered from Trinity-st. by the *Grand Entrance Tower*, called the *King's Gateway*, which opens to the Great Court, the largest quadrangle in the University. On the N. side (rt. on entering) are the chapel and King Edward's Tower. On the W. side are the Master's Lodge, Hall, and Combination rooms. The 2 other sides are occupied by sets of rooms;

and in the centre of the S. side is a tower, called the Queen's Tower, from a statue of Elizabeth on its front. The quaint conduit in the centre of the court was erected by Thomas Nevile, Master from 1593 to 1615. The *Chapel* is a long, plain Renaissance building. The interior has oak wainscots, as high as the windows, and allegorical subjects painted on the walls. The music is always good, and the organ one of the finest in England. The *autel-chapel* is full of statues and busts of former members of the college—Bacon, Isaac Barrow, Macaulay, and others—the most attractive of all being the famous statue of Newton, with the prism in his hand, by *Roubiliac*. The *Hall*, 100 ft. long, is by far the finest in Cambridge. The portraits should be noticed: D. of Gloucester as a boy is a masterpiece of Sir Joshua. Adjoining, and beyond the "screens" (as the passage between the hall and the butteries is called), is the lofty and ancient *Kitchen*, worth inspection, especially in term time. The *Master's Lodge* occupies the rest of the W. side and contains many fine apartments, including a set of state rooms used on occasions of royal visits. The judges, when on circuit, are always lodged here. Through the screens, or passages of the hall, *Nevile's Court* is entered, so named from its founder, Dr. Nevile, Master of the college (d. 1615). The *Library* is accessible to strangers daily, between 1 and 3. Busts of Cambridge worthies are placed on each bookcase, and marble busts by *Roubiliac*, *Chantrey*, *Woolner*, &c., on pedestals in front. The fronts of the book-cases are enriched with carving, in lime-wood, by *Grinling Gibbons*. Many interesting historic relics, including Newton's telescope, some of his MSS., &c., are deposited here. At S. end is *Thorwaldsen's* statue of Byron, which was refused admission into Westminster Abbey.

The *New*, or *King's Court*, entered from the arcade, or cloister, on the S. side, was built (1823) by *Wilkins*, at a cost of 40,000*l.* On the W. side of

the New Court a gate opens to the *College Walks*. These are very striking; and, indeed, the view immediately in front of this gateway, looking down the long avenue of lime-trees, is probably the finest in or near Cambridge.

(2) *St. John's College*, adjoining *Trinity* on the N., consists of 4 distinct courts, 3 on the rt. bank of the Cam, and 1 on the l. (built 1827-1831). It was opened 1516, after the death of the foundress, Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Hen. VII. It was previously the Hospital of St. John, founded 1135, and may therefore be regarded as the oldest college. The *Entrance Gateway* into the first court is a good and picturesque example. The *Chapel* (early Dec.), begun 1863, was consecrated 1869 (*Scott*, architect). The tower is open to the height of 84 ft. from the pavement. This space, together with the great length (172 ft.) and height (63 ft.) of the chapel, the richly-coloured roof and windows, and the intricate beauty of the details, produce an impression of grandeur. Peterhead granite, Devonshire, Irish, and serpentine marbles, and black and red Derbyshire marble, have been used. The E. end forms a five-sided apse. A screen of earved oak divides the ante-chapel from the chapel itself. The altar is of oak, with earved panels, and has for its top a single slab of Belgian marble. The ceiling of the chapel is vaulted in oak, and is of 19 bays, containing painted figures of great personages, each bay representing those of a single century. The *stained-glass windows* are mainly by Clayton and Bell. The stranger should attend the Sunday evening service. The chapel is then filled from end to end with members of the college, wearing surplices. The public are admitted to the ante-chapel; but the introduction of a Fellow is required for admission to the chapel itself. The *Hall*, between the first and second courts, was enlarged and decorated under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott. The whole of the N. end is new, together with its oriel. A panell'd ante-room and a fine oak

staircase lead to the *Gallery*, now used as the Combination-room. The *Library*, which may be reached through the gallery, extends along the N. side of the third court (built 1624). The room remains unaltered, and is very picturesque, with its timbered roofs, its whitened walls, and its cases of carved oak, black with age. The *Second Court* (picturesque) has scarcely been changed since its construction (1598-1602). The *Third Court* was finished in 1673. The cloister on its W. side and the front to the river are worth notice. An additional *Court*, across the river, was begun in 1827, and completed in 1831 (*Rickman*, architect). It is approached by a covered Gothic bridge over the Cam. It has a cloister, with a lofty entrance gateway on the S. side, and on the N. a lantern tower rises above the roof. A foot-bridge now connects the walks of Trinity and St. John's.

Behind St. John's, and at the back of Northampton-st., is *The School of Pythagoras*, a 12th-cent. manorial house, of which the remains are worthy of notice. 2 or 3 windows still remain in a fair condition. The origin of the name is unknown.

(3) *Gonville and Caius College* is so called from its 2 founders, but is best known as *Caius College* (pron. *Keys*). The old buildings well deserve notice, but the college has been greatly altered and enlarged since 1867. The principal entrance is beneath a lofty tower, part of the New Court (architect Waterhouse) fronting King's Parade. The row of projecting heads represents the principal worthies of the College, each with his name inscribed below. The "*Gate of Virtue*" (16th cent.), surmounted by a quaint turret rising beside it, leads into one of the smaller courts of the Old College, known as *Caius Court* (1564-1573). The "*Gate of Honour*," l., fronting the Senate House, was erected in 1574, and is one of the most pleasing specimens of the early Renaissance in England. The third gate, "*The Gate of Humility*" (re-built), opens from the New Court into Trinity-st. The Inner Court, faced

with stone in the last century, is known as *Gonville Court*. Between the 2 courts is the *Chapel*, where is the tomb of Dr. Caius. The *Hall*, reached from the Inner Court, was built by *Salvin* 1854. It contains portraits of *Dr. Caius*, *Dr. Harvey* (discoverer of the circulation of the blood), *Judge Jefferys* and *Jeremy Taylor*.

In a line with Caius College, but separated from it by a lane, are the Senate House and the University Library.

The *Senate House* (answering to the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford) was begun in 1722, and opened 1730. The architect was James Gibbs. The interior is fine, with an enriched ceiling, and contains statues by Rysbrack and others; the most noticeable is Nollekens' statue of Wm. Pitt the younger. All degrees are conferred here. The entrance to the *Schools* and to the *University Library* is through the arcade which runs N. and S. at right angles to the Senate House. The *Schools* form a small quadrangle, the upper storey of which is appropriated to the Library. The Divinity Lecture Rooms are on the E. side, immediately at the back of the arcade; the Arts School (used by Professors for lectures) is W.; and the Law School (also used by Professors) is on the S. side.

The *University Library* is open daily from 10 to 4. Strangers must be accompanied by an M.A. of the University. It is entered by a staircase at the S.W. corner of the arcade, and occupies the upper storey of each side of the quadrangle, as well as the ground-floor of the N. side. The New Library, erected by *Cockerell*, R.A. (1837-1842), is a very noble room, 167 ft. long, 36 ft. high, and 45 ft. wide. The Library is entitled (like the Bodleian and the British Museum) to a copy of every new book published in the kingdom. At the West end some MSS. are exhibited under glass, including a very fine MS. of Wickliffe's Bible on vellum. There are also the first Caxton, and—the greatest treasure of all—the 'Codex

Beza,' a MS. of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in Greek and Latin, given by Theod. Beza in 1581. Books can be taken out of the Library by M.A.s and others, and may be kept for a quarter of a year. The lower part of the Cockerell building contains the *Woodwardian*, or *Geological Museum*, open daily from 10 to 4. Originating from the bequest of Dr. Woodward, who died 1728, and comprising many fine and distinct collections, it is one of the most interesting and instructive in England. The visitor will do well to give his chief attention to the fine examples from the Cambridgeshire fens and gravel beds.

At the back of Caius College is (4) *Trinity Hall*, which alone retains the name of *Hall*, to distinguish it from *Trinity College*. It contains little of interest to the stranger except a *founder's cup* (1350), no doubt the oldest piece of plate remaining in the University. The buildings have all been modernised or rebuilt—the front from a design by Salvin—after 1852. The *Chapel* was refitted in 1729.

In a line with, and S. of Trinity Hall is (5) *Clare College*. The exterior is the chief sight for the visitor. The present buildings were begun about 1638, but not finished until 1715. The single court of which the college consists is perhaps the most pleasing in the University—exhibiting the architecture of the 17th cent. with purity and grace. The gateway towards the street, with its quaint, lantern-like windows, and the fine river front, should be especially noticed. The *Library* contains one of the rare folio Bibles of Sixtus V. The *Poison Cup* of Clare, kept in the Master's lodge, is curious and beautiful. Beyond the court, a picturesque bridge crosses the river, and opens to a very beautiful avenue of elm-trees.

Nearly opposite the front of Clare is an iron gateway which opens into *King's College* (see below).

Returning to King's Parade, *Great St. Mary's Ch.* is conspicuous opposite the Senate House (see below). The passage beside it leads into the

Market-place, where butter is sold by the yard.

(6) *King's College* is entered from King's Parade through a modern gothic screen, pierced with openings filled with tracery. The college was founded by the "royal saint," Hen. VI., in 1440-1443, and in immediate connection with the college founded in the same period by him at Eton, from which place the scholars, when sufficiently advanced, were to be transferred. The great *Chapel* (choral service, open to all, is at 4 P.M.; on Sundays at 3.30) indicates the scale on which it was intended that all the buildings should be completed. It is the most celebrated of all the buildings in the University, and is unquestionably the finest. It occupies the whole of the N. side of the court, and is most imposing in its great height (94 ft. to top of battlements), its length internally (289 ft.), divided by broad buttresses into 12 bays. The *doorway* by which the chapel is entered at the W. end of the S. side is considered the most pleasing part of the exterior design. Between the very wide buttresses which support the stone roof are 9 chantries. The great effect of the *interior* is produced by its height (80 ft.), the solemn beauty and splendour of the old stained glass, which fills all the windows except the W., and, above all, by the magnificent fan-tracery of the stone vaulting. The breadth of the roof is 45½ ft. The organ screen of wood, is of the time of Hen. VIII., and dividing the antechapel from the choir is placed nearly in the centre of the building. The whole of the internal walls are covered with panelling. The arms and supporters of Hen. VII., and crowned roses, portcullises, and fleurs-de-lys, are introduced in every direction. The gates opening to the choir date from the reign of Chas. I. The stalls are only in part as old as Hen. VIII.; the greater portion is of much later date, and is not especially good. The brass lectern deserves notice. The 25 magnificent *windows* are justly celebrated, and especially interesting. Each window contains 4 pictures, 2 above and 2 below the transom. The lower series (as a

whole) is a continuous chain of Gospel history. The upper lights exhibit the Old Testament types of the subjects from the New Testament represented below. A staircase in the N.E. turret leads to the roof, whence an excellent view of the town and of the surrounding country is obtained. Notice the ingenious construction of the roof. The *Library* contains about 12,000 vols. The lawn, W. of the chapel and court, and bordered on the N. side by the buildings of Clare College, is very pleasant, and slopes down to the river.

Opposite King's, behind the houses of King's-parade, is *St. Edward's Ch.* Beyond King's, on the E. side of Trumpington-st., is (7) *Corpus Christi College*, the buildings of which are almost entirely modern. One small court only of the old buildings remains; it is covered with ivy, and is rather picturesque with its steep roofs. The *Hall*, on the N. side of the principal court, is said to have been partly designed after the great hall of Kenilworth. The *Library* is a good and lofty room. The great treasure of the collection, and one of the great treasures of Cambridge, is the MS. library, rescued by Abp. Parker from the stores of the suppressed monasteries. It consists of 400 vols., all interesting and curious, and stringent rules are in force for their preservation and safe keeping. The college plate is worthy of notice. At N. end of the college is *St. Benedict's Ch.*

Adjoining Corpus S. is *St. Botolph's Ch.* Opposite Corpus is (8) *St. Catharine's College*. It is to be recognised by the iron railing and grove (as it is called) which divides it from Trumpington-st. The present buildings were commenced 1673-4; the E. end of the S. side was not finished until 1755. The court is plain, but far from bad in design. The *Hall* has been Gothicised, and has hardly been improved by the operation. The *Chapel* is very plain, but contains some good carving.

(9) *Queen's College*, at the back of St. Catharine's, is reached either by passing through the court of that college, or by turning down Silver-st., op-

posite St. Botolph's Ch. Although not one of the most ancient foundations in the University, it is perhaps the most picturesque of all the colleges, and retains its antique character more completely than any other. The second court, and the view in the garden court, are very picturesque. The *entrance tower* of brick, with turrets at the angles, is part of the original building (completed about 1499). In the *first* court are the hall and chapel. The old roof of the *Hall* has been restored, and the windows filled with stained glass. The *inner* court, surrounded by a narrow, low cloister, is very quaint and unusual, and recalls the cloister court of some old German monastery. The President's *Lodge* is on the N. The long, low gallery, with window recesses, its old furniture and pictures, is exceedingly striking, and of course is only to be seen by special permission. S. of the Cloister Court is *Erasmus' Court*; the site of the rooms occupied by that great scholar is pointed out. On the other side of the river, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, said to have been designed by I. Newton without nails or bolts, rebuilt 1749, is a terrace at the waterside overhung by fine elms, and known as *Erasmus' Walk*, or more commonly as "*The Grove*." It should be visited for the view of the college and river obtained from it.

Returning to Trumpington-st., on the rt. (the W. side) is the *Pitt Press*—the University Printing Press—built 1831–1833, and named after William Pitt the younger, who was M.P. for the University, from the residue of a subscription fund, which had first paid for Westmacott's statue in Westminster Abbey, and the bronze statue in Hanover-square. The architect was Edward Blore. With its lofty tower facing the street, it is one of the most conspicuous objects in Cambridge.

(10) *Pembroke College* (l. of the street after passing the Pitt Press), containing little to interest the visitor except its Chapel, was enlarged 1871–6. The *Chapel* was one of *Wren's* earliest

works. The present lecture-room at the N.W. corner of the first court was the old chapel.

Little St. Mary's Ch., opposite, is close to the entrance of (11) *St. Peter's College*, better known as "*Peterhouse*." Although the oldest college in Cambridge, it displays in its buildings few marks of antiquity. The *Chapel* and the new *Hall* are its most interesting portions. The former has some beautiful Munich glass windows.

Beyond St. Peter's, on the same side of the street, is the lofty Grecian portico of the *Fitzwilliam Museum*. Open to all persons, from 10 to 4, every week-day except Friday, when it is necessary to be introduced by a graduate. The Library is open only to graduates of the University, who may introduce their friends. It is perhaps the finest classical building of the present century in this country. The architect was George Basevi, and it was erected in accordance with the will of Richard Fitzwilliam, Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died 1816, and left his pictures, library, and works of art to the University, together with a sum of 100,000*l*. Other works of art have been purchased and bequeathed, and the Museum contains pictures, statues, books, and engravings of great interest and value. The entrance hall and stairs (decorated by E. M. Barry) are exceedingly splendid—enriched with marbles, granite, &c. On the *lower* storey are the Sculpture Gallery, the Library, and part of the collections of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. On the *upper* are the pictures. These include works by Titian, Paul Veronese, Carracci, and Poussin, from the Orleans Gallery. The Dutch School is extremely well represented, and includes a beautiful portrait of an officer by Rembrandt. There is also a fine collection of engravings of the Early German School, and 25 drawings by Turner, given to the University by Mr. Ruskin. The antiquary will be much interested in a remarkable and admirably displayed collection of Greek coins.

At the end of Little St. Mary's-lane stands the *Archæological Museum*, which has as the nucleus of its collection a fine series of casts of the most celebrated statues. The Antiquarian Society's collection is also here.

Addenbrooke's Hospital (on the l. after passing the Fitzwilliam Museum) was founded under the will of John Addenbrooke, fellow of Catharine College, in the chapel of which he is buried (1719).

A short distance further l., at the end of a watercourse formed by the town and University in 1610, is *Hobson's Conduit*, a picturesque hexagonal structure, with niched recesses and an ornamental capping. The Thomas Hobson who helped to erect this conduit in 1614, and bequeathed land for its perpetual maintenance, was a carrier between Cambridge and London, and a great benefactor to the University and town. The conduit stood upon the market hill from 1614 to 1856, when it was erected on its present site by public subscription (he was the Hobson of "Hobson's choice," and the subject of two epitaphs by Milton, who was at Christ's College close by his establishment). On l., skirting the brook, is the "Senior Wranglers' Walk," which passes the principal entrance of the *Botanic Garden*, a space of 21 acres, well and pleasantly laid out and planted. It is open daily, with little restriction, but the Greenhouses can only be entered between 1 and 4.

Returning to Downing-terrace by the north entrance of the garden, and turning down the Tennis Court-road, (12) *Downing College* is reached rt. This is the youngest of the colleges, begun May, 1807 (architect Wm. Wilkins). Walking down the avenue in front of the college, the visitor will enter Downing-st., opposite the *New Museum*, which contains some fine and interesting collections in natural history. On the ground-floor is the *Museum of Comparative Anatomy*, arranged by the late Dr. Clark, Professor of Anatomy from 1817. The Cambridge Philosophical Society hold their meetings here.

Turning E. through Downing-st., St. Andrew's-st. is entered immediately opposite (13) *Emmanuel College*, founded on the site of a Dominican convent, portions of the ancient buildings of which were (it is asserted) worked into those of the new college. The chief point of interest is the *Library*. The *Chapel* was designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and consecrated in 1677. The *Hall* has a good ceiling.

A short distance S. of Emmanuel, opening from Regent-st.—a continuation of St. Andrew's-st.—is *Parker's Piece*, a wide, open green, where cricket-matches and various athletic sports are held; but the chief "athletic" quarter is the University Cricket ground, commonly called *Fenner's*, on the further side of Parker's Piece. There are also excellent facilities for bathing in the upper part of the Cam, near Grantchester (see below).

The site of the old Borough Gaol is now occupied by houses.

Returning, and passing Emmanuel College (14), *Christ's College* is reached at the junction of St. Andrew's-st. with the Petty Cury, Hobson's-lane, and Sidney-st. This college is chiefly interesting from its associations with the author of 'Paradise Lost.' Milton's rooms are still pointed out, and an ancient mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by him, is still carefully preserved in the garden. The college also possesses an original model in clay of the head of Milton. The eastern side of *Tree-court*, built about 1642, deserves notice. The design is attributed to Inigo Jones.

Christ's Piece is an open green at S. side of the college.

(15) *Sidney Sussex College* is on the rt. side of Sidney-st. The present *Chapel* was begun in 1776. *Oliver Cromwell* was admitted a Fellow Commoner of this college in 1616. In the dining-room of the Master's Lodge hangs the famous crayon-drawing of Cromwell by Samuel Cooper.

Jesus-lane, between Sidney Sussex College and Bridge-st., leads to (16)

Jesus College. It is remotely placed on the rt. bank of the Cam, which makes a direct bend to the E. after passing St. John's. The principal attraction is the *Chapel* (to be seen between 12 and 4), the most interesting early Gothic building in Cambridge. The site of Jesus was that of a Benedictine nunnery, founded about 1133. The college is entered by a lofty gate-tower of brick, built soon after the foundation in 1497, and very good. The doorway between the 2 courts should be noticed. The *Hall*, on the E. side of the cloister, occupies the site of the old refectory; it has a good roof, springing from excellent corbels, and a very elegant oriel. The *Combination Room* is rich in portraits.

A path across Jesus-lane and Midsummer Common leads to the *boat-houses*. *Boating* is the principal recreation of the collegians. Each college has its boat-club, and distinctive colours. The men get into their boats at the boat-houses about 2.30 P.M. during the winter terms, and from 5 to 9 P.M. in summer-time, and paddle down to the racing-ground, which commences, or rather ends, at *Chesterton*. The other end of the course is at *Baitshite Sluice*. When the boats are practising in term-time, the spectacle is very lively. Even to those persons who are not interested in boating, the "Long Reach" at such times is worth a visit. The principal races are in the May Term, in the evening, and are witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. They furnish scenes of great excitement. At the end of the season the boats go in procession up the river between the colleges to that part which is at the bottom of King's College lawn. This is a spectacle which is always attended by as many people as can get within sight of it.

Returning by Jesus-lane, and entering Bridge-st., St. Sepulchre's and St. Clement's Churches are passed rt. Adjoining St. Sepulchre's are the buildings (architect, Waterhouse) of the *Cambridge Union Society*, a society resembling the "Union" at Oxford.

The Cam is then crossed by the so-called "Great Bridge" at the end of Bridge-st. Beyond it is (17) *Magdalene College*, the whole of which is situated on the l. bank of the Cam. The interest here is almost entirely confined to the *Pepysian Library*, left to the college by Samuel Pepys, who was educated here. Some portions of the older college remain, but the only building of interest is the Pepysian Library, built about 1688. Books can be seen or consulted by special permission only. Among its treasures it contains many early-printed books by Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynson, and also Pepys' famous 'Diary,' from Jan. 1, 1659-60, to May 31, 1669, in 6 vols., written throughout in cypher. The *Chapel*, on the N. side of the first court, was restored 1847. The *Hall* has a very picturesque double staircase at the lower end, leading to the Combination Room.

Beyond Magdalene, passing the churches of St. Giles' (rt.) and St. Peter's (l.), is seen (rt.) the *County Courts* (1842). Passing through the gate on their lower side, a path will be seen leading to the *Castle Hill* or *Mound*. The Norm. Castle was built here by the Conqueror on his return from York in 1068. Portions of the ruins were used for the building of King's Hall and Chapel and Trinity Chapel. The Gatehouse was only removed in 1842, when the County Courts were built. The view from the Castle mound is well worth seeing.

The grounds of the different colleges extending along the river are not connected, but the visitor, if he has time, should walk along the continuous road into which they all open. The trees bordering it are fine, and the views sometimes striking.

Cambridge is rich in churches, three of which are especially interesting, viz.:—

Great St. Mary's (in Trumpington-st.) is the church of the University. It is entirely late Perp. (1478-1519). There is a good oak roof, a fine and lofty clerestory, and the mouldings of

the arches deserve notice. Stalls have been placed in the chancel (rest'd. 1857), and open seats in the nave and aisles. The University sermons are preached here on Sunday afternoons and on Saints' Days. It has a fine peal of bells.

St. Benedict's (turning E. out of Trumpington-st., nearly opposite the Bull H.). The tower, which has long and short work at its angles and remarkable windows, divided by balusters in its upper storey, is very probably pre-Norm. The most striking feature, however, of this church is the interior tower-arch, opening to the nave. It was cleared (1869) from galleries and other encumbrances, and is certainly one of the most noticeable Romanesque arches in the country.

The *Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre* (in Bridge-st., opposite the opening of St. John's-st.) is one of the 4 English round churches. The circular portion is Norm., and the modern chancel of Perp. character. The whole has been restored.

At the village of *Barnwell* (really the parish of St. Andrew the Less), extending S.E. of Jesus College, along the rt. bank of the Cam, is St. Andrew's Ch., once attached to Barnwell Priory. Of the *Priory* there are very scanty remains.

A short distance beyond Barnwell Priory (between it and the Rly. Stat.) is *Stourbridge Chapel* (long disused), well worth a visit. It was the chapel of a hospital for lepers, founded some time before 1199; and is Norm., with some later additions. It consists of a small nave and chancel. The chancel windows, with rich jamb-shafts and zigzag mouldings, the string-courses, exterior and interior, with saw-tooth ornaments; the chancel arch, rich Norm. with much ornament; and the N. and S. portals, all deserve attention. Near this chapel is still held *Stourbridge Fair*, supposed to have originated in the grant of a fair to the Hospital by King John, and probably the original of Bunyan's Vanity Fair. It was, during the mediæval period, one of the largest

and most important fairs in the kingdom. It begins Sept. 18, and continues till Oct. 10. The modern business is small, except on Sept. 25, known as "Horse Fair day."

Cavendish College, on the Hills-road, near the Rly. Stat., founded 1876, is a public Hostel; it affords special advantage for young men desiring to obtain a University training and degree at an economy both of cost and time.

The other two Hostels are *Selwyn College*, founded 1882 in memory of the Bp. of Lichfield, and *Ayerst College*, opened in 1884, to bring the expense of education within the limits of moderate professional incomes.

Last, though not least, should be noticed two ladies' colleges—*Girton College*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Huntingdon road, and *Newnham Hall*, at *Newnham*, a western suburb.

Excursions.—(a) To *Trumpington*, 2 m., a large, scattered village, pleasantly tree-shaded. The *Ch.* has been well and carefully restored, and is well worth a visit. It contains a brass monument of Sir Roger de Trumpington, the Crusader. Trumpington Hall, adjoining the ch., is the residence of H. W. Pemberton, Esq. The return to Cambridge may be made by *Grantchester*, crossing the Cam at Trumpington bridge, and at Grantchester mill, formerly occupied by the "Miller of Trumpington," in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales.' The site of the old mill is now used for waste-water gates, which admit the river into a large pool, generally known as "Byron's pool," because the poet, when an undergraduate of Trinity Coll., is said to have frequently bathed there. From the ch. of Grantchester is a very pleasant walk through the meadows to Cambridge, much used by collegians. 2 m. from Trumpington, on the road to London, are the very pleasant villages of *Great* and *Little Shelford*. In the former is the spring, or the 9 wells, from whence Hobson's water comes to Cambridge. The obelisk recording the

work of Hobson may be seen from the railway. Great Shelford has a fine parish Ch., and in Little Shelford Ch. is a monument to De Freville, a crusading knight. About 7 m. from Cambridge in this direction is *Sawston Hall*, an ancient (1557-1584) residence belonging to F. Huddleston, Esq., the representative of an old Roman Catholic family. When Lady Jane Grey was made a claimant for the throne, Queen Mary was sheltered here, and was conveyed thence on horseback behind a servant of the family to Framlingham. In the Hall is a picture of Father Huddleston holding up the crucifix to the dying monarch Chas. II. (*vide* Macaulay's 'Hist. of Eng.').

(b) The St. Neot's road, on the l. bank of the Cam, leads to a lane which about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cambridge turns rt. to *Madingley*. *Madingley Hall*, originally built by Justice Hinde in the reign of Hen. VIII., is a picturesque building, and contains some fine armorial glass. The Ch. stands within the Park, and is chiefly Perp. Further on is *Childerley*, where still remains the mansion (property of Lord St. Leonards) to which Charles I. was taken by Cornet Joyce.

(c) At *Chesterton*, on the l. bank of the Cam, rather more than 1 m. N., is a Dec. Ch. The chancel is Perp. with rich sedilia. At *King's Hedges*, in this parish, is a large oblong camp. From Chesterton the Ely road may be gained, and the walk may be continued to *Milton* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cambridge). The Ch. has a Norm. chancel arch, an early Dec. nave, and Dec. chancel. Across the Cam, opposite Milton, is *Horningsea*. The Ch. has some late Norm. work. The chancel is E. E. The N. arcade of the nave, the upper stage of the tower, and the aisles and porch, are late Dec. The return to Cambridge may be made by *Fen Ditton*, where is a ch. with some E. E. work of interest.

(d) *Cherry Hinton*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the rt. of the Cambridge and Newmarket line, contains the beautiful E. E. Ch. of *St. Andrew*. The richest portions of detail are found in the chancel,

which has internally an exquisite arcade of cinque-foiled arches, pierced at intervals with unusually large couplets, N. and S. The nave has on either side a fine series of arches richly moulded and supported. In the N. aisle are some highly interesting wooden seats. The tower is very late Perp. The parish was formerly famous for its cherries.

Wandlebury, or *Vandlebury* camp is on the summit of the *Gog-Magog Hills*, within which the Duke of Leeds has a seat. It crowns a hill which slopes towards the S. and W., and is probably of British origin.

(e) At *Fulbourn*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Stat. on Camb. and Newmarket line), is a Ch. well worth visiting, of various dates, chiefly Dec. and E. E. The poppy-heads of the seats and the carved pulpit should be noticed. The *Fleam*, or *Balsham Dyke*, one of the 4 entrenchments which defended the E. Anglian country from the dwellers of the interior, is most perfect at Sharnlow's Well, a little S. of Fulbourn. At *Great Wilbraham*, 3 m. N.E. of Fulbourn, and about the same distance S. of Bottisham, is a fine E. E. Ch. worth notice. The font, Traus.-Norm., is very good. The inner doorway of the S. porch is very fine and rich E. E.

(f) At *Bottisham*, on the high road to Newmarket, 6 m., is a remarkable "flint and stone" Ch., the finest specimen of pure Dec. in the county, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. are some remains of *Anglesea Abbey*.

(g) About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Waterbeach, Stat. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) on the Cambridge and Ely Rly., are the remains of *Denny Abbey*, a house of the Nuns of St. Clare, founded 1342. The remains, which are rather extensive, but very fragmentary, consisting chiefly of early Norm. and Dec. work, have been converted into a large farmhouse. At *Landbeach*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Waterbeach, the Ch. will well repay a visit. The woodwork throughout should be noticed.

(h) A long but interesting walk, tracing the boundary of the Isle of Ely, may be thus taken: From Cambridge to Cottenham—the ancient seat of the Pepys family—(6 m.). Thence to

Haddenham (5 m.), crossing the river by the ferry. From Haddenham, through Wilburton to Ely (5 m.), along the edge of the high ground, here rising like a low cliff above the fen. Return by rail to Cambridge.

(i) A good view is obtained from a hill between Haslingfield and Barrington. Drive through Haslingfield on the Barrington road. Leave it just before gaining the top of the hill, and turn into a field on the l., where is an old chalk pit.

Excursions may be made by rail to *Ely* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Newmarket* (40 min.).

CAMELFORD, see *Lanncoston*.

CANFORD, see *Wimborne*.

Cannock (Staffs.). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Crown. A flourishing little town dependent on the mining district of *Cannock Chase*, a waste of some 3600 acres, but rich in coal beds. It is a pretty walk of 6 m. to *Armitage* (see) Stat. on the Trent Valley line, through *Beaudesert*, the park of the Marquis of Anglesey.

CANN OFFICE, see *Dinas Mawddwy* and *Llanfyllin*.

CANONS, see *Stanmore*.

Canterbury (Kent). Stats.: L. C. & D. Rly., adjoining the Dane John (see below); S. E. Rly., outside the city to the W. *Inns*: **Fountain*; *Rose*; *Fleur-de-Lys*.

If the visitor reaches Canterbury by the L. C. & D. line, in order to obtain a complete survey of the city, he should proceed through the pleasure grounds of the Dane John to St. George's-st., and thence in a direct line to the W. suburb of St. Dunstons, where a ch. of some interest and the gateway of the mansion of the Ropers will attract his notice. Having seen these he should then turn back, and crossing the S. E. Rly. on the level, notice rt. the gables of the *Star Inn*. The *West Gate*, beyond (1374-81), is the only gate remaining of the 6 originally existing. The upper part of the gate, together with the building adjoining, serves as the city police station. The most perfect part of the city walls now remaining is in *Broad-st.* (on the E. side of the Cathedral).

If, however, the visitor arrives by

S. E. Rly., he will enter the city by the *West Gate*, and, proceeding up *High-st.*, approach the CATHEDRAL by the ancient *Mercery-lane*, where once stood the "*Checquers Inn*," the resort of Chaucer's Pilgrims, at the end of which is the principal entrance, "*Christchurch Gate*" (built 1517). Lanfranc, the first archbishop after the Conquest (1070-89), rebuilt the cathedral church and monastery. Anselm, his successor, re-erected the eastern part; and it was in this ch., in the N.W. or *Transept of Martyrdom*, that Becket was murdered (29 Dec. 1170) by the knights Reginald Fitzurse, William Tracey, Richard le Bret, and Hugh de Morville. A small square piece cut out of one of the stone flags still marks the spot. Other existing memorials of this event are the actual doorway leading into the cloisters by which Becket, followed by the knights, entered the ch., and the unaltered wall between the chapel of St. Benedict and the passage leading to the crypt, in front of which the archbishop fell. In "the glorious choir of Conrad" (Anselm's successor) Becket's body was watched by the monks during the succeeding night. This choir was entirely burnt down in 1174, and, together with the E. buildings, was re-erected by Wm. of Sens, 1174-84, and "*English William*" in 1184. The present cathedral consists of portions or the whole of the works from the rebuilding by Lanfranc to the death of Prior Goldstone, circ. 1495. It thus exhibits specimens of nearly all the stages of Gothic architecture, the principal being Trans.-Norm. and Perp. The total length is 522 ft., the choir being 180 ft. in length and 80 ft. high, and the central tower 235 ft. high.

The principal entrance to the cathedral is by the *S. Porch*. The *Nave*, the style of which is Perp., dates from abt. 1380, and bears a considerable resemblance to the nave of Winchester. A distinguishing feature of Canterbury is the height to which the choir is raised above the crypt below, and the numerous steps which are

consequently necessary in order to reach it.

On entering the *Choir* by the *Western Screen*, which is very beautiful and elaborate (15th cent.), the visitor is immediately struck by the singular bend with which the walls approach each other at the eastern end. The *Screen* (1304-5) surrounding the choir is of great beauty. The monuments in the choir will be best examined from the side aisles. The great window of the transept was the gift of Edw. IV. and his Queen, whose figures still remain in it, together with those of his daughters and the 2 princes murdered in the Tower. Notice, in this transept, monuments of Abps. Peckham (1279-92) and Warham (1503-32). Leading out of this transept, N., is the *Deans' or Lady Chapel* (1449-68), with a rich fan-vault. In it are the monuments of deans, Fotherby, Bargrave (d. 1642), Boys, and Turner. In the *North Aisle of the Choir* the stained glass windows, dating from the 13th cent., are among the best in England. At the end of this aisle, close to the steps ascending to the retro-choir, is the door of *St. Andrew's Tower*, part of Lanfranc's building. On choir side, notice monuments of Abps. *Chicheley* (1413-44), *Howley* (1828-48), and *Bourchier* (1454-86). In the N. transept, nearly opposite Chicheley's monument, a memorial of the late Abp. Tait has been erected. It consists of an altar tomb with a recumbent figure of the Archbishop in full canonicals, executed in white marble.

A steep flight of steps leads to *Trinity Chapel* behind the choir E. Here Becket had sung his first mass after his installation as archbishop, and after the rebuilding by the English William: this was the spot chosen for his shrine. The 13th cent. windows in the chapel, representing the miracles of Becket, should be examined. Between the first two piers of this chapel, S., near to Becket's remains, is the monument of *Edward the Black Prince*, with his effigy in brass. Above are suspended his gauntlets, helmet ("hearme du

leopard"), shield, and sword scabbard. Immediately opposite, N., is the tomb of *Hen. IV.*, and of his second wife, *Joan of Navarre*. E. of this is a kneeling figure, by Bernini, of *Dean Wotton*. At the feet of the Black Prince is the monument of *Abp. Courtenay* (d. 1396). The great lightness and beauty of the circular chapel called the *Corona*, the extreme E. end of the cathedral, are remarkable. On N. side is the tomb of *Cardinal Pole*, Q. Mary's archbishop (1556-58). Here is the *Patriarchal Chair* of stone—St. Augustine's, in which the archbishops are installed. Descending the *S. aisle* of *Trinity Chapel* and passing down the steps are *St. Anselm's Tower and Chapel*. The screen of the chapel is formed by the tomb of *Abp. Simon de Mepham* (1328-33). Here is the tomb of *Anselm*; and W. of the chapel, those of Abps. *Simon de Sudbury* (1375-81), *Stratford* (1333-48), and *Kempe* (1452-54). Opening E. from S.W. transept is *St. Michael's* or the *Warriors' Chapel*. At the E. end, singularly placed, the head alone appearing through the wall, is the stone coffin of *Langton* (1207-28), the great Abp. of Magna Charta fame. From the Martyrdom transept, the Norm. *Crypt* or *Undercroft*, dedicated to the Virgin, is entered, and towards the E. end is the *Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft*, enclosed by late Perp. open stonework. The E. end of it, under *Trinity Chapel*, is the work of English William. Here occurred the penance and scourging of *Hen. II.* at the tomb of *Becket*, which remained there from the time of the murder till 1220. Traces of ancient paintings remain on the walls. Part of the crypt serves as the French Protestant Ch., originally assigned in 1585 to the Walloons and French Huguenots as a place of worship, and still used.

Of the 2 *W. towers*, that N. is modern, and was finished 1840. The great central tower, called "*Bell Harry*," is 235 ft. in height, and one of the most beautiful examples of Perp. work existing. An excellent view of it may be obtained from the N.W. angle of the cloisters.

In the *Precincts* are interesting

remains of the monastery. The arches to the E., of an early Norm. style, belonged to the *Infirmary*. Beyond the *Infirmary* is the "Dark Entry," the Norm. portions of which were built by Prior Wibert (c. 1167), who also built the remarkably fine Norm. circular tower in the garden without, adjoining the cloisters, formerly the *castellum aquæ*, now called the *Baptistry*. The shields in the *Cloisters* are those of benefactors. On the E. side is the *Chapter House*, late *Perp.*, with a remarkably rich roof of Irish oak. Returning through the *Dark Entry*, the visitor may enter the *Green Court*, formerly surrounded by the principal domestic buildings of the monastery. On W. side is the *Porter's Gate*, the most ancient remaining, adjoining which is the *King's School*. The *Staircase* leading up to the Hall is an unique example of late Norm. work. Passing out of the *Precincts* by the N. gate into *Palace-st.*, notice arched doorway, which is nearly all that remains of the *Archbishop's Palace*.

After the cathedral, the great object of interest is *St. Augustine's* (Missionary) *College*, a beautiful building, completed 1848, from designs by Butterfield. Founded by Augustine himself, it became one of the chief Benedictine monasteries in Europe, and its abbots in many instances held sway over the archbishops. The noble *Entrance Gate* was built by Abbot Fyndon in 1300. The *Cemetery Gate* was built 1399. The college hall, or refectory, was the ancient *Guests' Hall*; its open roof is unchanged. Of the original monastery, there remain some wall fragments (late Norm.) of the *Church*, and S. of these the ruins of *St. Pancras Chapel*, a little S.W. of which has been preserved a piece of genuine Roman, or Romano-British, wall.

These buildings had been converted into a brewery when purchased in 1844 by the late Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P., and devoted by him to their present purpose. Fronting the main entrance is the *Library*, standing on the foundations of the crypt of the great refectory.

From *St. Augustine's* the visitor should proceed by the Longport-road to *St. Martin's Ch.*, on the hill above. Here had been a British Christian chapel in the time of the Saxons, and it was made over to Augustine on his arrival. The present ch. no doubt occupies the site of Augustine's, and portions of the walls displaying Roman brickwork may be of his time. It has been styled the "mother church of England."

The hill behind the ch. commands one of the best views of Canterbury.

Turning off opposite the County Hospital, pass through Chantry-lane to *St. George's-place*; then turning to the rt. at the end of *St. George's-st.* on the l. is *St. George's-terrace* leading to the *Dane John* (a corruption of *Donjon*), a sort of Boulevard, a pleasant walk on the site of the old city walls and ditch, surrounding a mound or barrow, 80 ft. high, the top of which commands a fine view of the Cathedral. Beyond the *Dane John*, but still close to the city wall, is the *Castle*, the venerable Norm. keep of which is now a gas factory. A short distance N. of the S.E. Rly. Stat. is the interesting old Ch. of *St. Stephen's* (otherwise *Hackington*).

Of the smaller *religious houses*, the most important remains are those of the *Dominicans* or *Black Friars*, on the banks of the Stour below *St. Peter's Ch.* The *refectory* is perfect, and used as a Unitarian chapel. A picturesque view of the ruin may be had from *Masters' Nursery*, worth a visit for its own sake. *East Bridge Hospital*, closely adjoining, is used as an almshouse and free school.

In *Guildhall-st.* is the *Museum*, containing some good local collections. The *Guildhall*, at the corner of this street, contains some relics of armour and some curious portraits.

Excursions.—(a) To the village of *Harbledown*, 1 m. from Westgate, which grew up about the ancient Lazar-house, founded by Abp. Lanfranc, for leprous men and women. Some portions of the ch. probably form part of the original foundation. The

hospital of St. Nicholas was rebuilt in 1670, and again some years ago. On the summit of St. Thomas's Hill is the *School for Orphan Sons of the Clergy*.

(b) Quitting the Dover road at *Bridge*, 3 m., is *Bishopbourne*, 1 m. S., with its memories of *Hooker*, to whom the living was given 1595. At 1 m. N.E. of *Bridge* is *Patriabourne*, where is a small Norm. ch. of much interest.

(c) To *Barfreston* (known as *Barson*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of the *Shepherd's Well* Stat. L. C. & D. Rly. The small *Ch.* is the "lion" of the district, and one of the most remarkable early Norm. buildings in England. 2 m. S. is *Waldershare Park* (Earl of Guilford) and the *Ch.* of *Coldred* adjoining.

(d) To the villages of *Chartham*, 4 m., and *Chilham*, 6 m. (*Inn*: *Woolpack*), on the line to *Ashford*. The ch. at *Chartham* well deserves a visit. The *Castle*, of which the remains are shown on application, was surrounded by a deep fosse, inclosing about 8 acres. At the N.W. angle stands the ancient keep. The views over the valley of the *Stour*, from the castle and from the high ground above the village, are of great beauty.

Distances.—*Whitstable*, 6 m.; *Sandwich*, 13 m. By rail, *Ramsgate* 40 min., *viâ* *Minster* Junc.; *Deal*, 1 hr.; *Dover*, 40 min.; *Hastings*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

CAPEL ARTHOG, see *Dolgelley*.

Capel Curig (*Caernary.*). $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Bangor*, 10 m. from *Llanrwst*, and 9 m. from *Snowdon*. A village entirely surrounded by mountains, and consisting of 2 or 3 houses, a primitive little ch., and a comfortable *Inn* (Royal H.). It is a convenient starting-point for endless mountain excursions, and especially for ascent of *Snowdon*. Close to the hotel are *Llyniau Mymbyr*, 2 fine sheets of water; the view up the vale, embracing these lakes, commands the finest view of *Snowdon*.

Excursions.—(a) At the *Bridge* where the *Llugwy* is crossed the ascent may be made to *Carnedd Llewelyn* and *Dafydd*; a steep and fatiguing pull, but abounding in beau-

tiful views. The *Llugwy* must be followed up to *Glan Llugwy*, from whence strike up the shoulder to *Craig Llugwy*, and keep along the ridge until it divides: the one to l. is *Cefnysgolion-duon* (ridge of the *Black Ladders*), and on rt. is *Bwlch-cyfrwydrym* (The *Saddleback Pass*), a narrow ledge $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, which ends at summit of *Carnedd Llewelyn*; on each side are tremendous abysses, the one towards E. containing a tarn, *Ffynnon Llugwy*; on the summit (3469 ft.) are said to be traces of a fortified camp of *Llewelyn*.

(b) At *Llyn Ogwen*, 4 m. on *London* and *Holyhead* road, there is good free trout fishing; shore fishing, however, being useless, boats must be hired either at *Capel Curig Inn* or at the *Douglas Arms* at *Bethesda*, 5 m. from the *Llyn* (see *Bangor*); the *Ogwen* issues from the lake through a narrow savage gorge called the *Pass of the Benglog*, where it is precipitated by a series of broken falls more than 100 ft.; in a deep hollow, a little higher in the mountain to S. of the W. end of *Llyn Ogwen*, is *Llyn Idwal*, the reputed scene of the murder of the Welsh prince *Idwal*, the wildest and most savage of Welsh lakes, which no tourist should omit to visit. On W. side of the *Llyn* is an extraordinary chasm in the rock, called *Twllddu*, or the *Black Hole*, or the *Devil's Kitchen*; to climb into it requires steadiness and nerve, as the rocks are very slippery; a rough path from S.W. side of lake leads to summit of *Twllddu* and *Llyn-y-cwm*, whence a slanting descent of about 2 m. will bring the tourist to *Llanberis*.

(c) Ascent of the *Glyders* and *Trifaen* is gradual for $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., through the desolate scenery of the valley of *Nant-y-gwryd*, leading to *Peny-gwryd Inn* (see below), whence the ascent may be made of the *Glyder Fawr*, which is connected by a range of precipices called *Y Waun Oer*, with the *Glyder Fach*; an easy ascent may also be made from *Gorphwysfa*, a little further on (see below); immediately N. is *Y Trifaen*, a spur of the *Glyder Fach*, which, though seem-

ingly inaccessible, can be scaled from its W. side; the summit of the Glyder is strewn with rocks and stones as if it had been washed by a tremendous sea; the summit of the lesser Glyder can easily be reached from the greater one, which is only 12 ft. higher; in *Cwm Bochlwyd*, underneath the Glyder, is *Llyn Bochlwyd*, one of the most perfect examples of a glacier lake in the district; just below the end of *Esgair Felen* (the shoulder of Glyder Fawr which abuts the pass of Llanberis) to the S. are some very fine basaltic columns, extending 500 ft. down the mountain, the bottom being about 2050 ft. above sea level; descending the mountain the tourist should proceed through the strange assemblage of blocs perched between the Pass and Llyn of *Cwm Ffynnon* to *Gorphwysfa*, in the Pass of Llanberis (where is a tolerable inn); hence the tourist may proceed rt. 3 m. to Llanberis, or return l. 5 m. by *Penygwryd* to *Capel Curig*. (d) Ascent of *Moel Siabod*; this mountain (2870 ft.) lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of *Capel Curig*, and may be easily ascended from N. and W., being covered with smooth grass till nearly the summit, which is rocky; the E. face is grand and precipitous, with a crater-shaped escarpment, at bottom of which lies the small tarn of *Llyn-y-foel*; it is easy to descend from summit in a S.E. direction to *Castell Dolwyddelan*; hence it is $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. to *Bettws-y-Coed*, or 6 m. by E. escarpment of *Moel Siabod* to *Capel Curig*.

(e) Ascent of *Snowdon*, about 9 m. from *Capel Curig*, by far the grandest; guide 10s. (or from *Penygwryd* 5s.); follow the Llanberis high road, and passing *Penygwryd*, 4 m., the ascent begins at *Gorphwysfa* (the "resting-place"). Here the path turns off l., and climbing over some rough and rocky ground passes the small *Llyn Teyrn*, where are some deserted miners' cottages; it soon enters the grandest valley in *Snowdon*, *Cwm Dyli*, and comes in sight of *Llyn Llydaw*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Gorphwysfa*. This beautiful Alpine pool is of darkest green colour, and about 1 m. long; around it rise

the cliffs of *Lliwedd* (2500 ft. above sea), *Cribgoeh*, and *Pen-y-Wyddfa*, black, and jagged, and seamed with veins of white quartz. The path proceeds across an embankment made by the miners for access to a copper mine on N.W. side of the pool, which has been lowered 12 ft. It then follows, by a difficult zigzag track, up a little brook which issues from *Ffynnon Llyn Glas* or *Glaslyn*, a small tarn on a much higher level, in a deep basin directly under the precipice of *Moel-y-Wyddfa*. The ascent is very trying up to *Crib-y-Ddysgyl*, on the summit of which ridge the path joins the Llanberis route; hence a sharp pull leads to summit of *Moel-y-Wyddfa*. At the highest point, which during the season is crowded by tourists, the guides have erected a few huts, where refreshments may be obtained at tolerably reasonable prices; for those who wish to see the sun rise a charge of 6s. is made for bed and breakfast; the prospect on a clear day is one of boundless magnificence; from 25 to 30 lakes are visible altogether from the summit.

(f) To *Llyn Cowlyd* and *Trefriw*. At 1 m. turn rt. and proceed through a mountain pass to *Llyn Cowlyd*, a long narrow sheet of water; hence, following l. bank of the *Afon Ddu*, at about 9 m., *Dolgarrog* on the Conway road is reached; hence about 3 m. rt. is *Trefriw*. (g) To *Llanrwst* (see), 6 m. over the mountains by the old road, turning off near *Tau-y-Bwleh*. (h) To *Bettws-y-Coed* (see), 6 m., passing at $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. the beautiful waterfall of *Rhaiadr-y-Wenol* (Swallow Fall).

(i) To *Penygwryd* (see above), (pronounced "Pen-e-goorid"), 4 m. The *Inn* is an unpretending but comfortable roadside tavern; it is a good station for fishermen, being near to the *Mymbyr* lakes, *Llyn Gwynant* about 3 m., *Llyn Llydaw* about 3 m., and several smaller ones, the nearest being *Llyn Cwmffynnon*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the inn, at foot of the *Glyder Fach*; though small it affords good fishing and contains char; there is also trout fishing in the *Gwryd*, the

little river running down to the Mymbyr lakes, within less than 5 minutes' walk from the inn. From Penygwryd a lovely walk may be made through the vale of Nant Gwynant to *Beddgelert*, 8 m. (see); at $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the rt. the little river *Glaslyn* issues from the glen of Cwm Dyli to join the Colwyn at *Beddgelert*; it rises in the little tarn of *Glaslyn* close under summit of *Snowdon*, and passing through *Llynllidaw* enters *Nant Gwynant*, flowing over a series of cascades for about 300 ft., and falls at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. into *Llyn Gwynant*. 2 m. beyond are the woods of *Plas Gwynant*; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is the small oval lake of *Llyn-y-Ddinas*, joined to *Llyn Gwynant* by the *Glaslyn*; hence the road runs 2 m. by the river and through an exquisitely wooded vale to *Beddgelert*.

Distances.—To *Caernarvon*, 18 m. (a coach runs from *Capel Curig*); *Ffestiniog*, 20 m.; *Conway*, 22 m.

Cardiff (*Glamorg.*), *Stat.*, *G. W. Rly.*, at the end of *St. Mary-st.* *Taff Vale* and *Rhymney Stat.*, in *Crockerbtown*: *Dock Stat.* of *Taff Vale*, $170\frac{1}{4}$ m. from *London*. *Inns*: **Royal*; *Cardiff Arms*; *Park H.*; *Angel*. A town of immense activity and rapid growth since the construction of the *Bute Docks*. It is situated on l. bank of the *Taff*, 2 m. above its opening into the sea under the headland (200 ft. high) and sheltered roadstead of *Penarth*. The exports of coal and iron from the *Taff*, *Rhymney*, &c., valleys are enormous, and have been greatly increased by the facilities offered by the magnificent docks, consisting of 4 large Basins and 5 miles of Quays, the spirited enterprise of the late and present *Marquis of Bute*. After visiting the docks, the tourist should inspect the *Castle*, entrance at end of *High-st.* It has been restored and is occasionally occupied by the *Marquis*. The duke's Tower, and the rooms on staircase leading to it, have been decorated in a most costly manner, and are well worth inspection. It was here that *Robert*, eldest son of the Conqueror, died after his eyes had been put out (?), and after a melancholy captivity of nearly 30 years. A

pretty garden and walks, known as *Sophia Park*, in which are the fragmentary ruins of the *Grey Friars Monastery*, have been made on W. side of the river by the *Marchioness of Bute* for use of the townspeople. Omnibuses and trams ply frequently between the town and the docks ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), as well as steamers to the docks at *Penarth*, at the mouth of the *Ely*. *Penarth* (a good hotel) is a rising watering-place, with 10,000 inhab., well worth a visit for the fine headland scenery, embracing *Weston* and *Clevedon*, with *Flat Holmes* and *Steep Holmes*, as well as the docks. At *Barry*, 7 m. W., are large Docks, 73 acres in extent, with railway communication with the *Rhondda Valley* and other coalfields of S. Wales.

Excursions.—(a) To *Caerphilly Castle*, 10 m. by rail (*Inns*: *Castle*; *Boar's Head*), a most interesting and extensive ruin of a feudal fortress (13th cent.). Its walls enclosed a space of 30 acres, and its strength lay in a broad artificial lake. The siege by *Q. Isabella* (temp. *Edw. II.*) is almost the only ascertained historical fact respecting it. Observe the great gate-house, the inner court or bailey, the great hall, having rich windows, and a doorway with ogee-shaped arches and decorated mouldings, the chapel east of the hall, the vaulted passage to the moat, the various offices, the leaning-tower, 80 ft. high, blown up by gunpowder in the *Civil Wars*, &c. From here *Castell Coch* (the Red Castle) may be reached by an easy walk, or from *Cardiff* by train, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

(b) To *Llandaff Cathedral* (see) is a walk of 2 m. across the fields.

(c) To *Cowbridge* (*Im*: *Bear*), 12 m. by road, and easily accessible by rail, viâ *Llantrissant Junct.*, whence *Llantwit* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) with its most interesting *Ch.* (13th cent.), and a little further S., on the coast, *St. Donat's Castle* can be visited. 8 m. further W. of *Cowbridge* is *Bridgend* (*Wyndham Arms H.*), whence, 2 m., are *Coity Ch.* and *Castle*, the former (restd.) a fine cruciform edifice of 14th cent., the latter an extensive ruin. Lodgings and good bathing may be had at *Porth-*

cawl, 5 m. S.W. of Bridgend and $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by rail.

(d) *St. Mellon's Ch.*, 3 m. N.E., of 14th cent., having a peculiar lopsided chancel: and the castle (rebuilt 16th cent.) Ch. and village of *St. Fagan's* (Stat.), should also be visited. Within 3 m. of the latter, on *Duffryn* estate (Lord Aberdare), are 3 famous cromlechs, one of them, at *St. Nicholas*, said to be the largest in Britain.

Cardigan (Cardigs.), by rail (about 1 hr.) from Caermarthen to *Llandyssil*, a village charmingly situated on the River Teifi; thence by coach (19 m) which meets the trains, through, 4 m., the village of *Llangeler*; 9 m. *Newcastle Emlyn* (Inn: Salutation), hence the road is along the rt. bank of the Teifi, which is crossed at the picturesque bridge of *Cenarth*, famous for its salmon leap. The primitive little village and water-mill here, together with the water-fall, form a scene of rare beauty. Thence it is 4 m. to village of *Llechryd*, a good station for anglers; and 3 m. beyond is

Cardigan (Inns: Black Lion; Angel). The town itself has nothing in particular to attract the stranger, but it is a convenient resting-place from which to visit the surrounding country. The scenery to the north of the Teifi is very pretty, particularly at *St. Dogmael's*, 1 m., where scanty ruins exist of the once famous abbey of that name. A neat E. E. church occupies a portion of the site. At the mouth of the river is some fine rock and cave scenery. *Cilgerran Castle* may be visited by road ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), or by water, the latter preferable. The chief features of the ruins are 2 massive round towers, and a gate-house. The situation is lovely, and should be visited for that alone. Along the coast to N. are *Aberporth*, 7 m., a primitive fishing and bathing-place; *New Quay*, a small harbour and bathing-place, and *Aberaeron* (Inn: Feathers, comfortable), a favourite watering-place, pleasantly situated. On S. side of Cardigan it is about 10 m. to *Newport*, and 7 m. thence to *Fishguard* (see *St. David's*).

CAREW, see *Tenby*.

CARISBROOKE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Carlisle (Cnmbld.), Citadel Stat. receives 8 lines of Rly.; L. & N. W.; Maryport and Carlisle Rly; N. E., for Newcastle, &c.; Midland; Caledonian; N. British; Glasgow & S. Westn.; Silloth Bay Rly. Inns: **Conny H., adjoining the stat.; Central H., on the Victoria Viaduct. This fine old border city, the capital of the county, and the *Luguballium* of the Romans, has 36,000 inhab. The entrance to the city from the rly. stat. is between 2 large modern drum-towers, which contain the assize-courts. The *Cathedral* is the most interesting object. The see was founded by Hen. VIII. in the place of a suppressed Priory, and was endowed with its revenues. The building consists of 2 Norm. bays, at the W. end, a fragment of a ch. founded temp. Henry I., which still constitute a stunted nave, supported by massive E.-Norm. pillars. The fine choir was begun in reign of Edw. I., but, after 2 fires which destroyed nearly the whole of the building E. of the tower, was not completed till 1400. The cathedral underwent a restoration, in 1853, at a cost of 15,000*l*. The ceiling is panelled with emblazoned bosses, and groups of stars in gold. The choir consists of 9 bays and a narrow E. arch E. E. in style. Notice especially the 12 finely-sculptured capitals, representing the labours of the months, and the very elaborate carving of the black oak stalls and their canopies. At the back of the stalls are some old and rude paintings, representing the legends of 3 Romish saints. The great E. window, 50 ft. high and 30 ft. wide, is filled with the most elegant and delicate traceries, and is considered the finest decorated window in the kingdom. Observe the fine old glass in the upper part representing the Day of Judgment. The window in N. transept was a tribute of sympathy from the inhabitants to Dr. Tait, the late Dean of Carlisle, and Archbp. of Canterbury, who lost five children within a few weeks from scarlet fever. In the N. aisle, beneath a plain slab, is buried Archdn. Paley, whose 'Horæ Paulinæ'

and 'Evidences of Christianity' were written in one of the prebendal houses. The sculptured pulpit was raised as a monument to his memory. Notice monuments to Bp. Waldegrave, to George Moore, to Dean Close, and a copper plate on wall of N. aisle to Bp. Robinson, 1616. The old Rectory of the Priory, S. of the Cath., was restored by Street as a Chapter House and Library. The *Castle*, to N. of the city, overlooking the river Eden, was a stronghold of the first importance in the Scottish and Civil wars. Rich. III. was once governor of it, and Mary, Q. of Scots, was imprisoned, 1568, in a tower now pulled down. The Norm. keep was built by William Rufus. The principal manufactures are of cotton, gingham, and checks. *Stamwix*, a suburb, is connected with the city by a fine bridge, from which there is an extensive and pleasing view, and the church and ch.-yd. occupy the site of one of the stations on the Roman Wall.

Excursions.—(a) *Gilsland Spa* (see), 16 m. by rail, and 1 m. from Gilsland Stat. (b) In *Wetheral Ch.* (*Inn*: Crown), $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Newcastle and Carlisle Rly.), is a beautiful monument, by *Nollekens*, to the wife (d. 1788) of Henry Howard. *Corby*, the seat of the Howard family, is on opposite bank of the river Eden. The view here, from and below the bridge, is magnificent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Wetheral is interesting little Norm. ch. of *Warwick*, with a remarkable apse. (c) *Naworth Castle* (Earl of Carlisle), the residence (1557) of Lord William Howard, Lord Warden of the Marches, is 1 m. from Naworth Stat.; and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the castle are picturesque remains of *Lanercost Priory*, founded 1169. (d) To *Rose Castle* (see) is 7 m.

CARNEDDS LLEWELYN AND DAFYDD, see *Capel Curig*.

CARSHALTON, see *Croydon*.

CARTMEL, see *Grange*.

CASSIOBURY, see *Watford*.

CASTELL CAER EINION, see *Welshpool*.

CASTLE ACRE, see *Swaffham*.

CASTLE ASHBY, see *Northampton*.

Castle Cary (Somerset.). Stat.,

G. W. Rly., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of the town. An omnibus 3 times daily to Everceech Junct. (3 m.), Midl. and L. & S. W. Rlys. *Inns*: George; Britannia. This little town derives its interest from the beauty of the surrounding country. The Perp. *Ch.* contains a font, dating from Hen. VI., and a richly-carved pulpit. Opposite the church is *Castle Cary Park*, a prettily broken hill-side. From its summit, which is called *Lodge Hill*, the most extensive views are obtained.

The road to Wincanton, 6 m., is very pretty. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. it passes on l. *Hadspen House* (Henry Hobhouse, Esq.), a grey old mansion beneath a wood.

CASTLE COCH, see *Cardiff*.

CASTLE COMBE, see *Chippingham*.

Castle Donington (Leices.). Stat., Midl. Rly., $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Derby; $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Trent; and 11 m. from Nottingham—contains a few remains of a castle, built by Eustace de Halton, and a fine old *Ch.*, with monuments of the Hastings family. Donington Park, 1 m. W., was formerly the seat of the Marquis of Hastings.

CASTLE EDEN, see *Hartlepool*.

CASTLE FROOME, see *Ledbury*.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, see *Sible Hedingham*.

Castle Howard (Yorks.), 3 m. from stat. on N. E. Rly., $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. from York. This magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle is one of the most palatial mansions, in one of the state-liest parks in England, and contains a noble collection of works of art. It was built about 1702 (on the site of castle of Hinderkelf, destroyed by fire) by Sir John Vanbrugh, by whom also the park and grounds were laid out. The formal and stately avenues of lime, beech and oak converge from four quarters towards an obelisk bearing an inscription by the founder in honour of himself and the D. of Marlborough. The lake, which stretches away before the grand entrance, is striking and picturesque. The principal apartments are crowded with pictures, china, and other works of art to such an extent that the house has the character of a museum; and the library is rich in the collections of

successive accumulators. The strength of the collection is in the important works of the Carracci and their pupils, as well as in the Flemish pictures. Lord Carlisle was one of the three principal purchasers of the Orleans Gallery in 1798. The most important work is the "Three Maries," by Annibal Carracci. "The Adoration of the Magi," by Mabuse, formerly here, has been transferred to Naworth.

In the Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the house, is an Ionic Temple, and at some distance beyond, the Mausoleum, in which the Earls of Carlisle have been buried since the building of Castle Howard.

CASTLE RISING, see *Lynn, King's*.

Castleton (Derby.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, Stats., Midl. and L. & N. W. Rlys.; omnibus to Sheffield thrice weekly, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Inns*: *Castle; Bull's Head; Nag's Head. A primitive little town in the very heart of the wildest portion of the Peak scenery. The *Ch.* has a beautiful Norm. chancel arch, with billet moulding. The *Peak Castle*, on the summit of an inaccessible cliff, escarped on 3 sides, over the village, was built by Wm. Peveril. Only the keep at the S.W. angle, with walls 8 ft. thick, remains. In the interior are two chambers, the lower of which was reached by steps from the outside, and the upper by a platform on the outer wall. The *Peak Cavern* (an extortionate fee of 2s. is demanded by the guide) is 100 yds. from the village, and is traversed by a river through its whole length of 2300 ft. The salient points are the First Water, the Great Hall, 120 feet high, Roger Rain's House, Devil's Cellar, Halfway House, and Great Tom of Lincoln, a lofty dome. The *Speedwell Cavern*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m., at foot of the Winnats, is a disused mine in a natural cleft in a rock, of fathomless depth and of great height (Admn. 1s.).

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. S. up *Cave Dale*, a romantic cliff, leading to the Hazard Mine. (b) 1 m. on the Chapel road to the *Windgates*, or Winnats, a very fine ravine, with cliffs of immense height. At its head turn off, on rt., to *Mam Tor* (1709 ft.), which, from the

constant disintegration of the coal-measure shales, is called the Shivering Mount. There is a lovely view E. over *Hope*, and N. over Edale to Kinderscout. (c) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on Hathersage road to *Hope*, which has a fine *Perp. Ch.* and porch with a chamber above it. 1 m. further, at *Brough*, is a rectangular Roman camp. (See also *Sheffield—Environs*.)

CASTLETON (Yorks.), see *Whitby*.

CASTOR, see *Peterborough*.

CASWALL BAY, see *Swansea*.

CAVENDISH, see *Clare*.

CAWSTON, see *Aylsham*.

CEFN, see *St. Asaph*.

CEFN, see *Chirk*.

CEMAES, see *Amlwch*.

CENARTH, see *Cardigan*.

Cerne Abbas (Dorset.), 8 m. from Dorchester, Stat., L. & S.W. and G. W. Rlys. *Inn*: New Inn. A small town on the river Cerne, surrounded by chalk hills. It was the site of a very large and important abbey, founded (987) by Ailmar, Earl of Devon and Cornwall. The only remains consist of the *Gate House*, with a two-storeyed oriel window over the fan-groined entrance, a very fine *barn* of the 15th cent., with noble buttresses, and other small buildings. The *Abbey House*, which was erected out of the materials from the ruin of the old abbey, was the residence of Denzil, Lord Hollis. Some traces of the park and gardens can still be discerned. On the summit of a hill to the N.E. are the foundations of the chapel of St. Catherine.

The *Ch.* is a fine example of the *Perp.* style, with a noble tower, displaying a beautiful canopied niche, enshrining a statue of the Virgin and Child. Within is a stone rood-screen and a fine Jacobean pulpit. Immediately above the town rises a lofty eminence, popularly called the *Giant's Hill*, from an uncouth colossal figure of a man, 180 ft. high, cut in its chalky surface.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, see *Corwen*.

CHADDESLEY CORBETT, see *Kiddcrminster*.

CHAGFORD, see *Moreton Hampstead*.

CHALE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, see *Amersham*.
CHALK, see *Rochester*.

CHANCTONBURY RING, see *Shoreham*.

Chapel-en-le-Frith

(Derby.). Stats., Midl. and L. & N.W. Rlys., the latter 1 m. from the town. *Inns*: Kiug's Arms; Royal Oak. The *Ch.* of St. Thomas à Becket, on an eminence near the Market-place, is an ancient edifice. *Excursions*.—(a) Fine view from *Dympus*, 2½ m. N. (1633 ft.), looking northwards upon Kinderseout (see *Hayfield*). (b) 1 m. W. to *Bradshaw Hall*, under Eceles Pike (1225 ft.), which has a gateway, 17th cent., with the Bradshaw arms and some carvings and inscriptions. (c) 1½ m. S. to a Rom. or Brit. encampment on *Combs Moss*.

Buxton (see), is 5½ m.; and *Castleton* (see), 6½ m.

Chard (Somerset.). Stats., G.W. Rly. (Branch, 15¼ m., from Taunton) & L. & S.W. Rly. (Branch from Chard Junct.). *Inns*: George; Crown. This is a rather handsome town. The *Ch.*, Perp., contains a strange old monument to the memory of William Brewer, a physician of Chard, and his wife, d. 1614.

The *Grammar School* is a quaint old building, deserving notice, as well as some other houses, probably of the 16th cent.—one, above the George; and another, the *Chough Inn*, beyond the intersection of the 4 streets.

Excursions.—(a) To *Snowdon*, 1½ m., one of the summits on the highland from the Blackdowns, which rises immediately above the town, and has extensive views over Devon and Somerset.

(b) *Windwhistle Inn*, on the narrow ridge of Rana Hill, 4 m. W., also commands a wide and fascinating view.

(c) *Ford Abbey*. (*Inn*: Knap), W. Herbert Evans, Esq., 4 m. from Chard, and 1¼ m. from Chard Junct., is a very beautiful monastic structure, mixed with much modern work. It is seated in its park, in a retired valley on the river Axe. It was founded (1148) for a community of Cistercian monks. The *Chapel* is a very good example of Transition, with a vaulted roof, finely carved screen and pulpit,

and obtusely pointed arches. The *Cloister*, now used as a conservatory, still retains all the beauty of its vaulting and delicate tracery. The hall is 28 ft. high and 55 ft. long, lighted by 4 large Tudor windows; W. of it are the state apartments, designed by Inigo Jous; the most remarkable of these are the dining-room and drawing-room, both with elaborate and beautiful ceilings. A grand staircase leads to the saloon, a noble room 50 ft. long and 28 ft. high. N. of the Great Hall on the 1st floor is the *Refectory*, a fine E. E. hall. The river Axe runs near the house. In the park are a lake well stored with fish, and several old trees, particularly a cedar of Lebanon of remarkable size.

Leigh House (Cornish Henley, Esq.), on the hill-side opposite Ford, is a fine old Elizabethan mansion, a perfect example of the period.

Charfield (Glo'ster.), Stat., Midl. Rly., is in an interesting neighbourhood. 2 m. W. is *Tortworth Court* (Earl of Ducie), in a most picturesque park. The *Ch.* (rebuilt) has monuments in cinque-cento to the Throckmortons, and a portrait in staid glass of Edw. IV. Near the ch. is the *Tortworth chestnut* tree, the oldest and largest in England, and mentioned as a boundary tree in the reign of King Stephen. The district is most interesting to the geologist—a Silurian upthrow from beneath the oolite and new red. It is rich in silurian fossils. 2 m. E. is *Wotton-under-Edge* (see).

CHARLTON, see *Woolwich*.

CHARLTON KINGS, see *Cheltenham*.

CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR, see *Oxford*.

CHARLTON PARK, see *Malmesbury*.

CHARMOUTH, see *Lyme Regis*.

CHARTHAM, see *Canterbury*.

CHARTLEY, see *Stafford*.

CHATBURN, see *Clitheroe*.

Chatham (Kent). Stat., L. C. & D. Rly. 30 m. from London, 1 m. from Rochester, to which it is joined by houses. *Inns*: The Mitre; Sun, close to the Pier, at which the steamers to and from Sheerness and Southend touch. It is one of the chief military arsenals and naval dockyards of Great Britain (46,800 inhabitants).

The town consists mainly of one bustling street, about 2 m. long. The military lines and fortifications divide it into two parts—the old town and Old and New Brompton. The principal establishments are the *Dockyard* (admission 10 a.m. to 1.30), *Barracks*, *Convict Prison*, and *Hospitals*. The Dockyard is one of the most important establishments in the kingdom, and vast additions have been made to it. A number of outlying detached forts have been constructed, and the fortress defending the Dockyard ranks as one of the first in England. The *Gun Wharf*, adjoining the Dockyard, contains a large park of artillery. The principal *Barracks* extend along the side of the river Medway, and contain accommodation for more than 6,000 men. It is the headquarters of the Royal Engineers and Royal Marines. The *Convict Prison* at St. Mary's has accommodation for 2000 convicts, most of whom are employed in the Dockyard extension works and in brick-making. *Fort Pitt*, on the hill overlooking the town, contains a well-arranged military hospital. At the foot of Fort Pitt is *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, founded 12th cent. The *Melville Naval Hospital* is a fine building, situated in a line with Chatham Barracks. The *Lock Hospital*, also an imposing building, is in the Maidstone road.

Upnor Castle, opposite the Docks, was originally erected for the protection of the Arsenal. It was bombarded by Adm. Tromp in the reign of Charles II., and was long used for storing gunpowder. The Royal Engineers have an establishment at Upnor for building pontoons; and at the Gillingham end of the Docks H.M.S. 'Hood' is stationed, and is used as a school for instruction in the use of torpedoes.

Brompton, a hamlet in Gillingham parish, is completely enveloped in the continuous and extensive fortified *Lines* constructed for the defence of the Dockyard and Gun Wharf. These lines inclose a superb naval hospital, barracks for the Royal Marine Light Infantry, barracks and hospital for the

line, which afford accommodation for 4000 or 5000 men, and barracks (with fine memorial arch) for the Royal Engineers. The models and tools of the latter corps merit a minute inspection; and a day seldom passes on which some interesting field operation may not be witnessed. The *Model-room* and *Lecture-theatre* are on the N. side of the barrack square. The *Museum* is open daily from 9 to 5, on introduction by an officer of the garrison. 1 m. E. of Brompton is the village of *Gillingham*, famous for its cherry-gardens.

Chatsworth (Derby.), "the Palace of the Peak," is the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, situated in the most beautiful part of Derbyshire, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Midl. Rly. Stats. at *Rowsley*, *Bakewell*, and *Hassop* (public conveyances meet the trains at the first and last stats.). *Inns*: *Chatsworth Park H., at *Edensor* (see), in the Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the house; *Peacock, at *Baslow*, N. of the Park; *Peacock H., at *Rowsley* (see); and *Rutland Arms H.*, at *Bakewell* (see).

The present building, Palladian style, was erected by the 1st D. of Devonshire during 1688-1706, and the best artists of the time were employed in its decoration. Further improvements were made by the 6th Duke in 1820, when the N. wing, with its splendid suite of apartments, was added.

The *Park* and grounds are 10 m. in circumference, and the principal entrance for the public is at *Edensor*. The park is divided by the river *Derwent*, which is crossed by an elegant bridge. It is open to visitors every day; and the house between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.; on Saturdays no admission after 1 P.M.; closed on Sundays. On arrival at the mansion, notice in the courtyard the fine weeping ash tree, moved when full-sized to its present position. The *Great Hall* is 60 ft. long and 27 ft. wide and the height of 2 storeys; the ceiling and upper walls are painted with representations of the life of Julius Cæsar by *Laguerre* and

Verrio; at the S. end is the Grand Staircase. On the S. and part of the W. sides of the top storey is the *Sketch Gallery*, containing an extensive collection of drawings by *Raphael*, *Michael Angelo*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Albert Dürer*, *Holbein*, and many others. The *State Apartments*, a splendid suite of rooms, occupy the whole length of the buildings on the same storey, and are beautifully decorated. The wood carvings are exceptionally fine; notice particularly *Grinling Gibbons'* masterpiece, the lace cravat in the *Dressing-Room*. In the *Bedroom* are the Coronation Chairs of Geo. III. and Q. Charlotte and of Will. IV. and Q. Adelaide. Next are the *Music Room* and *Drawing-Room*: the latter is hung with tapestry after the *Raphael Cartoons*. In the *Dining-Room* notice the ceiling by *Verrio* and elaborate carvings. The private apartments are on the other side of the quadrangle on this storey.

The Middle or Library Storey occupies the four sides of the quadrangle and the N. wing. On the S. and W. sides is the *Gallery of Paintings*, containing a rich collection of pictures, including works by *Reynolds*, *Landseer's* Bolton Abbey, and others. Also on the S. side are the *Billiard-Room* and the *Grand Drawing-Room*, elaborately decorated, and containing *Reynolds'* Beautiful Duchess, Henry VIII., by *Holbein*, and many fine old masters, also Hebe, by *Canova*. The *Library* contains valuable books and MSS., including the celebrated Anglo-Saxon MS. of *Cædmon*, the prayer-book given by Henry VII. to his daughter, also the *Liber Veritatis*, by *Claude Lorraine*. From the *Drawing-Room* is an entrance into the *Sculpture Gallery* and from it into the *Orangery* which leads to the *Ball-Room*, decorated with the history of *Perseus* and *Andromeda* by *Sir J. Thornhill*. Notice in these rooms—*Mater Napoleonis*, by *Canova*; *Endymion Asleep*, *Canova*; *Night and Morning*, *Thorwaldsen*; *Venus with the Apple*, *Thorwaldsen*; and many other statues and busts. The ground-floor contains the private apartments

and the *Chapel*, with decorations by *Verrio* and *Cibber* and exquisite wood carvings.

The grounds include the *Italian Garden*, the *Oriental Garden*, and the *Alpine Garden*, all beautifully laid out by *Sir Joseph Paxton*. The great *Conservatory*, the precursor of the Exhibition of 1851, was also designed by *Paxton*; a carriage road runs through the interior, which is 276 ft. by 126 ft. At the back of the house is a colossal flight of steps, surmounted by a temple, forming part of a vast system of waterworks and fountains, originally constructed by a French artist, *Mons. Guillot*. The great fountain plays to the height of 267 ft. There is also a weeping willow made of copper, from the leaves of which water jets. A special order is required for the kitchen gardens, and also for the *Victoria Regina* lily house. The square tower, surrounded by a moat, near the bridge, is known as *Mary's Bower*, where Mary Q. of Scots passed much of her time when a prisoner at Chatsworth. The *Hunting Tower* stands on an eminence to the E. of the house in the woods.

For places of interest near Chatsworth, see *Sheffield*.

Cheadle (Staffs.)—Stat., L. & N. W. and Ches. Lines Rlys.; Inn: Royal Oak. A small town very picturesquely situated, with a very fine R. C. Ch., built by *Pugin*, at the cost (120,000*l.*) of the E. of Shrewsbury; it is superbly decorated. See the triptych altar-piece in the Lady Chapel, representing the Passion, and the chancel arch painted by *Hauser* of Rome, representing the Last Judgment.

Cheam (Surrey). Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. The Ch. itself is modern, but the old chancel contains brasses of the 14th and 16th cents., and a monument to a Lord Lumley (1609), Lord of the Manor. At Whitehall, an old timber house near the ch., Queen Elizabeth is said to have stayed. Near by is *Nonsuch Park* (see Ewell).

Cheddar (Somerset). Stat. G. W. Rly. (on the line from Yatton to Wells). Inns: Bath Arms; Cliff H. It is famous for its cliffs and

caverns. The rich grass-farms in the neighbourhood have been noted from an early period for the *Cheddar cheeses*.

The *Ch.* is a good example of the Somersetshire type, with a stately tower and groined belfry.

The village extends to the entrance of the ravine, traversing the Mendips, where the Cheddar cliffs hang grandly over the pass. Opposite the Cliff H. is the *Cavern*, accidentally discovered 1837; admission 1s. each. The cave is narrow and of small size, but quite a fairy world: in every part it is crowded by fantastic stalactites, the insensible growth of ages, still augmented by the dripping water.

Gough's Cavern, discovered in 1877, is also open to visitors. In 1887 an entrance was made into a cave in the Wind Rock, which extends far into the Mendips.

A carriage-road, made in 1801, leads through the pass of the *Cheddar cliffs*. The entrance is grand; the mountain limestone rising abruptly in towering precipices, whilst from a cavern at their foot the Cheddar water rushes in a torrent. The finest portion of the scenery is included in the first $\frac{1}{2}$ m., in which a cliff rises vertically on the rt. to an elevation of 429 ft. As the road proceeds, its barriers gradually open out, and the dark blue precipices are succeeded by slopes of turf. The chasm is about a mile in length, and presents numerous fine studies of rocks and caverns. The usual mode of seeing the cliffs may be reversed by scaling the hill, and entering the ravine at its upper part, descending upon the grander and more romantic portions of the defile. Mines of lead and calamine have been worked on the Mendip hills from the time of the Belgæ. The *Mendip Lead-mine* may be visited in a walk of about 2 m. It is, however, now closed. The summit of *Black Down* (1100 ft.) rises at a short distance to the N. of the mine, and commands a most extensive and beautiful view. The route, 8 m., to *Wells* (see) proceeds along foot of the Mendips.

CHEDZOY, see *Bridgwater*.

Chelmsford (Essex), Stat.,

G. E. Rly., 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from London. *Inns*: Saracen's Head; White Hart; Bell. This, the county-town, stands at the junction of the Can with the Chelmer. At one end of High-st. is the *Shire Hall*, built 1792, with 4 Ionic pilasters on a basement storey. Behind it is *St. Mary's Ch.*, with a massive tower, and body chiefly modern; the remains of the old walls are almost entirely Perp. (1424). There is a curious double arch in the N. wall of the chancel, which has been considered unique. At the *Free School*, endowed by Edw. VI., were brought up Philemon Holland, b. 1551, translator of Livy, &c., and Ch.-Just. Tindal, both natives. There is a bronze statue of the latter, by Bailey, in front of the Shire Hall. The *Museum*, in New Bridge-st., contains a library of more than 3000 volumes, fossils, and objects in natural history, antiquities, and weapons discovered in the neighbourhood, and a fine collection of shells. Open daily at 12.

Excursions.—(a) At *Writtle*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., is a moat, said to have encircled a palace of King John. The curious small chantries and font in the *Ch.* deserve notice. *Writtle Park* is a fine Elizabethan mansion. (b) At *Broomfield Vicarage*, 2 m. N., is preserved a Bible which belonged to Charles I. (c) *Great Baddow*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., is one of the handsomest and pleasantest villages in Essex. *Danbury Hill*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Great Baddow, is the highest land in the county and commands a noble view. The so-called Danish Camp is on its summit, and includes the *Ch.* (rest'd. 1847 and subsequent years). It is for the most part E. E. and Dec. The lanes which lead towards the high ground of Danbury are deep, ferny, and almost as picturesque as those of Devonshire. A broken, heathy summit below the main hill is called "the Rodney."

(d) To *Boreham House* (J. L. Tufnell-Tyrell, Esq.), about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. The family traces its descent from Walter Tyrell, the supposed "slayer" of William Rufus. The *Ch.* is very interesting, and shows traces of Saxon architecture in the lower part of the

tower. *New Hall* (now a R. C. nunnery), nearly opposite *Boreham*, is a red-brick building of Tudor age and architecture, and is of interest owing to its former great owners, which included George Villiers (1620) and Oliver Cromwell.

(e) To *Pleshy*, of considerable historical interest, is 8 m. N.W. Here Richard II. commenced his schemes for the murder of the Duke of Gloucester; and, in retaliation for this crime, the half-brother (Sir John Holland) of the King was beheaded, 1400. Nothing remains of the *Castle* except a brick bridge which communicated with the Keep on the *Mount*. The tourist can proceed from here to *Dunmow*, 7 m.

Witham Junct., with branches, rt. to *Maldon*, and l. to *Braintree*, is 9 m. from *Chelmsford* on the main line.

CHELSEFIELD, see *Chislehurst*.

Cheltenham (Glo'ster.). Stats., G. W. and Midl. Rlys. *Inns*: ***Plough H.*, High-st.; ***Queen's H.*, top of the Promenade; *Bellevue H.*; *Lansdown H.*; *Royal*; *Fleece*; *Lamb*. An old-established inland watering-place (pop. 48,000), which has of late years become a great educational centre. It is situated in the vale of Gloucester, and in a basin at the foot of the oolite range of the Cotswolds, and from its mild air and chalybeate waters is in great favour with invalids and Anglo-Indians, though rather relaxing to some constitutions. It is intersected by the High-st., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long. The *Promenade*, leading at right angles from this street, affords a pleasant walk, shaded by rows of trees.

The *Montpelier pump-room*, whence the mineral waters are dispensed in the morning, a rotunda built in 1826, adjoins the promenade. The gardens on the opposite side of the road are open to subscribers to the Spa. At the *Assembly Rooms*, in High-st., public and subscription balls take place. On the N. side of High-st., approached through *Winchcomb-st.*, is *Pittville*, a suburb built, 1825-28, by the late Jos. Pitt, Esq., M.P. The Pump-room, a fine edifice, has a dome, 70 ft. in height, and is surrounded by a colonnade. It is situ-

ated amid pleasant gardens, which are open to subscribers only. The springs, less in repute now than formerly, are chalybeate, composed of aperient salts, sulphate of soda, magnesia, and oxide of iron, held in solution by carbonic acid. They are found efficacious in diseases of the liver, dyspepsia, and in complaints arising from the debilitating effects of hot climates.

The *old Church* (restd.), erected in the 14th cent., is cruciform, and noted for its rose-window in N. Transept.

The *New Club* is a fine building in Imperial-square, and facing the Promenade on S.E. side.

Cheltenham is famous for its educational advantages, both for boys and girls. The *College*, on the Bath Road, contains 700 boys; attached is a museum open to the public one day in the week. The *Ladies' College*, a handsome range of Gothic buildings on the site of the old Well Walk, is one of the most successful of the kind in the country, numbering upwards of 500 pupils. The *Normal Training College* for male pupil-teachers, and *St. Mary's Hall* for female pupil teachers, were both founded by Dean Cloc. In addition are the free *Grammar School* in High-st. and the *Dean Close Memorial School*, opened 1886 for the middle classes.

Thirlestane House was erected by Mr. Scott, at an outlay of 84,000*l.*, in the Ionic style. The rooms contain the valuable and extensive library of the late Sir Thos. Phillips, Bart.

Excursions.—(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., l., on the road to Evesham, is *Southam House*, the oldest residential house in the county, and retaining more of its original form than any other in the kingdom. It is of timber and stone, temp. Hen. VII. The interior has been restored.

(b) From *Leckhampton Hill*, 2 m., is obtained a superb view over the Vale of Severn and S. Welsh hills. The oolite quarries of freestone are rich in fossils. Further is, 6 m., *Birdlip Hill* (see *Gloucester*).

(c) At *Charlton Kings*, 2 m., is the *Ch.* of the Holy Apostles, in the Geometrical Dec. style. Great taste has

been lavished upon it, and it contains much good sculpture. In the ch.-yd. of the parish ch. is a very fine cross of 15th-cent. date. Thence, 4 m., to Seven Springs, where the Thames is popularly supposed to rise, but, in reality, the source of the Churn which runs into the Thames.

(d) At *Stowell Park* (El. of Eldon), 9½ m. on the road to Burford, a Roman villa was discovered in 1864, under the *Chedworth Woods*. This historic relic has been rescued from oblivion by the liberality of the Earl of Eldon. It consists of twenty chambers communicating with a corridor of great extent. The tessellated pavements are in good preservation, and show a beauty of design and elegance of form and colour equal to any yet discovered in this country. The original walls are standing to a height of 4 ft. In the immediate neighbourhood of the villa are the foundations of two temples, one round and the other square. Substantial buildings have been erected by Lord Eldon to protect these remains from the weather, in which every object of interest that has been discovered is arranged and classified.

(e) To *Winchcombe* (see), for *Sudeley Castle*, &c., 7 m.

Chenies (Bucks.), 4 m. from Rickmansworth Stns., L. & N.W. and Metropolitan Rlys. The Ch., Dec. and Perp., has been beautifully restored. The N. chapel has been the burial-place of the Russells since 1556; it is hung with banners, and contains a series of stately monuments, one in marble to 1st D. of Bedford and his Duchess is of large size. There are also medallions of Lord Wm. Russell (beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1683), and of his devoted wife Lady Rachel R. Close to the ch. is a most picturesque fragment of the *Manor-house* of the Sapcotes.

Chepstow (Monm.), Stat., Gt. W. Rly., 141½ m. from London. *Inns*: Beaufort Arms; George. The town is most picturesquely situated on W. bank of the Wyc, about 2½ m. from its confluence with the Severn; and is connected with Gloucestershire by a rly. viaduct and a hand-

some bridge of 5 arches, from which beautiful views may be gained. The *Castle*, an object of great interest for the tourist, was originally founded soon after the Conquest to guard the mouth of the Wye, but the existing remains are probably temp. Edw. I.-III. (1272-1377) with later additions. It belonged in turn to the families of Clare, Marshall, Herbert and Somerset, and is now owned by the D. of Beaufort. It is divided into four Courts, each with separate defences, one being the formidable cliff overhanging the river, on the edge of which the N. wall is built. It is entered from the town by a grand gateway leading into the first court, in which were the hall, the offices, and the kitchen. On l. is a very fine drum-tower, where Henry Marten, who signed the death-warrant of Charles I., was confined for twenty years. In an upper storey is an oratory of singular beauty. The second Court is now a garden, and beyond it rises the original Norm. Keep, the oldest part of the work. In the third Court the remains of a once magnificent hall may be explored. The fourth Court is a kind of outwork, which is reached by a rustic wooden bridge, formerly connected, probably, by a drawbridge.

Excursions.—By road, rail, or (at high tide) by boat up the Wye, which is tidal below Tintern, to the *Wyndeliff* and *Tintern* (Inn: Beaufort Arms), 5 m. On reaching the *Wyndeliff* (3 m.), the tourist should quit the road and walk to the summit (900 ft. above the river), which displays one of the most remarkable and beautiful views in England, not surpassed in grandeur by any other river scene in Europe. Zigzag paths through the magnificently-wooded slopes lead to the *Moss Cottage* (refreshments); thence it is 2 m. to *Tintern Abbey*, one of the most romantic ruins in Britain, the property of the Duke of Beaufort. It was founded 1131 for Cistercian monks, but the existing ch. was not completed till 156 years later. Its architecture is a transition from E. E. to Dec. style, and the carvings still

preserved exhibit foliage of most elaborate execution. Its length is 228 ft., and height 70 ft. The roof is gone, but the walls are entire. The chief feature is the W. front, with the tracery of its beautiful window. On the opposite bank of the river a pleasant walk up the hills leads to the *Devil's Pulpit*, commanding a fine view of the Wye.

CHERTON (Hants.), see *Winchester*.

CHERTON (Kent), see *Folkestone*.

CHERRY HINTON, see *Cambridge*.

Chertsey (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: The Swan, Windsor-st.; Crown, London-st.; Bridge H. on banks of river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from stat. The Cricketers, Bridge-road. The town is pleasantly situated on the rt. bank of the Thames. It was celebrated in former times for its abbey, and is still distinguished as the last retreat of the poet Cowley, and by the vicinity of St. Anne's Hill, the favourite residence of the statesman Fox.

Of the once stately abbey buildings few vestiges remain. A lane beyond the parish ch. leads direct to the abbey bridge crossing the little abbey river, where will be found the fragment of an arch, which, with the wall in which it stands, and portions of a large barn opposite, serve to mark the locality of the monastery. The site is now occupied by a market-garden.

Cowley House, in which Cowley spent his last days, is on the W. side of Guildford-st., near the rly. stat. One or two wainscoted chambers yet remain much as when he dwelt here, also the poet's study, a small closet with a view meadow-ward to St. Anne's Hill, and the room, overlooking the road, in which he died. In the garden is a fine group of trees, including a horse-chestnut of great size and beauty, "beneath whose shadow the poet frequently sat." Neither the house nor grounds can be seen without special leave.

The river affords some good trout, perch, and jack fishing. *Chertsey Deep* extends from the weir to 80 yds. E. of the bridge.

St. Anne's Hill (402 ft.), famous for

its view and as the residence of Ch. Jas. Fox, is 1 m. N.W. of the rly. stat. It is wooded to the summit, and the walks are carefully kept; but every part is open to the public, and seats are placed at the best points of view. Its name is derived from a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, erected on the hill by the monks of Chertsey Abbey about 1334. Nothing remains of it except a mere fragment of wall behind "View Point." St. Anne's Hill is now the seat of the Dowager Lady Lilford.

At *Ottershaw*, 2 m. S. from Chertsey, is a handsome *Ch.* and parsonage, erected by Sir G. G. Scott, at the cost of Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., *Ottershaw Park* (L. Baker, Esq.), lies a little further S.

CHESHAM, see *Amersham*.

Cheshunt (Herts), Stat. Gt. E. Rly. (Hertford line), 13 m. from London by road. *Inns*: Green Dragon; Rose and Crown; Woolpack; Four Swans.

The village stretches N. from Waltham Cross for 3 m. on both sides of the Cambridge road. The Lea river, which divides Herts from Essex, bounds it on the E., whilst centre of the parish is traversed by the New River; and here the New River Company have vast reservoirs which store 75 million gallons of water.

Cheshunt proper, or *Church Gate* (i.e. *Church-street*), is above $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the main road W. of Turner's Hill. The business section lies along the high road, and is known as *Cheshunt-street*. Here are the *Old Nurseries* of Messrs. Paul, celebrated for the production of roses, which will well repay a visit.

Of the manor-house of St. Andrews-le-Mote a portion remains. It is a plain red-brick fabric standing in a meadow, on the rt. of Goff's-lane, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the ch., and is known as *Cheshunt House*, or the *Great House*. A portion is occupied by a labouring family, who show it to visitors. The principal feature is the *Great Hall*, 37 by 21 ft., and 36 ft. high. It has an open timber roof, panelled wainscot walls, and marble floor, and contains several

portraits, old weapons, suits of armour, an early harpsichord, and other objects.

The *Ch.*, rebuilt 1418 by Nicholas Dixon, is a fine Perp. structure, the nave of which has been restored by G. F. Bodley (1884-7). The carved-oak rood-screen and mural paintings render it worth visiting.

Theobalds Park (Sir Henry Bruce Menx, Bart.), a good red-brick mansion (1765-70), stands on rising ground about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the site of the palace, built 1560 and following years by Elizabeth's famous minister, William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, who here entertained the Queen twelve times at great cost.

The first Earl of Salisbury, Burleigh's youngest son, succeeded to Theobalds, and entertained James I. here for four days (May 1603), who three years later persuaded the Earl to exchange it with him for Hatfield—the present seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. (See *Hatfield*.)

The present park proper is only about 200 acres but the inclosed estate is very extensive; there are roads and walks through it from Enfield Chase to Cheshunt Ch., and also from Waltham Cross, which are charming. The entrance-gate is the old *Temple Bar*, which formerly marked the City boundary in Fleet-st.

Goff's Oak, a hamlet 2 m. along Goff's-lane W.N.W. of Cheshunt Ch., is so named from a famous oak which stands at the S. edge of Cheshunt Common, and in front of a little country inn named after it. From Goff's Oak there are charming walks (a) N. by Cheshunt Common towards Wormley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., beyond Cheshunt, and 1 m. S.W. from Broxbourne Stat., G. E. Rly.; (b) S. by Enfield Chase and Theobalds towards Enfield; and (c) W. by Northaw Great Wood to Northaw and Potter's Bar (Stat. G. N. Rly.).

Chester (Cheshire, County town), Junct. Stat. L. & N. W. and G. W. Rlys., 179 m. from London *via* Crewe. *Rails* to Bangor and Holyhead—to Shrewbury and Llangollen—to Liverpool by Birkenhead, and by Runcorn—to Mold and Denbigh. *Inns*: **Queen, at the stat.; **Gros-

venor, centre of the city. An ancient and very interesting city on the Dee, on the highway from London to Dublin, and one of the approaches to N. Wales. It occupies the site of the Roman Deva, and retains its old *Walls*, which follow the Roman lines, and afford a pleasant walk of 2 m. and fine views of the Clwydian Hills, the plains of Cheshire, the Dee, the Castle of Beeston, &c. The *Phoenix Tower*, the *Water Tower* at N.W. angle, *Morgan's Mount*, near N. gate, and *Pember-ton's Parlour*, deserve to be specially noted. The 4 principal streets meet in the centre. A peculiar feature of the city is the *Rows*, sort of arcades formed by cutting away the fronts of the first-floor rooms of the houses, allowing a passage for the public, lined with shops, and another row of shops beneath them, on a level with the street; the most resorted to are those of Eastgate and Bridge-st. Observe for their ancient carving and plaster-work (of 16th and 17th cent), "God's Providence House," Bp. Lloyd's House, and Stanley Palace, all in Watergate-st. Under an ancient inn, the Falcon, in Bridge-st., was discovered 1830 a crypt with E. E. doorway; in same street may be seen an hypocaust and remains of a Roman sweating bath.

The *Abbey Gateway*, dating from the 15th cent., leads to the *Cathedral* of St. Werburgh, which, though not one of the largest of its class, is very interesting, and retains in its W. and N. walls part of a Norm. ch. dating from 1100; but the nave arcade is Dec., and the upper storey Perp. Owing to the faulty red sandstone, of which it is built, it had fallen into dilapidation, but was restored, 1876, through the exertions of Dean Howson, at a cost of 90,000*l.* In the short N. transept behind the organ, which rests on marble pillars, is the tomb and effigy of Bp. Pearson, who wrote on the Creed. The choir (E. E. and Dec.) and the elaborate pinnacled stalls are of the greatest beauty, and the carving of them and of the miserere seats deserves minute inspection. The Bishop's throne is

modern; the altar table is composed of woods from the Holy Land. The Lady Chapel (restd.) has elegant lancet windows; the S. transept is striking for its exceeding length; in N. aisle is a monument to Capt. J. M. Napier; in S. aisle of choir an altar-tomb, said to be that of Henry IV., Emperor of Germany. The S. E. chapel was restored by the Brassey family in memory of their father Th. B., Civil Engineer, a native of Cheshire. On outer N. wall of the nave are some tombs, where the early Norman abbots were interred; in N. transept a tablet to the memory of Randolph Caldecott, the artist. Most interesting is the *Chapter-House*: its vaulted vestibule has beautiful E. E. windows and pillars, and the Library is placed in it. The cloisters are of good Perp. work. The S. side was rebuilt from a design by Sir Gilbert Scott; on the W. is a vaulted Norman chamber, supported by massive pillars.

St. John's Ch. (end of 11th cent., restd.), outside the city walls, may be reached by St. John's-st.; it is older than the cathedral, and a good example of Norm. architecture with massive Norm. pillars and arches; the triforium and clerestory, separating nave from aisles, are E. E.; the *belfry*, 150 ft. high, detached from the ch., fell down 1881 and crushed an elegant portal; outside E. end are ruins of the original chancel.

The modern *Castle*, in the Grecian style, is chiefly used as barracks; the only part of the ancient building now left is a square tower, called *Cæsar's Tower*. Beyond the Castle the Dee is crossed by the *Grosvenor Bridge*, noted for wide span of its arch (200 ft.); from it may be had a fine view of the *Roodee* or *Roodeye*, the race-course on which the Chester Cup is run for. The visitor should also notice the handsome *Town Hall* in Northgate-st., the *Musie Hall*, built originally as a chapel of St. Nicholas, and the *Grosvenor Museum* and School of Science and Art. The Museum contains Rom. altars and inscribed stones found in the city, and a bust of Canon Kingsley.

Excursions.—To *Eaton Hall* (Duke of Westminster), one of the most magnificent seats in Gt. Britain; it was almost entirely rebuilt (1878–84) by Waterhouse. Under certain restrictions, it is shown to the public; tickets may be procured at hotels and booksellers' shops in Chester. Admission 1s., which is paid to the Chester Infirmary. The Hall may be reached either by a drive of 3 m. through the Park, from the Grosvenor Lodge, beyond the Grosvenor Bridge; or by water, 6 m. from St. John's Ch. H. S. Marks, R.A., has decorated the saloon with a large picture of Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims," and the drawing-room with a series of birds on panels. Other paintings and statues by Gibson are well worth notice, as are the Gothic Chapel and tall campanile, the elegant quadrangle of the stables, and the equestrian statue of Hugh Lupus, by G. Watts, R.A. In the beautiful gardens are one of the finest conservatories in England, a Roman altar found at Chester, and a Greek altar brought from Delphi. The training stables are on the outskirts of the Park. *Hawarden* is 7 m. (see), and *Beeston Castle* 9 m. (see).

Chesterfield (Derby.)—Stat. Midl. Rly. *Inns*: Station H.; Angel H. Post-office in New-square—is a busy town, depending on the neighbouring colliery district. The *Ch.* is a fine cruciform building, with square tower at the intersection, surmounted by a *crooked spire* 230 ft. high, which is out of the perpendicular 6 ft. to the S. and 4 ft. 4 in. towards the W. See the *oak screen*, with figures bearing emblems of the Passion and the monuments of the Foljambes; the fine stained glass E. window; the timber roof with heraldic shields; and the font. In *Trinity Ch.* (modern Gothic) is buried George Stephenson, the engineer, who died 1848 at his favourite residence, Tupton House, 1 m. N.E.

Excursions.—(a) 6 m. E. to Bolsover Castle (see); (b) to Hardwick Hall (see Mansfield); (c) a picturesque walk passing, 4 m., through the village of Wadshelf to *Baslow*, 8 m., near the

N. entrance to Chatsworth (see *Sheffield*); (d) 4 m. S. are the large iron furnaces and collieries of the *Clay Furnace Co.* (stat.).

Chester-le-Street (Durham).—Stat., N.E. Rly., nearly midway between Durham and Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Inn*: Lambton Arms. A small town supposed to have been the Condercum of the Romans. The *Ch. of SS. Mary and Cuthbert* (1260), which stands within the area of a Roman camp, has four objects of interest: (1) the tower, 156 ft. high (including spire), of which lower part is E. E., and the octagonal lathorn and tall spire late Dec. of 1400; (2) the rude effigy of St. Cuthbert, at W. end of S. aisle, said once to have surmounted his tomb. The body of St. Cuthbert was brought here 883 A.D., when a cathedral of wood was erected, and it was the see of the Bishops of the North for 113 years, which was afterwards transferred to Durham; (3) the N. aisle, called the "*Aisle of Tombs*," from the chain of fourteen monumental effigies of the Lumleys (temp. Eliz.); (4) an anchorage, consisting of 4 rooms at the N. side of the tower; the upper room is used as a depository for ancient stones, &c., found in the ch. and neighbourhood.

Excursions.—(a) About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E., on eminence on banks of the Wear, is *Lumley Castle* (El. of Scarborough), temp. Edw. I., much modernised. The chief object of interest in the interior is the Great Hall, 60 by 30 ft., with minstrel gallery at W. end; there are family portraits, and at end of the hall a life-size statue of Liulph, the Saxon ancestor of the house, on a red horse, with Latin couplets below; four niches contain marble busts of Edw. VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James I.; the Great Ball Room is a huge and gorgeous, though decaying specimen of stucco decoration.

(b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., by a pleasant walk over the Wear, crossed by a fine stone bridge, is *Lambton Castle* (El. of Durham); the building, restored 1865 (seldom shown), is a mixture of Gothic and Tudor architecture, from designs of *Bonomi*; it contains pictures by Rey-

nolds and Lawrence. (c) *Finchale Abbey*, about 5 m. S., and (d) *Houghton-le-Spring*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., may also be visited by road or rail (see *Durham and Sunderland*).

CHESTERTON, see *Cambridge*.

CHETWODE, see *Buckingham*.

CHEVELEY, see *Newmarket*.

CHEVENING, see *Sevenoaks*.

CHEVINGTON, see *Bury St. Edmund's*.

CHIBBURN, see *Morpeth*.

Chichester (Sussex).—Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly.—1 hr. from Brighton, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Portsmouth. *Inn*: *Dolphin, opposite N. side of cathedral. A quiet city, and, with the exception of the cathedral and the cross, distinguished by no marked architectural features. It is the ancient Regnum, and its Roman origin is betrayed in its 4 nearly straight streets, answering to the points of the compass, and meeting in the centre at the handsome *Market Cross*, an open Gothic canopy, resting on piers of elegant design, the work of Bp. Story, completed about 1500.

The *Cathedral* is very interesting, and has undergone considerable repairs and restorations since 1843. The original spire, owing to the defective construction of the Norm. piers which supported it, fell during repairs to which the ch. was subjected, 1861, but a new tower and spire were completed 1866. The best entry is through the very beautiful E. E. *West Porch*. The nave has five aisles, a peculiarity shared by no other English cathedral, and the view from the extreme N.E. corner of the N. aisle, looking across the cathedral, should be especially remarked. Except the outer aisles and roof, it is good Norm. In the nave aisles, 8 graceful monumental tablets by *Flaxman*, including that of Collins, the poet, deserve notice.

In the N. aisle is the fine altar-tomb of *Richard Fitzalan*, 13th Earl of Arundel (1372), and his countess (restd. 1843). Near it is the tomb of an unknown lady, happily unrestored, and of extreme beauty. It is of the best Dec. period.

The *Choir*, long and narrow (105 ft. by 59 ft.), is the original Norm. work. It has been fitted with modern stalls, episcopal throne, and reredos from the designs of Salvin. The pulpit (1878), style of 13th cent., is in memory of Dean Hook.

The window of the *S. Transept* is of great beauty. It is filled with modern stained glass from Munich. The paintings by *Bernardi* (1519) in this transept are remarkable. His portraits of the line of bishops are in N. transept.

The ancient *Consistory Court*, over the S. porch, is entered by a spiral staircase close without the transept. It is late Perp., and contains the original president's chair, which deserves attention; a sliding door opens from it into the "Lollards' dungeon."

Observe in the S. aisle, E. end S. wall, 2 sculptured slabs, the "Raising of Lazarus," and "The Saviour meeting Martha and Mary," specimens of early Norman or Byzantine art, probably removed from Selsey, of 9th or 10th cent.

The *Presbytery*, E. of the high altar, is Trans. and peculiar. The central piers of four detached shafts are perhaps unique. The bosses of the vaulting ribs should be noticed, especially an extraordinary composition of 6 human faces near the S. aisle.

The cathedral terminates to the E. in the *Lady Chapel*, restored and thrown open to the eh., the *Chapter Library* having been removed.

The *Cloisters*, entered from the S. side of the cath., are Perp., and their wooden roof deserves notice; also the E. E. porch.

The *Bishop's Palace* opens from the W. end of the cloisters. At the S.E. angle of the cloisters is the *Chapel of St. Faith*, founded early in the 14th cent. It is now a dwelling-house, distinguished only by two heavy buttresses.

The Bell Tower, or *Campanile*, on the N.W. side of the cathedral, is Perp. of the 15th cent. It is the only English example of a detached belfry adjoining a cathedral, although there are many instances of it in parish churches.

St. Mary's Hospital, an interesting building lying a short distance E. of North-st., is said to have been founded as a convent about the middle of the 12th cent., but its revenues were appropriated, temp. Hen. III., to the maintenance of a warden and 13 decayed persons. It now supports 8. An arched door and passage lead into the hospital from the street, a long hall is then entered, in the side aisles of which are the small dwellings of the inmates. At the E. end is the chapel, with its ancient stall-work.

The *Guildhall*, situated in the Priory Park, near the end of North-st., was the chapel of the Grey Friars. It is E. E. and deserves a visit. In *St. Andrew's Ch.* (East-st.) are some interesting monuments. The *Canon Gate*, opening from the close into South-st., was erected by Bp. Sherborne (1505-36). The *Museum* of the Philosophical Society, in South-st., contains a collection of local objects of natural history and antiquities. Adjoining South-st. is the hall of the *Vicars College*, now used as a school-room. Of the ancient *City Walls* there are considerable remains; and very pleasant public walks have been formed upon them on the N. and E. sides of the city.

Excursions: (a) The point of *Selsey Bill*, about 9 m. It is a flat sea-beach, although of much historical interest, and the low coast is still encroached on by the sea, which is said to have swept away half the peninsula since the Saxon period. It is the resort of innumerable wild-fowl. At *Bracklesham Bay*, 3 m. W. of Selsey Bill, masses of clay, containing fossil shells of great rarity, occur on the sands.

(b) To *Bosham Ch.*, 4. m. W., which has a tower of Saxon construction; it is believed to be the one entered by Harold before the battle of Hastings, and depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry.

(c) To *Goodwood* is 3 m., or a longer round may be made by *Boxgrove Priory*, proceeding by Halmaker to Goodwood, thence to St. Roche's Hill and the race-course, and back by the Midhurst road.

Boxgrove Priory (2 m.) was founded

temp. Hen. I. The *Ch.* was divided, according to the practice of the Benedictines; the nave, or portion W. of the tower, now in ruins, served as the parish ch. The existing ch. (restd. 1865 by *Scott*) consists of chancel, aisles, transepts, and central tower. The choir is of great beauty, E. E. merging into Dec. Observe in the ch.-yd. the ruins of the nave. On the N. side were the cloisters and the chapter-house; the entrance to the latter, dilapidated but still showing some fine and curious low Norm. arches. Through the farm-gate beyond, N., are the remains of the Prior's Lodging. The ruins of *Halnaker* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) need not long delay the tourist.

The Park of *Goodwood* (D. of Richmond and Gordon) may be visited at all times. The house is not shown on Sundays, nor during the race-week. The collection of pictures, extensive, but not of great importance, is richest in portraits by Lely and Kneller, &c. The views from the higher grounds are very grand, and the Lebanon cedars are very fine. The *Stables* and *Pheasantries* should be visited by all interested in such matters. From the building called *Cairney Seat* the view is very striking. The *Race-course* is about 1 m. from the house.

(d) *Kingly Bottom*, 4 m. N.W., is a long, narrow vale, tying under *Bow Hill*. It is most picturesquely wooded throughout; its principal feature is a cluster of yew-trees of very great age and size. *Stanstead Park*, further W., is famous for its so-called "forest" of 1666 acres. It lies W. of the house, and is divided by 3 great avenues, of which the central one is 2 m. long. The tourist may either proceed through *Stanstead Forest* by indifferent roads to *Compton*, and so to *Up Park* (about 3 m. N.), or return through *Kingly Bottom* and proceed to *Up Park* by N. *Marden*. *Up Park* is large, well-wooded, and commands very fine land and sea views. It is open to the public, but the house is not generally shown to strangers.

(e) To the Roman remains at *Bignor*, across the chalk range—about

12 m. The route should be by *Up Waltham*, across *Sutton Hill*, and so down upon *Bignor*, returning to *Chichester* over *Bignor Hill* and by the line of the *Stane street*. From the top of *Sutton Hill*, a steep road descends to the *White Horse Inn* at *Sutton*, where the tourist had better leave his carriage and proceed on foot to *Bignor*, 1 m. The remains of the great *Roman villa*, with its large and very elaborate mosaic pavements, discovered in 1811 in ploughing, rank among the most important remains of this class in Britain. To see the pavements, which are now preserved under lock and key, application must be made at the adjoining farm. The villa was of unusual dimensions; the buildings have been traced to an extent of about 500 ft. in length by nearly 350 ft. in breadth. From *Bignor* it is 3 m. to *Amberley* (see) Stat.

CHICKSANDS PRIORY, see *Shefford*.

CHIDDINGLEY, see *Leves*.

CHIGWELL, see *Epping Forest*.

Childwall (Lancs.), 2 m. S. of *Broad Green Stat.*, L. & N. W. Rly., which is $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Liverpool*. The *Church* has some curious paintings on canvas and some brasses. *Childwall Hall* (a seat of the M. of *Salisbury*) is a castellated mansion by *Nash*.

CHILHAM, see *Canterbury*.

CHILLINGHAM, see *Wooler*.

CHILTON PRIORY, see *Bridgwater*.

CHINGFORD, see *Epping Forest*.

CHINNOCK, see *Crewkerne*.

Chippenhams (Wilts). *Junct.* Stat., G. W. Rly.; with branches to *Dorchester* and *Weymouth*, and to *Calne*, 6 m. *Inns*: *Angel*; *George*. An agricultural and manufacturing town, situated on the *Avon*, celebrated for its cheese and corn markets; also for its manufacture of cloth. Its silk-weaving is still a considerable business. The *Ch.* (St. Andrew) is a large edifice, of mixed architecture dating from 12th cent. There is a pleasing view from the E. end of the churchyard.

Excursions. — (a) *Maud Heath's Causeway*, leading N.E. for $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., by the village of *Tytherton Kellaways* to the top of *Bremhillwick Hill*, traverses

a low tract of heavy land, and crosses the N. Wilts Avon. It is a stone-pitched path, made and still maintained by the benefaction of a benevolent dame, c. 1474. On the ridge of the hill there is a monumental column, crowned with a statue of Maud Heath herself. This position, and the adjoining drive on Wick Hill, command one of the finest and most extensive views in Wiltshire.

(b) To *Bowood* (Marq. of Lansdowne), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. The mansion, in the Italian style, is not shown except by a personal order from Lord Lansdowne. The gardens are, however, accessible during the absence of the family, and the park is freely open. Bowood owes many of its most interesting associations, as well as much of its beauty, to the 3rd Marq. of Lansdowne, who not only enlarged and embellished the ornamental grounds, and filled the house with a noble collection of pictures, books, and various works of art and taste, but made it the hospitable resort of those who were distinguished in science, literature, and art. The principal entrance to the park is from Chippenham, by an arched gateway, flanked by a tower. Opposite the gilt gates is the pretty little village of *Derry Hill* (good *Inn*), full of modern half-timbered houses, and a *Ch.*, with lofty spire, built 1848. The drive to the house is nearly 2 m., through luxuriant woods. The principal front faces the S., the view from which is exceedingly beautiful. The pictures, which include specimens of the best masters of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, French, and English schools, are distributed among the various apartments.

(c) To *Draycot Cerne* (Earl Cowley), 4 m. N., an ancient seat of the Cernes and Longs. The house contains many objects of interest, paintings, Sèvres china, &c. The park is one of the finest in N. Wilts, and commands an extensive prospect.

(d) To *Castle Combe* (E. C. Lowndes, Esq.), 6 m. N.W., originally belonged to the Dunstanvilles. The house lies in a romantic situation, deeply embosomed among steep and wooded

slopes. A small rapid stream runs through the village, in which stands an ancient market-cross and numerous old houses, of which the *manor-house* and the *dowry-house* are very interesting specimens. Above rises the wooded hill on which the original castle was built by the Dunstanvilles, but now reduced to mere mounds of rubbish. The earthworks contain 9 acres, with strong ditches and banks. The *Ch.* was rebuilt 1851, with the exception of the fine pinnacled tower, with fan-traceried roof, erected in the first half of the 15th cent.

Near *Nettleton*, 1 m. W. of Castle Combe, is the very interesting tumulus, known as *Lugbury*, 180 ft. by 90 ft., containing stone cists with skeletons, and a cromlech with a table-stone, 12 ft. by 6 ft., leaning against 2 up-rights. About 1 m. W. of Castle Combe are the remains of a Roman villa, with baths and hypocaust, and a cemetery. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Castle Combe is *Grittleton House* (Sir John Neeld, Bart.), containing a fine collection of works of art, including a gallery of sculpture, paintings, bronzes, &c. Permission to see them is given on application at the house.

(e) To *Laoek Abbey*, 3 m. S. (C. H. Talbot, Esq.), situated on the *Avon*, below the heights of Bowden Park. The modern house, which is chiefly Elizabethan, contains considerable remains of the conventual buildings, arches hung with ivy, and tall spiral chimneys. It was founded as an Augustinian nunnery, 1232, by Ela, Countess of Salisbury. The *Cloister* is a beautiful work of the 15th cent. with a richly vaulted roof, with grotesque bosses. On the S. stood the *Ch.*, of which the N. wall still exists; to the E. are the *Vestry* and *Chapter House*, with a central pillar and kitchen of the 13th cent.; the W. side is occupied by a large room above, and a vaulted sub-structure below. The refectory stood to the N. An octagon tower stands at the S.E. angle. From the cloister a door opens to the *terrace-walk* the site of the Abbey *Ch.* Beyond lies the garden, a charming retreat, through which the stream of the *Avon*

meanders, and where may still be seen the *ponds*, or stews for fish, and the *nuns' caldron*, a metal pot cast 1500, capable of containing some 67 gals. Rather less than 2 m. W. of Lacock, on the top of the hill, commanding an extensive view, is the embattled entrance gateway to *Spye Park* (Capt. J. E. P. Spicer), brought from old Bromham House.

A delightful path just below the gate-house runs across the fields, behind *Spye Park* old house, and by the hamlet of Chittoe, about 2 m. to *Bromham* (see *Melksham*).

(d) On the top of *Bradenstoke Hill*, 1. of the *Downton* Stat., are the remains of *Bradenstoke Priory* (now a farmhouse), consisting chiefly of the walls and roof of a 14th-cent. hall, c. 1320, now cut up into several rooms. The very finely carved oak roof, with the Dec. ball-flower on the beams, can be seen in the garrets. At one end of the hall are the prior's chambers, with corner staircase, and garde-robe turret. Beneath are vaulted cellars, temp. Rich. II. Close to the house is a plain 15th-cent. barn, with a modern roof.

(e) To *Corsham* (see), 4 m. W.

Chipping Campden (Glo'ster.), 1 m. W. of Campden Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Noel Arms. An interesting old town in the Cotswolds, containing *old houses* of the 15th cent., as well as the Market House and ruins of the Court House, 14th cent., destroyed during the Civil War. The *Ch.* (Perp.) is fine, and has a tower 113 ft. high; also some brasses and noble marble monuments. There are a crimson velvet cope and two white satin altar hangings in good preservation. 3 m. *Campden House* (El. of Gainsborough), 16th cent.

Chipping Norton (Oxon.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: White Hart. The town, which occupies a bleak eminence above the stat., consists of a broad street on the ridge of a hill. Some small remains of a castle, built by the Fitzalans in time of Stephen, still exist. The *Ch.* (restd. 1878), a fine Perp. building, is remarkable for having 2 N. aisles, an old shrine, and a 14th cent. stone altar in a side chapel.

Excursion.—About 2 m. N. are the two villages of *Great* and *Little Rollright*, and between them are the *Rollright Stones*: though smaller than those at Avebury or Stonehenge, they are classed with them by Bede. They originally formed a circle 35 yds. in diameter, and are supposed to have been at least 60 in number, but many are now buried beneath the turf. At a short distance N.E. of the circle is a weird-looking stone, 8 ft. high, known as the King Stone, and in a field $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. are 5 stones called "the Whispering Knights."

Chipping Ongar (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inn*: *Lion. An ancient market-town on the Roding, standing within an ancient entrenchment; and E. of it is the moat and keep mound of a castle built by Richard de Lucy, Chief-Justice of England (1162). The mound is now planted, and from the top there is a wide and pleasing view.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. W. is *Greensted*, whose timber *Ch. of St. Andrew*, supposed to be of Saxon date, has attracted much attention. The nave, alone the original structure, is formed of the trunks of oak trees, 5 ft. 6 in. high. At the W. end is a modern tower of boards. The woodwork of the roof was restored 1848; it was no doubt originally thatched. The *ch.* is lighted by windows in the roof. The original E. end has been destroyed, and the present chancel, which is late Perp., temp. Hen. VII., is of red brick. At the S.E. angle is a pillar piscina.

(b) 2 m. S.E. is the little Norm. *Ch. of Standon Massey*, the N. side of which remains unaltered. A frame of oak timber at the W. end is of singular construction.

Chipping Sodbury (Glo'ster.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Yatton Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Porteuilis. In the garden of the R. C. chapel is a fine cross of 16th-cent. work.

Excursions.—(a) *Old Sodbury Ch.* and *Lyegrove*, 3 m. E. In the latter are some interesting portraits by old masters. *Little Sodbury* is 1 m. further, where are remains of an old

Roman camp occupied by Edw. IV.'s army just before the battle of Tewkesbury. In the Manor-house (16th cent.), Tyndale translated the Bible.

(b) *Badminton* (6 m. E.), the noble seat of the D. of Beaufort, and of the Somersets since 1646, when their Castle Raglan was destroyed by the Parliament. It is situated in a park 10 m. in circumference, with splendid avenues of trees, the one from Worcester Lodge being 3 m. long. The house, of Corinthian character, contains some family portraits. It is celebrated in the annals of sport. In the pleasure-grounds are some noble old yews; and the drive called the Verge is lined with conifers. The *Ch.*, close to the house, is Grecian, and has an altar pavement of Florentine Mosaic, and statues of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Dukes, by *Rysbrack*; over the altar is Christ Disputing with the Doctors, by *Ghezzi*, and part of a cartoon by *Raphael*. Lord Raglan is buried here.

CHIPSTEAD PLACE, see *Sevenoaks*.

CHIRBURY, see *Montgomery*.

Chirk (Denbigh.), Stat., G. W. Rly.; midway between Shrewsbury, and Chester. *Inn*: Hand or Castle. A pretty village on l. bank of Coiriog, the picturesque glen of which deserves a visit: observe the aqueduct and the viaduct by which the Ellesmere canal and the railway are respectively carried here across the river. Behind the ch. is the entrance to the grounds of *Brynkinalt* (tickets of admission to be obtained at the Hand Inn). The house, modern Gothie (not shown), contains relics of the Duke of Wellington, who spent some of his early days here.

Excursions.—(a) To *Chirk Park and Castle* (R. Myddleton Biddulph, Esq.), 2½ m. W. by road, or 1¼ m. by foot-path. The picture-gallery has some interesting portraits; the view from the terrace includes 13 counties; the park, which is full of ancestral oaks, elms, and beeches, has a large lake, on both sides of which Offa's Dyke can be traced. (b) To *Cefn* (2 m.); observe the colossal viaduct of 19 arches and 150 ft. high, which carries the rly. over the river Dee. As the

train slackens speed a very charming view opens up the Vale of Llangollen (see), in which the river and the aqueduct of Pont-y-Cysylltau, stretching across the valley, with the distant height of Castell Dinas Bran, are prominent features. (c) To *Llangollen*, 7 m. (see). (d) To *Wynnstay*, by Ruabon Stat. (5 m.). See *Ruabon*.

Chislehurst (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly., 11 m. from Charing-cross. On rt. of the stat. is *Bickley Park*. The village is situated ½ m. from stat., on one of the most beautiful commons in Kent, surrounded by magnificent trees, and about 300 ft. above the sea. On quitting the station turn to rt., and after a short distance, the hill to l. leads to the common and Camden Park, the late residence of the ex-Empress of the French, and formerly the summer residence of the antiquary Camden. The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial were buried in the small R. C. chapel, but their remains have been removed to the fine R. C. Chapel at Farnborough (see).

The *Manor House*, situated near the ch. towards Orpington, some time the residence of the Walsinghams, was built about 1520, and is well preserved. An old passage still existing is said to run from Seadbury Park, under the Manor House Estate, to the old chalk pits by Camden Park, once used, probably, for political purposes.

Near the entrance to the drive leading to Camden House, the road on rt. leads to the *Ch.*; and, 3½ m. beyond, by a very pleasant walk, to *Orpington*; the *Ch.*, mainly E. E., is finely situated, and contains some carved wood-work and brasses, a fine W. door, and E. E. porch. A very quaint epitaph will be found in the ch.-yd. The rly. stat. is nearly 1 m. from the village. 1½ m. on rt. of rly., after passing through Chelsfield tunnel, rises the elump of the *Knockholt beeches*, a landmark for all the country round (see *Sevenoaks*). Not far from Orpington Stat. is Down, formerly the residence of Charles Darwin.

Chiswick (Middlx.), Stats., L. & S. W. Rly. in Burlington-lane,

Metropolitan Dist. at Turnham Green, and N. Lond. Rly. at Hammersmith. *Inn*: Old Red Lion. A village on the Thames, 5 m. W. of Hyde Park Corner.

The Thames, making a great curve here, washes three sides of the parish. *Chiswick Ait* is the first one on the Thames above London.

In the *Churchyard*, observe N.E. of the ch. the large altar-tomb covering the remains of *William Hogarth*, d. Oct. 26, 1764.

Hogarth's House, in which for many years the great painter spent the summer months, stands on the S. side of *Hogarth-lane*, not far from the ch. It is an old-fashioned red-brick building, and in Hogarth's day stood in the open country, but is now blocked up by mean houses, and is itself in a dirty dilapidated state, let in tenements.

Chiswick House (Duke of Devonshire). Two wings were added to this house in 1788 for the 5th Duke of Devonshire, from the designs of James Wyatt. Since then there have been no material additions, but some improvements have been made in the arrangements, and under the late Duke everything was done that could be thought of to embellish the interior, and the garden and grounds were lavishly decorated with urns, obelisks, sculpture and buildings. The grounds were greatly extended, and the gardens brought under Sir Joseph Paxton's direction to the highest point of floricultural excellence. The approach from Turnham Green, a broad road lined with lime-trees, and known as the Duke's New Road, was also made by him.

Charles James Fox was, in his last illness, removed to Chiswick House, and he died there 1806. George Canning was in like manner brought here, in the month preceding his decease. He died Aug. 8, 1827, in the room in which Fox breathed his last. There is a good collection of paintings, Italian, Spanish, Flemish, &c., and miniatures. Chiswick House is now rented by the Marquis of Bute.

The *Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society* lie between Chiswick

House and Turnham Green. They are used as nursery and fruit-gardens, for the culture of the seeds and rare plants collected by the Society from all parts of the world, as a school of horticulture, and the cultivation of plants for distribution among the Fellows of the Society. It was here that the Duke of Devonshire found the future Sir Joseph Paxton, then young and untried, training creepers at 12s. a week.

CHOLLERFORD, see *Hexham*.

Chorley (Lancs.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly., $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Preston*, and $22\frac{1}{4}$ m. from *Manchester*. *Inn*: Royal Oak. A busy manufacturing town, with large *Calico-printing* works at Birk-acre, worth seeing. The *Ch.* has some fragmentary stained glass, and a carved oak canopy over the Standish pew. The *Rom. Cath. Chapel* has a series of paintings in arcades over the altar. *Astley Hall*, W. of the town, is Elizabethan (T. Townley Parker, Esq.). *Gillibrand Old Hall*, 1 m. S.W., has traces of a moat. The neighbourhood abounds in large collieries.

Christchurch (Hants).—Stat., L. & S. W. Rly.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bournemouth. *Inns*: *King's Arms; *Newlyn's H. Situated at head of the estuary opening into Christchurch Bay, and at the confluence of the Avon and Stour. Its chief attraction is its magnificent *Priory Ch.*, founded before the Conquest, an excellent specimen of Norm. E. E. and late Perp. styles of architecture. Observe specially the gigantic *N. Porch* (E. E., restd.); the richly-decorated circular *Norm. Turret* at E. angle of N. transept; and *St. Michael's Loft*, above the Lady Chapel. The *nave* (Norm.) now serves as the Parish Ch. The W. tower (Perp.), with a fine old peal of bells, contains a monument, by Weekes, R.A., to Shelley the poet, and his wife. A rich *rood-screen* (temp. Edw. III., and restd. 1848) divides the nave from choir, the latter having a rich stone groined roof. There is a remarkable sculptured reredos, presenting the stem of Jesse. At N. end of the altar is the *Salisbury Chapel*, built by Margaret, daughter of Geo., Duke of Clarence, and mother of Reg Pole.

At extreme E. of the ch. is the *Lady Chapel*, rich Perp. with groined vault: it retains its original altar slab. There are also numerous monuments, some of considerable interest. The *Norman house*, now a mere shell, on the bank of the stream opposite King's Arms H., was once evidently connected with the Castle; remains of the Keep are seen close beyond. The delicate "fusce" chains used in English watches are made here.

On the cliffs, 1 m. from stat., is *Southbourne-on-sea*. *Inn*: South Cliff—a small watering-place with good bathing, a winter garden, and a sheltered esplanade.

Excursions.—(a) Passing down a lane W. of the ch. is the ferry over the Stour, whence there is a pleasant walk, about 2 m., to *Hengistbury* or *Warren Head*, commanding fine sea-views. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Southbourne*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further the picturesque *Boscombe Chine*; thence walk by cliff path or, if tide allow, by the sandy shore to *Bournemouth* (see), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further W. (b) *St. Catherine's Hill*, 2 m. N., should be ascended for sake of its fine view. A short distance N., on the road to *Ringwood*, 9 m., is *Sopley Ch.*, of especial interest to the archæologist. (c) Opposite *Hengistbury Head*, on other side of the estuary (a ferry crosses over from the *Haven Inn*, W. side), is the little village of *Mudford* (2 small *Inns* and some lodging-houses), where the beach affords excellent bathing. The sea-fishing is good, and there is also good salmon and trout-fishing in the Avon, and pike-fishing in the Stour, but both rivers are strictly preserved. Occasionally permission to fish may be obtained from the landlord of the *Woolpack Inn* at *Sopley*. (d) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of *Mudford* is *Highecliffe* (Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford), an interesting modern house, including large portions of flamboyant Gothic fragments brought from monastic ruins. Many of the window arches are from the Convent of St. Wandrille on the Seine in Normandy. It commands fine sea views and is threatened by encroachments of the waves. (e) It is a charming walk, and one especially

attractive to the geologist, between *Christchurch* and *Lyminster* (sec), by way of *Beckton Bunny*, *Hardwell*, *Milford*, and *Keyhaven*, about 14 m.

CHURCH KNOWLE, see *Corfe Castle*.

CHURCH STOKE, see *Newtown*.

Church Stretton (Salop). *Stat.*, Shrews. & Heref. Rly. *Inn*: **Church Stretton H.* The little town lies in a valley immediately at the foot of the *Longmynd*, an immense mass of Cambrian strata which rises to 1600 ft. The *Sandford Avenue* of limes a mile long was presented to the town by Rev. S. Holland, 1884.

Excursions.—(a) There are endless walks up the cross valleys and gulleys of this range, and among the hills of *Caer Caradoc*, *Ragleth*, and *Lawley*, which are opposite. 6 m. W. is *Ratlinghope*, by the Devil's Mouth, and crossing the hill by the old British road of the *Portway*. (b) It is a charming walk of 2 m. either to *Hope Bowdler*; to *All Stretton*, 2 m. N.; or to *Hordeley*, at the S.W. end of the *Longmynd*, where the scenery is picturesque. (c) To *Shrewsbury*, 13 m.

CILGERRAN CASTLE, see *Cardigan*.

Cirencester (Glo'ster.), pron. "*Cisseter*." *Stat.*, G. W. Rly. *Inn*: **King's Head H.* A town of great antiquity in the Cotswold Hills, on the river Churn, occupying the site of *Corinium*. Roman remains are constantly dug up, specimens of which may be seen in the *Museum* (post). The oval formed of groen mounds, 20 ft. high, near the stat., called *Bull Ring*, was a Roman Amphitheatre. The town is the headquarters of the trade of the county, and is now known as the "metropolis of the Cotteswolds." The *Ch. of St. John* (restd. by *Scott*) is remarkably fine and principally Perp. The W. tower is 134 ft. high, and the chancel has 2 N. aisles and 1 S. aisle. The latter are E. Dec. The S. *Porch* is very peculiar, and a rich example of the 15th-cent. work. The lower part serves as a porch to the ch., whilst the room over it is the Town Hall. The whole work of the groining and of the battlements and pinnacles is very beautiful. In the chapel of *St. Mary* (N. aisle) are monuments to

H. Brydges, wife and 9 children, 1598; and an effigy of Sir W. Master, 1661; notice the wood carving of Irish oak. St. Catherine's Chapel has a stone roof of fan tracery, 1508; also a fresco of her martyrdom. In Trinity Chapel are monuments to the family of Bathurst. In St. John's Chapel is a coloured marble monument to G. Monox and family (temp. Chas. I.). There are more than 20 *brasses* in this ch., some very interesting. The *Museum* (opposite the rly. stat.) contains an admirable collection of Roman remains, including a tessellated *pavement*, discovered in 1849, bronzes, pottery, and glass. *Oakley Park* (Earl Bathurst) close to the town, should be visited. It is open to all, and is of great extent (one avenue is 5 m. long) and has some charming scenery. The principal points are the Oakley Woods, the Woodhouse, or Alfred's Hall, an artificial ruin; the glen known as "Haines' Ash Bottom," and "the Ten Rides." A building known as *Pope's Seat*, the poet's favourite resort, is on rt. of the principal avenue, 1 m. from the town. The mansion, Cirencester House, contains a fair collection of portraits. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Stroud road is the *Royal Agricultural College*, a good Gothic building, founded 1845.

The town is conveniently situated for the meets of the Beaufort Hunt, the Cotswold, and Vale of White Horse hounds.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. S.E., to *Sid-dington Ch.*, with fine Norm. details. 2 m. further is *S. Cerny Ch.*, of Norm., E. E., and Dec. styles. Notice the grotesque carvings; (b) 5 m. W., across the park, *Sapperton Ch.*, overlooking the charming scenery of "the Golden Valley."

Clacton-on-Sea (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly. *viâ* Colchester. *Inns*: Royal H.; Osborne H. A watering-place pleasantly situated with good sands on either side of the pier. There is an Esplanade below the cliff, and on the top a green serving for a ground for various sports. Steamers call here during the summer season.

Excursions.—(a) *Tho Ch. of Great Clacton*, 1 m. N., is worth a visit.

The chancel and tower (restd.), are very good Norm. (b) To St. Osyth (see *Brightlingsea*).

CLAPHAM (Suffolk.), see *Settle*.

Clare (Suffolk). Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inn*: Bell. The town stands upon the N. side of the river Stour. The rly. stat. is actually within the outworks of the *Castle*, and fragments of wall are seen beyond it. Imperfect as the remains are, they are not without interest as marking the site of the great stronghold of the Earls of Clare, whose power was so widely extended from the Conquest until the early part of the 14th cent. The mounds and dykes of the outer courts are passed on entering the town. 1. is the keep mound, in order to climb which, the *key* must be asked for at one of the first houses, 1. It is 100 ft. high, and is covered with brushwood and coppice. A winding path leads to the top.

The *Ch. of SS. Peter and Paul* is for the most part Perp., but the lower part of the tower is E. E. The details of the nave arches should be noticed. There is some good old woodwork.

Many of the houses in the town display Perp. woodwork, and good chimney-shafts. Across the Stour, S.W. of the town, are some remains of a *Priory* of Austin Friars, founded in 1248 by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. The principal remains consist of a large hall, forming the present house, with an ancient staircase attached, a large building, now a barn, and various walls.

Excursions.—(a) At *Cavendish* (Stat.), 3 m., is a good *Church*. The tower is E. E., with a vaulted lower storey.

(b) At *Stoke* (Stat.), 2 m., the *Ch.* is chiefly Perp., and contains some good woodwork. Here was a college of secular priests (1124). The *Priory* or College, in 1625, became the property of Sir Gervase Elwes. It is famous as the seat of two celebrated misers, Sir Hervey Elwes (d. 1763), and John Meggot (d. 1789), who took the name of Elwes. It now belongs to R. H. Elwes, Esq.

(c) At *Keddington* (usually called Ketton), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Clare, the *Ch.*

is Dec. (chancel) and Perp. (nave), and has a very fine roof, stretching in one span over nave and aisles.

CLAREMONT, see *Esher*.

CLARENDON, see *Salisbury*.

CLAYCROSS, see *Chesterfield*.

CLEE HILLS, see *Ludlow*.

CLEETHORPES, see *Grimsby*.

CLEEVE ABBEY, see *Taunton*.

CLEEVE BAY, see *Taunton*.

CLENT HILLS, see *Kidderminster*.

CLEVE COMBE, see *Clevedon*.

Clevedon (Somerset.). Stat., G. W. Rly. Branch ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) from Yatton Stat. *Inn*: Rock and Pier H. This modern watering-place is an offshoot of a village which has been seated here from a remote time, 1 m. from the sea. There are a pier and many modern shops and villas. At the end of the old village is *Myrtle Cottage*, to which in 1795 Coleridge, the poet, brought his bride.

The *Old Parish Ch.*, *St. Andrew*, on Clevedon Point, was in early times attached to the Abbey of St. Augustine in Bristol. It is cruciform in plan, and its principal feature is the Trans. chancel arch. It stands apart from the village, and in the S. transept are buried Henry Hallam the Historian, his wife, daughter, and two sons, one of whom is the subject of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.'

Dial Hill, which rises immediately above the town, commands extensive and attractive views. A walk from this hill along the coast leads to a valley, which, once quiet and solitary, has become a large suburb known as Walton-by-Clevedon. On the lofty hill rises *Walton Castle*, the ruins of a sham castle or hunting-seat, built temp. James I., which occupy the summit of a furzy height between the sea and the woods of Walton Court.

Clevedon Court (Sir Edmund Harry Elton, Bart.), was built temp. Edw. II., but altered at subsequent periods. It has a fine front, chiefly of the 14th cent. The hill above commands a splendid view, which, together with the house and grounds, is open to the public every Thursday from 12 to 3.

Excursions.—(a) $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. is *Ticken-*

ham, a village remarkable for the remains of a *manor-house* of the early part of the 15th cent. The hall is nearly perfect, but has a plain modern roof. The *Ch.* is a very interesting study. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. on the Walton road a path on the rt. leads to the hill above, where is *Cudbury Camp*, a Belgic entrenchment of 7 acres. (b) *Brockley Combe* (about 4 m. from Yatton Stat.) is a wooded and rocky hollow among the spurs of the Mendips, more than 1 m. long, and abounding in picturesque beauty. The *Ch.*, standing very prettily, contains a richly-carved reredos and pulpit. Adjoining it is *Brockley Hall*, a seat of the family of Pigott. (c) *Cleve Combe* (3 m. E. of Yatton Stat.) is another rugged valley of a character similar to that of Brockley. (d) The *Cheddar Cliffs* (see) may also be visited from Clevedon.

CLEVELEYS, see *Blackpool*.

CLEWER, see *Windsor*.

CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA, see *Holt*.

CLIEFDEN, see *Thames*.

CLIFFORD CASTLE, see *Wye*.

CLIFTON (Beds.), see *Sheffield*.

CLIFTON (Glo'ster.), see *Bristol*.

CLIFTON HAMPTON, see *Thames*.

CLIMPING, see *Littlehampton*.

CLIPSTONE, see *Mansfield*.

Clitheroe (Lanes.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly. *Inns*: Swan; Brownlow Arms. Prettily situated on rt. bank of the Ribble and at the foot of the Pendle range, it has a considerable trade in spinning and calico printing.

The *Castle* (temp. Hen. II.) is finely placed on a limestone rock rising abruptly from the valley, but only a portion of the keep is left. Formerly it was a part of the possessions of the De Laeys, but it now belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. Permission is given to see it by the Duke's steward, whose modern residence is incorporated with it. The *Ch.* contains a brass to Dr. Webster, master of the grammar school (1682), and a monument by *Westmacott* to another master.

Excursions.—(a) *Pendle Hill* (about 3 m.), whence a magnificent view is obtained; it is a huge mass of carboniferous limestone, formerly dreaded

as the great resort of Lancashire witches. (b) Up the *Ribble*, a charming valley, with some old houses on its banks. *Horrocksford Hall* (1 m.), and *Waddington Hall* (2 m.), where Henry VI. was captured and taken to London. (c) *Whitewell*, 9 m. (good *Inn*), a lovely little village in the glen of the Hodder, up which a mountain road is carried across the Fells to Lancaster (26 m. from Clitheroe), through the Forest of Bowland. *Browsholme* (E. Parker, Esq.), on the road to Whitewell, contains a fine oak hall and some curiosities of Bowland Forest. (d) *Mytton Ch.* (3 m.), near the junction of the Hodder and Ribble (*Inn*: Aspinwall Arms; a good anglers' inn), contains many fine monuments to the Sherborne family, and a screen brought from Cockersand Abbey. *Mytton Hall* (J. Hick, Esq.) has a fine Gothic entrance hall. (e) To *Chatburn*, 2 m. N. (*Inn*: Pendle) and *Sawley Abbey* (Cistercian), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further *Bolton Hall* (parts of which are temp. Edw. III.), 2 m. (f) To *Whalley* and *Stonyhurst College* (see *Whalley*).

CLIVEDEN, see *Thames*.

CLOVELLY, see *Bideford*.

CLUMBER, see *Ollerton*.

CLUN, see *Knighton*.

Clynnog (Caernarv.), 5 m. from Pen-y-groes Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. A secluded little village, delightfully situated on Caernarvon Bay, and affording many attractive walks. *Inn*: Newborough Arms. The fine cruciform *Church* is a magnificent late Perp. building, temp. Hen. VII., and is one of the finest in N. Wales. The chancel is divided from the nave by a beautifully carved *rood-loft*, under which is a row of stalls, of carved oak; there is also a good carved timber roof. Inside the communion rails, on N., is an ancient altar-tomb, and above it, a mural monument, representing an adult figure, with some smaller ones kneeling. The sacristy, N. of the chancel, has a groined roof, and contains the solid triple-locked "chest of St. Beuno;" there are also in N. transept a 17th cent. mural brass, and an altar-tomb to Col. Twistleton. At S.E.

angle of the chancel a winding staircase leads to the roof and the roodloft. From the tower-porch a passage runs S.W. to St. Beuno's Chapel, which is thus partly separated from the church; it has beautifully designed windows, and the tomb of St. Beuno (the founder), which was resorted to for cure of diseases. On l. of road, a little past the church, is the well of St. Beuno, a cursing-well like St. Elian's, and a wishing or healing-well, like St. Winifred's. In a field overlooking the sea, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., is the *Bachwen cromlech*, noted for the large size of the superincumbent stone, and for having 4 instead of 3 supporters.

Excursions.—(a) About 5 m. N. on the coast is *Dinas Dinlle*, a British post, said to have been connected with Segontium. It is fortified with a double range of escarpments, but the sea-front has suffered much from the action of the waves. (b) To *Yr Eifl*, and the early fortified town of *Tre'r Ceiri*, by the W. slopes of *Gyrn Ddu*, *Gyrn Goch*, and *Moel Penllechog*, and the village of *Llanaelhaiarn*, about 5 m. from Clynnog (see *Pwllheli*). From a cliff-path rt. from *Llanaelhaiarn*, leads through the pass of *Bwlch-yr-Eifl*, from which there is a lovely retrospective view of Clynnog. (c) To *Pen-y-groes* Stat., and thence by train to *Nantlle*, to the *Nantlle Lakes*, slate-quarries, and the pass of *Drws-y-Coed* (see *Caernarvon*).

Coalbrookdale (Salop) Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Coalbrookdale H. The town is in an exceedingly beautiful valley, joining that of the Severn. The *ironworks*, commenced 1709 by the Darby family, still keep up their reputation for fine castings. The scenery of the wooded valley and limestone hills (Wenlock strata) is charming, and in *Lincoln Hill* are vast caverns, formed by the excavation of the rock; they are occasionally lighted up. The coal-field is much disturbed by faults, which are large and numerous. It yields many fossils to the collector. The church, iron bridge, and literary institution and school of art, are the principal public buildings.

COALPORT, see *Ironbridge*.

COBHAM (Kent), see *Rochester*.

COBHAM (Surrey), see *Weybridge*.

Cockermouth (Cumb.),

Stat. Penrith & Whitehaven Rly. and Maryport & Carlisle Rly. *Inns*: Globe; Sun; Apple Tree. Prettily situated on l. bank of the Derwent, at the confluence of that river with the Cocker. On the l. of the principal street, proceeding from the rly. stat., is the old mansion in which the poet Wordsworth was born. The remains of the *Castle* (E. Norm.) are extensive; they belong, with the portion converted into a modern residence, to Lord Leconfield. The castle was garrisoned for Charles I., but was captured and dismantled 1648. *All Saints Ch.* (E. E.) is a graceful edifice and has a memorial window to Wordsworth. 2 m. N. is the village of *Bridekirk*, interesting on account of its *Ch.*, with a sculptured font, a very curious specimen of mediæval workmanship, said to be more than 1000 years old.

COCKERSAND ABBEY, see *Glasson*.

COCKINGTON, see *Torquay*.

Codnor Park (Derby.), 2 m. from Stat., Midl. Rly. (Erewash Valley Branch). The *ironworks* here, and at Butterley, are celebrated for their huge castings. There are some remains of *Codnor Castle* of the 13th cent., and an interesting old dovecot, with immensely thick walls. Codnor was the ancient seat of the family of Zouche. From the hill above the Park a good view over the ironwork district is obtained.

Codsall (Staffs.). Stat., Gt. W. Rly. The *Ch.* has a carved roof, and monuments to the Wrottesley family, 1602. From here a most interesting excursion can be made to *Boscobel* and *White Ladies*, skirting the woods of *Chillington*, the old seat of the Giffards (see *Albrighton*).

COGGESHALL, see *Kelvedon*.

COGGS, see *Witney*.

COITY, see *Cardiff*.

COKETHORPE PARK, see *Witney*.

Colchester (Essex), Stat. G. E. Rly. (main line) at Mile End, nearly 1 m. from the town. Another Stat., St. Botolph's, in the lower part

of the town. *Inns*: *Three Cups; George; Red Lion (an old house, having some remains of ornamental carving on its front). The town, the largest in Essex, 46,800 inhab., stands on an eminence, sloping N. and E. wards to the Colne. It gives a title to a suffragan Bishop. It is generally admitted that the site of "*Colonia Camoludunum*" must be sought at Colchester, where the remaining traces of Roman occupation are of high interest and importance. In the year 44, the Emperor Claudius marched, with an overwhelming force, to Camoludunum, which he entered with little resistance, and founded the first Roman colony in Britain. The walls of Colchester date, in all probability, from this period, and ample remains still exist. They may be traced on the W., N., and E. sides, almost without interruption. Close to the *Ch. of St. Mary-on-the-Walls*, which occupies the highest ground in the town, was a postern, now marked by a flight of steps. Here is a very massive fragment of the wall well worth notice. It serves as the wall of the ch.-yd. Further up the lane on the crown of nearly the highest ground in the old town, is the principal bastion, called the "*Balcon*," and known also as Colking's Castle, or more properly the *Castle of King Coel*. "*King Coel*" is the great legendary hero of Colchester. The garden of the Old Crutched Friars, just within the N.E. angle of the town-walls, is converted into a *Botanic Garden*. Here is one of the best preserved bits of the wall.

N. of High-st., and a short distance beyond the George H., stands, on high ground, the Norman Keep, which alone remains of the *Castle*. It is the largest in this country, being double the size of the White Tower of London, and of extraordinary solidity. The *Museum*, in the chapel of the castle, is entered by a Norm. gateway leading into a modern corridor, in which is arranged a fine collection of shells and fossils, and an excellent Library of books relating to Essex archæology and history. It is also

rich in relics of Roman Camoludunum. Open free, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Near the S.E. corner of the town stand the ruins of *St. Botolph's Priory Ch.*, founded in 1103, and built partly of old Roman bricks and tiles. From the Dissolution the nave was used as the Parish Ch. till the siege, 1648, when it was ruined by artillery fire. Not far distant, on an eminence, stands *St. John's Abbey Gate*, the last relic of an extensive Benedictine monastery, founded in 1096. This gateway is flanked by 4 turrets, and appears to be of the 15th cent. *St. John's Green* overlooks the greater part of the town. The tower of *Trinity Ch.* (approached by Pelham-lane, rt. in descending the High-st.), will interest the architectural antiquary. It is chiefly constructed of tiles, similar to those employed in Roman works, and there is no apparent reason why it should not date from a period anterior to the Norman Conquest. On the N. wall is a cenotaph to Dr. Gilbert, physician to Q. Elizabeth. The large building near the Milc End Stat., erected as an hotel by Sir S. M. Peto, has been converted into an asylum for idiots. The celebrated Colchester oysters are taken in the river Colne, and fattened on *layings* at Wivenhoe and Brightlingsca. The exclusive right to this fishery is held by the town, under a charter of Richard I. The church at *Bere-church*, close to Colchester, has an early Dec. W. portal, excellent in detail and mouldings. The monuments in the Audley Chapel, and one by Chantry in the chancel, deserve notice. The little Norm. Ch. at *Copford*, 2 m. S.E. of Mark's Tey Stat., is well worth a visit. It has some remarkable mural paintings.

Coleford (Glo'ster.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *viâ* Monmouth, and Severn and Wye Rly. *viâ* Lydney. *Inns*: Angel; King's Head. A mining-town on the borders of the Forest of Dean. In the district are remains of ancient iron-works, vast caverns scooped out, in which Roman relics have been found, and tools of Ang.-Norm. date are frequently found in pits at a considerable depth.

Excursion.—2 m. on Monmouth road to *Staunton Ch.*, of good late Norm. On a hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., is the *Buckstone*, an ancient British rocking-stone, 12 ft. high and 55 ft. in circumference at top. The walk may be continued to the *Kymin* (glorious view over the Vale of Wye), and on to *Monmouth* (see).

COLEORTON, see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

COLERNE, see *Box*.

COLESHILL (Berks), see *Faringdon*.

COLESHILL (Bucks), see *Amersham*.

COLMERE, see *Ellesmere*.

Colne (Lancs.), Stat. L. & Y. Rly. *Inn*: Swan. An ancient little town on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and supposed to have been the Roman *Colunio*. The manufacture of cotton goods forms its staple trade. The Ch., 16th cent., contains a carved wood-screen. *Old Houses* in the neighbourhood are *Barnside*, 3 m. E., formerly belonged to the Priory of St. John of Pontefract; and *Wycoller*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., at foot of Trawden Forest, the old seat of the Cunliffes, now in ruins.

Colwich (Staffs.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. and Junct. with N. Staff. Rly. The Ch., close to the stat., contains an effigy of Sir Robert Wolseley, and monuments to the Ansons. *Wolseley Hall* (Sir C. Wolseley) is interesting as being the only example of a chartered deer-leap in England. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. is *Shugborough Park* (E. of Lichfield), and 3 m. N. is *Ingestre*, the fine Jacobean mansion of E. of Shrewsbury, burned down in 1882. (See *Stafford*.)

COLWORTH, see *Bedford*.

COLWYN, see *Conway*.

COMBE FLORY, see *Taunton*.

COMBE MARTIN, see *Lynton*.

COMBERMERE ABBEY, see *Whitchurch*.

COMBS, see *Stowmarket*.

COMPTON (Hants.), see *Winchester*.

COMPTON (Surrey), see *Guildford*.

COMPTON PARVA, see *Morcton-in-Marsh*.

CONDOVER, see *Shrewsbury*.

CONISBOROUGH, see *Doncaster*.

CONISHEAD PRIORY, see *Ulverston*.

Coniston (Lancs.), Stat., Furness Rly. *Inns*: Waterhead H.; Crown H.; Lake Bank H., at the foot of the lake. One of the most charming

resorts of the Lake District, situated at the foot of the Old Man (2633 ft.) and of Wetherlam, and at the head of Coniston lake, which is 6 m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad. A steam gondola plies up and down the lake three times daily.

Excursions.—(a) Round the lake, 14 m., passing on W. shore Coniston Hall, Torver (Stat.), to Lake Bank H. (here pleasure-boats may be hired for fishing, &c.), crossing, at the foot of the lake, the river Crake, by Bowder Bridge, thence through the village of Nibthwaite, and passing Fir Isle and Brantwood, the retreat of Mr. Ruskin, to Waterhead. The finest views are from the E. shore. (b) Ascent of *Coniston Old Man*, 2 hrs.; charge for a pony, 5s. Follow the regular pony-track. Some slate quarries and copper mines are passed during the ascent, also the N. side of *Levers Water*, the largest and one of the most beautiful of the mountain tarns, lying between the Old Man and Wetherlam, and from it there is a road to another tarn called *Low Water*. Wetherlam should be visited for the grand and varied prospects it affords. From it the return may be made to Coniston through Tilberthwaite and Yewdale. An easier, though less picturesque, ascent may be made from *Torver*, taking the railway to that village, 2 m. By this route, *Goats Water*, a tarn between the Old Man and Dow Crag, is passed. (c) To *Tarn Hows*, a delightful ramble due N. of the lake, returning either by Yewdale on l., or by Hawkhead road on rt. (d) To the *Langdales* (see *Amble-side*), by Tilberthwaite Glen (highly picturesque), and Blea Tarn, 9 m. Coaches to Ambleside and Bowness daily, crossing the Lake Ferry.

Conway (Caernarv.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly.; 45 m. from Chester. *Inns*: Castle; Erskine Arms. The town stands on the Conway, which is crossed by the graceful *Suspension Bridge*, and the *Tubular Rly. Bridge*, 400 ft. long. Closely overhanging the railway, rt., is the *Castle*. Conway is remarkable for having retained in a perfect state its feudal fortifications. The *Town Walls*, which are strengthened at intervals by 21 towers and

entered by 3 principal gateways with 2 strong towers, follow a triangular plan, the base being occupied by the wonderfully picturesque *Castle*, erected, as were also the walls, by Edw. I. 1284; the castle is nearly a parallelogram, with 8 drum towers 40 ft. in diameter. The principal feature in the interior, which is unequally divided by a cross wall, is the hall of Llewelyn, 130 ft. long, now roofless; 2 stone roof-arches remain; it is lighted by 9 E. E. windows; the 2 E. towers are called the King's and Queen's; in the latter is a beautiful little oratory with groined roof and cells; on S. side is the keep and a tower called *Twr darn*, or the Broken Tower, the base of which has fallen away and is propped up. In the town *Plas Mawr* is a good example of a 16th-cent. domestic building, in which the Royal Cambrian Academy is located; the *College*, in Castle-st., has a curious window and armorial bearings of the Stanley family; the *Church*, preceded by a Cistercian abbey, was founded 1185: it has a Dec. tower with Perp. additions, and Dec., though modernised, nave; the chancel is E. Dec., with a Perp. E. window; it contains a fine rood-screen and loft, chancel stalls, and font. There is also a bust of Gibson, the sculptor, born here.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. W., on summit of the Conway Mount, are traces of the fortified British town of *Castell Cuer Seion*, with *cylliau* (circular houses) inside: it commands views of other fortified posts, such as on Penmaenmawr, Llandudno, Peneac Helen, &c.; the visitor may extend the walk to the outpost of Craig-y-Ddinas, and thence return to Conway through the lovely vale of Syehnant, near the top of which is an echo; or else descend to the quiet little seaside village of *Dwygyfylchi* (*Inn*: Victoria), which has fair accommodation; the tourist may hence follow the Nant Dacar Llwynog, through a glen rt., past a wood, to a pretty waterfall, or, stopping short of the wood, turn l. up the hills to the celebrated Maen-y-Campiau, an upright stone.

(b) To *Penmaenmawr*, Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. A charmingly quiet

and beautiful spot situated at foot of the massive hill of that name (1545 ft.). *Inns*: Penmaenmawr H., at the Stat.; Wyatt's Boarding House. On the summit of the hill are many early remains: (i.) the British post of *Braich-y-Ddinas*, surmounting Dinas Penmaen, a conical hill on the table-surface of Penmaenmawr, in which loose stone walls, 12 ft. high and 12 ft. thick, may be traced; (ii.) on a plateau near the eminence of *Moelfre*, about 1 m. S., are *carneddau*, *meini hirion*, and circles—Y *Meini Hirion*, the most remarkable, consisting of 10 upright stones, with some smaller ones. From Penmaenmawr the tourist may proceed 5 m. W. to *Aber* (Stat.) (see), passing 2 m. l. the pretty little watering-place of *Llanfairfechan* (Stat.), or, taking the Roman road which runs from Aber S. of the mountain, proceed through solitary pass of *Bwlch-y-ddeufaen*, where are many erect stones and a cromlech.

(c) To *Cuerhun* and *Llanrwst*; the road on l. bank of the Conway is usually taken by carriages. The Rly. runs on the rt. bank and is picturesque, but not convenient for visiting the waterfalls. Leaving Conway, a fine view is gained of the town and castle from opposite hill; at $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt. the *Church of Gwyn* has good E.-E. font and doorway. For the first 2 m. the views of river and vale are shut out by high ground; at $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Conway is *Cuerhun* (— Hemming, Esq.): in the grounds are the remains of the Roman station of *Canovium*; the ruins are a little behind the ch.-yd., and foundations of a Roman villa and a hypocaust may be traced. On the opposite side of the river, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Tal-y-Cafn* ferry and rly. stat., is *Llyn Syberri*, which well deserves a visit. From *Cuerhun* it is 7 m. to *Llanrwst* (see), passing the waterfalls on the *Afon Porthlwyd* and *Afon Ddu*. A steamer plies on the Conway to *Trefriw*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. short of *Llanrwst*.

(d) To *Colwyn*, 4 m. E. by road or rail, is *Pwllheryochan*, with a fine *Hotel* in pretty grounds; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond which is the pleasant little bathing-place of *Colwyn* (*Inns*: *Coed Pella* H.;

Colwyn Bay H.), 2 m. l. of which, higher up on the hills, is the *Efynnon*, or cursing-well of *Elian*; from *Colwyn* it is 4 m. E. to *Llandulas* (see *Abergele*).

(e) To *Llandudno* (see) and the *Orme's Head*, 4 m. by road or rail.

Distances (by rail).—Bangor, 15 m.; *Llanrwst*, 12 m.; *Bettws-y-Coed*, 16 m.; *Rhyl*, 15 m.

COOKHAM, see *Thames*.

COOMBE, see *Kingston-on-Thames*.

COOPER'S HILL, see *Egham*.

COPFORD, see *Colchester*.

COQUET ISLAND, see *Warkworth*.

CORBRIDGE, see *Hexham*.

Corfe Castle (Dorset). Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. 4 m. from *Warcham*. Set as a coronet on a knoll, are the beetling walls and rocklike towers of the Castle. The earliest mention of Corfe is in connection with the murder of King Edward the Martyr, A.D. 978. No castle existed here then, but *Elfrida*, the Queen Mother, had a "hospitium," or hunting lodge, on the site of the present edifice. The Castle, first mentioned in the reign of Hen. II., A.D. 1154, occupies an irregular triangle, the walls following the crest of the hill, which descends almost vertically on the E., W., and N. sides.

The visitor approaches the ruin from the S. by a bridge of 4 arches, thrown across a ravine, and enters it through a gateway.

The northern or highest point of the hill is occupied by the keep and principal buildings. The *Great Gateway* caps the southern or lowest angle; the *Buttavant Tower* the western. The *Queen's Hall* or *Tower* rises near the eastern angle. The area of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres is divided into three wards.

The village of *Corfe Castle* (*Inn*: *Ship*) consists of a long street of picturesque stone-roofed cottages.

The *Museum* of the *Purbeck Society* possesses specimens of the natural history, geology, and antiquities of the district, and will repay a visit.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Church Knowle*, in which parish stands the very interesting Edwardian house of *Barneston*.

CORNDON MOUNT, see *Bishop's Castle*.

CORNHILL, see *Wooler*.

CORNWORTHY, see *Totnes*.

Corsham (Wilts). Stat., G.W. Rly., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the town. *Inn*: Methuen Arms. It was a residence of the Saxon kings, and afterwards of the Earls of Cornwall. A very extensive trade is carried on in stone, there being several large free-stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The *Church* (restd.) is a good building, with central E. E. tower finely groined. The nave arcades are Norm.; there are some late Dec. windows; a low stone chancel-screen, and a more elaborately carved stone screen, with a canopy of fan tracery, in the N. chapel.

Corsham Court (Lord Methuen) has a charming S. front in Elizabethan style. The N. front and other parts have been reconstructed from a good Italian design by Charles Bellamy. Strangers are permitted to view the gallery of very valuable paintings, chiefly collected by Sir Paul Methuen, British ambassador at Madrid, who died 1757. In the surrounding park of 600 acres, are trees of magnificent growth, particularly cedars and oriental planes, one of the latter being probably the largest of its kind in England.

Biddeston, 3 m. N., consists of 2 parishes, St. Nicholas and St. Peter's, each once remarkable for a ch. with an ancient and very picturesque bell-turret. That of St. Nicholas still remains, with a Norm. turret over the chancel arch, and a S. doorway and font in the same style.

Corwen (Merioneth.), Stat., G.W. Rly. *viâ* Ruabon and Llangollen. *Inns*: *Owain Glyndwr (where tickets may be had for trout, &c., fishing in the Dec); Crown. A quiet little town in a pretty valley at the foot of Moel Ferna (2050 ft.), part of the Berwyn range; it derives its importance from its situation at the junction of several main roads, viz., to Llangollen, Ruthin, Wrexham, Llanrwst, and Bala; for fishermen it is a capital station. *Caer Drewyn*, a large fortified post on l. bank of Dee, well deserves a visit; on the opposite side of the river, above the town, is Pen-Pigin, approached by a steep path past the

ch., and affording a capital view of vale of Corwen. In the *Ch.* (restd.), which has fine old roof, observe monumental semi-effigy of Sulien, once vicar of Corwen, with inscription, and in the wall an incised cross called the Sword of Glyndwr.

Excursions (by road).—(a) To *Bala* by (i.) Bala road, 12 m., or by (ii.) Vale of Edeyrnion, 13 m., the views by latter being incomparably finer; (i.) at 1 m. is *Rug* (Hon. C. H. Wynn); here are still preserved Owain's knife, fork, and dagger; within the grounds is a curious old private chapel of the Vaughan family, of Jacobean type, bearing date 1637—the carving of the seats is remarkably good; about 2 m. N. W. of Rug is the ch. of Bettws Gwerful Goch, which has a very interesting screen; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further at *Druid Inn*, the Bala road, which follows the Nantfranan to its very source, turns l., and a road to Pentrevoelas turns rt.; (ii.) at 1 m. is Llangar ch.; 1 m. further, at Cynwydd, a road rt. crosses the Dee to join route to Pentrevoelas; 3 m. beyond Cynwydd, at the village of *Llandrillo* (Stat.)—*Inn*: Dudley Arms—a road l. ascends glen of the Afon Dinam to join at 3 m. the “Miltergerig” road to Llanrhaiadr (see *Bala*). An excursion of 9 m. may be made from Llandrillo to Pistyll Rhaiadr above Llanrhaiadr Mochnaut (see *Oswestry*); the road at 1 m. beyond Llandrillo winds at foot of a wooded steep, and at 2 m. from the same place Crogen (Earl Dudley) is passed; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further the tourist may cross the Dee at *Pont Llandderfel*, and take the choice of roads, the shortest being the northerly one on l. bank; a little away from the river is Llandderfel ch., a good specimen of late Perp., temp. Hen. VIII., with a remarkably good screen, and a curious recumbent wooden horse and a staff, both known as St. Dervel's; on l. is Fronhaulog (Dr. Richards), and on opposite bank Palo (H. Robertson, Esq., M.P.); soon after Llandderfel the valley almost closes, and finishes at Calettwr with a nobly wooded eminence; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Llandderfel the other road from Corwen is joined at Llanvor, whence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Bala. (b) To *Llangollen* 16 m. by

valley of the Dee (see *Llangollen*). (c) To *Ruthin* by direct road 12 m.; or by Oernant Slate Quarries and *Llandegla*, 16 m. (see *Ruthin*). (d) To *Cerrig-y-Druidion* 10 m. At about 4 m. W. is *Macsmawr*, the beautifully wooded seat of Mrs. Kerr; about 1½ m. beyond which is the striking and romantic *Pont-y-glyn*, where a deep chasm is crossed by a bridge of 1 arch of 50 ft. span, springing from 2 sheer and sharp rocks, beneath which the river rushes over a series of rocky slopes into a deep glen; about 3½ m. further on rt., is the fortified post of *Penygaer*, assigned by tradition to *Caractacus*; ¼ m. beyond is the primitive Welsh village, *Cerrig-y-Druidion*—"Stones of the Heroes" (*Inn: Lion*).

CORYS, see *Dolgelley*.

COSHAM (Hants.), see *Portsmouth*.

COSTOCK, see *Loughborough*.

COTHELE, see *Calstock*.

COTTENHAM, see *Cambridge*.

COTTINGHAM, see *Hull*.

COVEHITHE, see *Southwold*.

Coventry (Warwick.). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 94 m. from London. *Inns*: King's Head; Queen's H.; Craven Arms. Pop. 47,500. A picturesque old town, conspicuous from a distance for its three tall spires, in a pleasant country. It has always been distinguished for active industry in making ribbons and watches, and since these have fallen off, in bicycles and trieycles, employing 3000 hands. On the way from the Stat. to the Market Place is passed, at the corner of Hertford-st., the effigy of "Peeping Tom," damned to everlasting fame for his curiosity in daring to gaze upon the charms of the Lady Godiva, when she rode unclothed on horseback through the town, as the only condition on which her stern husband, Earl Leofric, would consent to release the citizens from serfdom. The story is of no very great antiquity; but Earl Leofric was a potent Seignor of the time of Edward the Confessor.

Near the centre of the town stand the two fine Churches. *St. Michael*, a spacious and handsome Perp. building, with tower and spire 303 ft. high, of red-sandstone (rebuilt 1888). The

interior is very effective, from the lightness of its piers and the width of its aisles. Observe the elegant tracery descending from the clerestory to the main arches, and the carved stalls. *Trinity Ch.*, smaller but more elegant, has also a fine steeple; it is cruciform, and has a stone pulpit. Observe the interlacing of the base of the arches in the lantern tower. Dean Hook was sometime Vicar. Not far off to the S. stands *St. Mary's Guildhall*, one of the finest in England, built towards the end of 14th cent. It has a good timber roof, and contains a remarkable piece of very fine *Tapestry* 15th cent.

Few cities can show more examples of picturesque domestic architecture of 15th and 16th cents. Observe a timbered house close to the Guildhall; Butcher's Row; *Ford's Hospital*, in Grey Friars Lane, excellent half-timbered work of 15th cent.; also *Bablake Hospital*. The beautiful Dee. octagon steeple of the Grey Friars has a modern ch. attached to it, designed by Rickman. *St. John's*, or *Bablake Ch.* also Perp., is of great interest. *St. John's Hospital*, and the remains of *Whitefriars Monastery* (now Union Workhouse), retaining portions of cloisters, dormitory, &c., all will repay a visit.

Excursions.—(a) 5 m. S. and same distance from *Leamington*, is *Kenilworth* (see). (b) *Stoneleigh Abbey* (Lord Leigh) is 4 m. S. It contains highly interesting paintings, including a portrait of Lord Byron by Phillips.

COVERACK COVE, see *Helston*.

COVERHAM, see *Wensleydale*.

COWBRIDGE, see *Cardiff*.

COWDRAY, see *Midhurst*.

COWES (East and West), see *Wight, Isle of*.

COWTHORPE, see *Harrogate*.

COXWELL, see *Faringdon*.

Cranborne, (Dorset), 4 m. N.W. of *Verwood* Stat., L. and S. W. Rly. A small town adjacent to Cranborne Chase, a wide district of forest, now partly enclosed and cultivated. In the town is the Ch., chiefly E.E., with Perp. tower, 80 ft. high, and the *Manor House*, a picturesque old building (restd.), seat of Marquis of Salisbury. Castle-hill is a circular

mound, with deep fosse and rampart; Bp. Stillingfleet was born here.

Cranbrook (Kent), 6 m. from *Staplehurst* Stat., S. E. Rly. (*Inn*: South-Eastern H.), whence there are frequent omnibuses. *Inns*: George; Bull. The principal market-town of the Weald of Kent. The old importance of the place arose from its being the centre of the clothing trade, introduced by the body of Flemings, whom Edward III. induced to settle in England. The works ceased about the beginning of the present century, but there are still some picturesque remains of the old factories in the principal street. The large ch., mainly Perp., contains a "dipping place."

In the village of *Goudhurst*, 4 m. W., remark a very curious 15th cent. doorway to a cottage "of oak, cinque-foiled, with two quatre-foiled circles in each spandrel." S. of Goudhurst, at an elevation of 350 ft., lies *Bedgebury Park*, the residence of the late Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope. The interior is remarkable for the ornamented ceilings, the pictures and china, the grand staircase with its Beauvais tapestry, and the private chapel.

At *Kilndown*, adjoining the Park, 1 m. off the road between Tunbridge and Hastings, is a small modern Church, rich with painted glass, rood-screen, stone pulpit, painting and gilding; and in the ch.-yd. is the rich Gothic monument to Field-Marshal Lord Beresford, who is buried here, as well as his godson, Alex. Beresford Hope. There is a good little *Inn*.

2 m. N.E. of Cranbrook are the great entrance, and other remains of *Sissinghurst*, a very stately house, built by Sir John Baker, temp. Henry VII.

Cranbrook will be found a good centre from which to explore the picturesque country lying on the Sussex border.

CRANMERE POOL, see *Dartmoor*.

CRAVEN, see *Settle*.

Craven Arms (Salop). Joint Stat., G. W. and L. & N. W. Rlys. Junct. for Shrewsbury, Hereford and S. Wales. *Inns*: Craven Arms; Temperance H. A convenient halting-

place at the junction of Shrewsbury, Ludlow and Knighton roads, for the tourist wishing to explore Corvedale, Apedale, the scenery of Wenlock Edge and silurian geology. *Stokesay Castle*, 1 m., is one of the finest examples in England of a castellated mansion of 13th cent. The entrance to courtyard is by a fine old timber gate-house adorned with carvings. Notice the oblique openings of the lower windows of the tower to prevent the entrance of arrows; also the 13th-cent. fireplace in N. wing, and the finely carved 16th-cent. fireplace in the room at the S. end. The tower and hall, the latter having a fine open-work timber roof, are in good preservation. The antiquary will also inspect with interest the old parish Ch. near the Castle.

The Ludlow and the United packs of Foxhounds hunt the neighbourhood; and good trout and grayling fishing may be had in the river Onney, permission to be obtained from J. D. Alcroft, Esq.

Crawley (Sussex)—Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inn*: George. A picturesque village situated on the main London and Brighton road, 29 m. from London. At the N. end is a curious old elm tree, inside the hollow of which 16 persons used to be able to stand; it is now much decayed. The small Dec. Ch. (restd. 1880), with a handsome tower, has an oaken roof with an ancient carved tie beam. At the old White Hart in the village is a handsome oak roof similar to the one in the ch.

Crays, The (Kent), are four contiguous parishes situated on the little river Cray, above Bexley. Their order in descending the river is—*St. Mary Cray*, *St. Paul's Cray*, *Foot's Cray*, and *North Cray*. Their scenery is varied and pleasing; with woods to explore; hop-gardens, fruit-farms, and paper-mills to visit; churches and antiquities to examine; a day may be very well spent in wandering over them.

St. Mary Cray. Stat. L. C. & D. Rly. The extensive and complex-looking range of buildings by the station is the paper mill of Messrs.

Joynson, one of the largest and most complete in the kingdom, and worth seeing if permission can be obtained. Close by the mill is the *Ch.* (restd. 1862), with a tower and shingled spire at the W. end. It is of stone and flint, late E. E. and Dec. In the S. wall of the chancel is a hagioscope. There are several remarkable *brasses*.

St. Paul's Cray, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of St. Mary Cray, is beautifully situated where the stream runs in a narrow valley between the hills. The scattered cottages hardly form a village; and the most conspicuous object by the river is the large but not picturesque water-mill.

The *Ch.* (St. Paul or Paulinus) stands apart on the hillside, and will repay a visit. The ch.-yd., which is entered by a modern lych-gate, affords pleasant views along the river. Observe the lock to the old oak door of the tower, dated 1637.

Foot's Cray is situated on the Cray, where it is crossed by the Maidstone road, 14 m. from London, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of the Sideup Stat. of the S. E. Rly. (loop-line). *Inn*: Tiger's Head.

Foot's Cray Place, N. of the Church (E. Elias Hope, Esq.), was built 1752 "from a design by Palladio." The chief feature is the octagonal hall, which is the whole height of the building.

North Cray is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Foot's Cray Ch. across the fields. E. of the Church is the still extensive *Joyden's Wood*.

CREDITON, see *Exeter*.

CRESSWELL, see *Morpeth*.

Crewe (Cheshire), Junct. Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., where the main line diverges to Scotland and Ireland with branch lines to Manchester, to Uttoxeter (N. Staffs. Rly.); to Market Drayton and Wellington (G. W. Rly.); to Oswestry and Welsh Coast (Cambrian Rly.). *Inn*: Crewe Arms, adjoining stat. Crewe, a railway town which has risen suddenly to a pop. of 24,300, is the creation of the L. & N. W. Rly., whose works are here, employing 6000 men. Permission to visit them must be obtained of the Chief Superintendent. The most interesting portions are the Engine Shed, the locomotive factories, and 1 m. beyond, the Steel Works.

These last are specially interesting, and the visitor may have an opportunity of seeing the Bessemer process at work. *Crewe Hall* (Lord Crewe), 2 m. from the stat., is a superb Jacobean mansion. The original house, built circa 1636 by Chief Justice Crewe, was much damaged during the Civil Wars, and was destroyed by fire in 1866. It has been splendidly restored by Edward Barry, in accordance with the original design, who added the tower for the present Lord Crewe. The house (not shown) contains some fine paintings by Reynolds. 4 m. S. W. is *Nantwich* (see). At *Sandbach* (Junct. Stat.), 4 m., are two remarkable crosses supposed to be of early Saxon date.

Crewkerne (Somerset.) Stat., S. W. Rly. There is daily communication by omnibuses with Beaminster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., and Bridport, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Inns*: *George; Swan; Red Lion. The *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is one of the two finest cruciform churches in the county, the other being at Ilminster. It is a beautiful specimen of the Perp. of the 15th cent., of remarkable richness, the windows of the N. transept being especially worthy of notice. The harmonious simplicity of the W. front, with its octagonal turrets, the W. door and its ornamentation, deserve particular attention.

The *Grammar School* was founded 1499. The old building is situated on the N. side of the *Ch.*, but the school has been transferred to a handsome edifice on a commanding position on the E. overlooking the town.

Excursions.—(a) *Hinton St. George* (Earl Poulett) is 3 m. N. W. It is occasionally shown. The garden front is attributed to Inigo Jones.

(b) 3 m. N.E. is *West Chinnock*. Along the hill further E. are the villages of *Middle* and *East Chinnock*, all with churches of some interest. (c) The road from Crewkerne to Chard, 8 m., affords a good view of Crewkerne, together with its background, *Pen-domer Down* and the conical knoll of *Crook*. *Windwhistle Inn*, half-way, is a favourite point of view.

Criccieth (Caernarv.) Stat., Cambrian Rly., 24 m. by rail from

Caernarvon. *Inns:* George; White Lion; Marine. A desirable watering-place for those who prefer quiet, for its pure air and facilities for pedestrian or railway excursions. The ruins of the *Castle*, said to be temp. Edward I., consisting of a few fragments of wall, and a gateway with two rather massive towers, are fluely situated on tongue of high rock running out into the sea; whence the view of the opposite coast is extensive and beautiful.

Excursions.—(a) To *Pwllheli* 8 m., a beautiful coast walk affording lovely views of opposite coast; at 2 m. W. the *Dwyfach* and *Dwyfawr* rivers are crossed at the village of *Llanystumdwy*, a sweetly situated little spot, with a Ch. almost covered with ivy; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on rt., is *Broom Hall* (Owen Evans, Esq.); $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond which is village of *Abererch*, with a picturesque Ch., with a remarkably long N. aisle and a bell-tower; $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further is *Pwllheli* (see). (b) To *Nevin*, 16 m., a fishing village at foot of *Carn Boduan* (*Ian*: Ty Cerrig); at about 2 m. beyond *Llanystumdwy* (see above), a road of 4 m. leads to *Four Crosses*, whence it is between 8 and 9 m. to *Nevin*. (c) To *Yr Eifl*, about 12 m.; a road rt. from *Four Crosses* leads 4 m. to the village of *Llanaelhaiarn*, whence the ascent of *Yr Eifl* may be made; from hence, those who wish to make a longer excursion may proceed to *Nevin* by a beautiful route of about 7 m., visiting the pass of *Bwlch-yr-Eifl*, *Nant Gwyrtheyrn*, *Carreg-y-Llam*, and the little mountain Ch. of *Pistyll* (see *Pwllheli* and *Clynnog*). (d) To *Portmadoc* (see), 5 m., passing at 3 m. *Penmorfa*, with its Ch.; from *Portmadoc* the excursion may be extended about 8 m. to *Beddgelert* and *Moel Hebog*. A coach runs daily in summer, passing at $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Pont Aberglaslyn*, or to *Tan-y-bwlch* 7 m. (e) To *Dolbenmaen*, about 7 m., by proceeding to *Llanystumdwy*, and thence following the course of the *Dwyfawr*, on banks of which some cromlechs still exist. (f) By rail to *Nantlle* (see *Caernarvon*), for *Nantlle Lakes* and *Llyn Cwellyn*; hence the tourist may proceed through pass of *Drws-y-Coed* to *Pont Rhyddu*, whence

he may (i.) return 4 m. to *Nantlle*; or (ii.) proceed 9 m. to *Caernarvon*; or (iii.) 4 m. to *Beddgelert* (see *Caernarvon*).

CRICKHOWELL, see *Brecon*.

Cricklade! (Wilts). Stat., Midl. and L. & S. W. Junet. Rly. *Inn*: White Hart. This town, of great antiquity, is situated on the *Isis*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. from W. Crudwell, one of the sources of the Thames, and about the same distance from St. John's Bridge near Lechlade, the terminus of the river navigation. *St. Samson's Ch.* is cruciform, with a pinnacled central tower. The lantern is internally decorated with armorial shields, and contains a curious cloek.

Excursions.—(a) *Down-Ampney*. 2 m. N., the property of Lord St. Germans, is situated on the border of the county, the gardens being partly in Gloucestershire. The *Great Hall*, now a kitchen, bears the date 1537; and the *Gate-house* is apparently temp. Hen. VIII. Contiguous to the mansion is the *Ch.*, in part the original building, containing a tomb of a knight in armour with his lady at his side. (b) The camp of *Castle Hill* is 4 m. S.E.

CROFT SPA, see *Darlington*.

Cromer (Norfolk). Stats., G. E. Rly., 24 m. from Norwich, and East. & Midl. Rly. *via* Holt. *Inns*: Tucker's Hotel de Paris; Bath; Red Lion; West Cliff Boarding H. From a fishing village it has become a frequented and increasing bathing-place and town. It is quiet, and one of the most agreeable resorts on the east coast, with fine sea and pleasant scenery. It stands high, but is sheltered by wooded hills, and commands a view of the bay called the "Devil's Throat." The cliffs are lofty, occasionally 200 ft. high. The *Esplanade* is a pleasant walk, and the view from the end of the jetty is very picturesque. The bathing is good.

To the geologist the shore and cliffs are full of interest. From *Cromer Jetty* the *Norwich Crag* rises to the top of the cliffs at *Weybourne*, 7 m. N.W. A remarkable *Forest-bed* rests on the chalk, E. of the jetty, and extends nearly to *Kessingland*.

The *Ch.* (restd.), now protected from the undermining of landsprings which once threatened to level it into the sea, is a fine Perp. building of flint and freestone, having a tower 159 ft. high, with a peculiar and rich parapet. The chancel, long in ruins, was rebuilt 1888.

Excursions.—(a) The *Lighthouse* on the high ground, about 1 m. E., should be visited, and a continuation of the walk, in the direction of *Sidestrand*, will afford excellent proof of the rapidity with which the cliffs are receding. Enormous masses of "land-slip" are seen, partly in ruins on the beach below, and partly resting half-way down. From the lighthouse a charming field-path may be followed to *Overstrand*, a small watering-place, 2 m. from Cromer by the road, and 3 m. further to *Sidestrand* (a fishing village), and *Trimingham*, where the cliffs are 300 ft. high. On the cliffs at *Sidestrand* is a tower, which is all that remains of the old church. A new ch. has been built inland.

1 m. S. of *Overstrand* is *North Repps Hall* (J. H. Gurney, Esq.). It was the seat of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., well known for his efforts to extinguish African slavery. He was buried in the ruined chancel of the little ch. of *Overstrand*. The old walls overrun with ivy, the building itself, and the surrounding scenery, are highly picturesque.

(b) To *Felbrigg*, 2½ m. (the ch. is 1 m. further). Take the road that passes *Cromer Hall* (Mrs. Bond Cabbell), and then running through the woods leads to the lodge at *Felbrigg Park* (Robert Ketton, Esq.). The house was the ancient seat of the *Folbrigges* and the *Windhams*. The *Ch.*, a small Perp. building in the corner of the park, contains some remarkable brasses. A pleasant drive may be taken to *Sheringham* (3½ m. beyond *Felbrigg Ch.*), returning by *Aylmerton* and *Felbrigg* (about 12 m.). Take the Holt road, and after passing the turning to *Felbrigg*, a road turns rt. on an open heath, on which is an entrenchment called the "Roman Camp," the view from which is perhaps

the finest in Norfolk, and should be seen by all visitors to Cromer. On this and the neighbouring heaths are hundreds of circular pits, which are, to all appearance, the foundations of huts, and probably mark the settlements of a primeval population. *Barningham Hall* (5 m. further), built 1612, is one of the finest specimens of Jacobean architecture in the Eastern Counties.

The grand *Church of Trunch* should be visited for its splendid open roof and font cover (see *Walsham*).

Cromford (Derby.), Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Greyhound. Close to the *Cromford Bridge* over the *Derwent* is *Willersley Castle* (F. C. Arkwright, Esq.), in a charming situation, the gardens and grounds (open to visitors on Mondays) stretching up the sides of *Wild Cat Tor* and facing *Searthing Tor*. In the *Ch.* are the grave of Sir R. Arkwright, the inventor of the water-frame for spinning, and a monument by *Chantrey* to Mrs. Arkwright. For *Excursions*, see *Matlock*.

CROMHALL, see *Wickwar*.

Crosby (Lanes.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly. (*Inn*: Blundell Arms). A much-frequented watering-place 1¾ m. from stat. A short distance N. is *Little Crosby*, where there is a beautiful Rom. Cath. Ch., and a little beyond is *Ince Blundell Hall* (C. J. Weld Blundell, Esq.), containing a magnificent collection of sculpture and paintings, and some splendid tapestry.

CROSCOMBE, see *Shepton Mallet*.

CROSS FOXES, see *Dolgelley*.

CROSS-IN-HAND, see *Mayfield*.

CROTHWAITE, see *Keswick*.

CROUCH END, see *Hornsey*.

CROWCOMBE, see *Taunton*.

CROWHURST (Surrey), see *Croydon*.

CROWHURST (Sussex), see *Hastings*.

CROWLAND, see *Spalding*.

CROXDEN ABBEY, see *Rochester*.

Croydon (Surrey). Stats., *West Croydon*, L. B. & S. C. Rly.; *East and New Croydon*, and *South Croydon*, L. B. & S. C. Rly., and S. E. Rly.; *Addiscombe-road*, S. E. Rly. A town of great antiquity on the Brighton road, 10 m. from London. *Inns*: Greyhound; Crown; King's Arms.

The *Town Hall*, in which the assizes

are held, is about to be replaced by a more commodious building.

The present *Parish Ch.* of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt 1870 (Sir G. G. Scott, Arct.), in place of the fine old ch. destroyed by fire, 1867, and on exactly the same lines. As early as the year 920 there was a ch. on this site. The W. tower (100 ft. high) and the S. porch are the old ones restored. The tower has a peal of 8 musical bells. The interior is admirable in effect. It contains monuments to Archbps. Sheldon (greatly damaged by the fire), and Whitgift (restored 1889).

St. Michael's Ch. is a fine modern Gothic edifice, built 1882 by Pearson. The remains of the *Palace* of the Archbishops of Canterbury (dating from 850) are behind the Parish ch. In its original state, with its offices, it formed an irregular quadrangle, about 156 ft. from E. to W., and 126 ft. from N. to S. Of the existing remains the Guard Chamber (1396-1413), the Hall (1443-52), and the Chapel (1633-63), are worth seeing. The *Hall*, is Perp., and has its timber roof tolerably perfect. The *Guard Chamber*, 50 ft. by 22 ft., having near the centre on one side a large bay window, and on the other a lofty fireplace, has been a fine room. It ceased to be used even as an occasional residence from the election of Abp. Secker in 1758, and lay quite deserted till sold by auction under the provisions of an Act of Parliament in 1780. It was purchased 1887 by the Duke of Newcastle and presented to a sisterhood.

A little N. is the chapel, now used as a school.

Whitgift's Hospital and School, and a fine High School for girls, stand in the higher part of the town.

A portion of *Duppas Hill*, W. of the town, has been set apart as a public recreation ground. It affords extensive views, and there is a pleasant stroll from it over Banstead Downs.

Addington Park, 3½ m. from Croydon, the present archiepiscopal residence, was purchased 1807.

In Addington ch.-yd is buried Archbp. Tait.

The *Manors* of Croydon have be-

longed to the Archbps. from the time of Edw. the Confessor, and possibly from that of Augustine.

Excursions.—(a) *Waddon*, on the Wandle, 1 m. W. of Croydon Ch., is a pretty spot, and the walk by the Wandle, past Waddon Mill to Beddington, 2 m. (the old manor-house of the Carews), is extremely pleasant. It was built by Sir Francis Carew in the reign of Elizabeth, who twice visited him here. It was burned to the ground 1865, except the Hall, now incorporated as Dining Room of the *Orphan Asylum*. The Carew chapel in *Beddington Ch.*, prettily situated in the Park, contains interesting monuments of the family, some good wood screen-work, and an old altar-piece in the N. aisle. At Waddon (Stat.) is an *Inn*, Hare and Hounds, in some favour with holiday makers. *Carshalton Stat.*, L. B. & S. C. Rly., 1 m. W. of Beddington, is a pleasant village, agreeably situated, with the scenery around unusually varied. *Inn*: The Greyhound. *All Saints Ch.* is large and interesting; partly of the E. E. period. The Wandle flows through the parish, and in the middle of the village forms a lake of over 2 acres, which being bridged, and skirted with elms, cedars, and willows, imparts character and beauty to the place.

(b) There is a charming walk to Croyhamhurst, about 1 m. S.E.

(c) To *Sanderstead*, 576 ft. above the sea-level, 3 m., thence to *Addington* (see above), 2 m. farther, and *West Wickham*, 1 m., returning to Croydon by way of *Shirley (Inn)*: Sandrock H.), 2 m. from E. Croydon Stat., is an interesting walk.

CRUMLIN, see *Newport (Mon.) and Pontypool*.

CRUMMOCK WATER, see *Keswick*.

CRYSTAL PALACE, see *Sydenham*.

CUDDSDEN, see *Oxford (Excurs.)*.

CULBONE, see *Lynton*.

CULHAM, see *Abingdon*.

CULLERCOATS, see *Tynemouth*.

CULLOMPTON, see *Tiverton*.

CURRY RIVELL, see *Langport*.

CWM BYCHAN, see *Harlech*.

CYMMER ABBEY, see *Dolgelley*.

DALE ABBEY, see *Spondon*.

DALLINGTON, see *Mayfield*.

Dalton (Lancs.). Stat., Furness Rly. Inn: Wellington. A small town in the very heart of the hæmatite iron district. The *Castle*, in the market-place, a 2-storied Dec. building, is now used as a prison. In the ch.-yd. is the grave of *Romney*, the painter, d. 1802, who was a native of the town.

DALTON HOLME, see *Beverley*.

DANBURY HILL, see *Chelmsford*.

Darlington (Durham). Stat., N. E. Rly. 232 m. from King's-cross, junct. for Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Stockton, and Hartlepool. Inn: *King's Head. This town is the cradle of our railway system, the line to Stockton having been the first on which locomotives were used, and it owes to that its sudden rise in industry and prosperity and the increase of its Pop. from 6500 in 1830 to 35,000. Here are factories for making and repairing locomotives and rolling stock; blast-furnaces, obtaining iron ore from Cleveland, and coal from S. Durham; rail mills, rolling mills for making iron plates and bars, iron forgings for rly. axles, &c. At one end of the large and irregular market-place, in centre of the town and on S. bank of the Skerue, is the magnificent *Collegiate Ch. of St. Cuthbert* (restd. 1865 by Scott). The original building is 12th cent., but the walls of the nave aisles are 15th cent., as also the tower and spire. To the Dec. period belongs the massive stone gallery of the ancient rood-loft, with a wide-ribbed archway in its centre leading from the nave to the chancel. Observe, N. of the altar, the ornamented arch for the Easter Sepulchre, and the stalls in the chancel carved with the arms of Bp. Langley. N. of the ch.-yd. is a curiously-decorated old brick house. The Quakers are here numerous, wealthy, and influential.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. N.W., at Cockerton, is the *Carmel House*, occupied as a convent by Carmelite nuns; the chapel is richly ornamented. 6 m. further is *Heighington*, in the *Ch.* of which observe the Norm. windows of

the tower, the good Norm. arch at the entrance in the chancel, and the fine inscribed wooden pulpit, dating previous to the Reformation. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is *Aycliffe*. Observe in the *Ch.* the pews of date 1600, and the figure of a cross-legged knight in the chancel; also in the ch.-yd. 2 remarkable fragments of Saxon crosses. Return to Darlington by rail. (b) To *Barnard Castle* (see) *viâ Staindrop*, passing, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., *High Coniscliffe*, where the E.-E. *Ch.*, with a good spire, is quaintly situated at the extremity of a chain of low limestone cliffs. 1 m. further is the pretty village of *Piercebridge* (Stat.), on site of the Roman station of *Magis*, and near the Roman road of Watling-street. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Gainford* (Stat.), beautifully situated near the Tees. The *Ch.*, 1300, was restored 1862, when a Roman inscribed stone was found worked up in the tower arch. 2 m. further is *Winstan*, in the *Ch.*, beautifully situated on Tees, is a font sculptured with dragons; the river is here crossed by a bridge of a single arch, 112 ft. span. 2 m. N. is *Staindrop*. After visiting *Raby Castle*, close by, it is about 7 m., passing *Streatham Castle* to *Barnard Castle* (all described under *Barnard Castle*). (c) To *Bradbury* Stat. (25 min. by rail), whence it is 2 m. E. to *Hardwicke Hall* (C. Bramwell, Esq.) and park, with a lake of 36 acres, and Gothic and Grecian temples, one of which is adorned with busts of celebrated men. At the E. end of the lake is the *Banqueting Hall*, of Corinthian order, and fitted up with paintings of gods, &c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further E. is the handsome *Ch.* (restd.) of *Sedgefield*. Observe columns of the nave, with foliated capitals, of date 1200, also a fine canopied screen in the chancel, and the font. (d) To *Stockton-on-Tees* (see), about 11 m. by road, or 30 min. by rail. Taking the road, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. is village of *Sadberge*; 3 m. beyond is *Long Newton Ch.*, with monuments to Marquis of Londonderry, by Monti, and to the Vanes; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is Stockton. (e) To *Middleton* Stat., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., whence an omnibus runs to the little inn at *Middleton-one-Row*, beautifully

situated on the Tees, a convenient place for those who wish to drink the waters of *Dinsdale Spa* (2½ m. S. of Middleton Stat.), in a retired spot on the banks of the Tees, where is a bath-house. The *Ch.* of Dinsdale has a good incised cross; near it is a *Manor House* of the Place family; below the village may be seen in the river-bed, at low water, the foundations of the old *Pountney's Bridge*. 1 m. beyond, in a lovely situation near the river, are remains of *The Leper's Bath*, the waters of which are impregnated with sulphur. 1½ m. S.W. is *Neasham*, where are the foundations of an old Benedictine nunnery. 4 m. S. of Dinsdale is *Sockburne*, begirt on 2 sides by the Tees, famous for its legend of the "Sockburne Worm," slain by Sir John Conyers [the falchion which he used is now preserved at Matfen Hall, 6 m. N. of Corbridge (Northumb.)]. The ruined arches of the old chapel of the manor-house of the Conyers alone remain; there are many fragments of carving of great antiquity. In the modern manor-house (Sir E. Blackett, Bart.) is an effigy of cross-legged knight, of 13th cent. A magnificent chestnut, called the *Wishing Tree*, is said to be 1100 years old. (f) To *Croft Spa* (Yorks.) Stat., 3 m. *Inn*: Croft Spa H. It is celebrated for its sulphur baths and mineral waters, and is a great resort for invalids during the summer months.

DARLTON, see *Tuxford*.

Dartford (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly. *Inn*: Bull, High-st., Victoria. The town, lying between two steep hills at the place where the Roman road crossed the Darent, is noted for its large paper and powder mills. The tower of the *Ch.*, supposed to have been originally a military work for the defence of the river, has been greatly altered. In a side chapel is a monument to Sir John Spielman (d. 1603), who built one of the earliest paper mills, and from his crest, a fool's cap, the paper derives its name. Wat Tyler lived here, and in 1381 began his insurrection by beating out the brains of a poll-tax collector in the town.

2 m. E. is *Stone* (Stat.), where the beautiful E. E. *Ch.* (restd. by Street) should be visited. It was built at the same time as portions of Westminster Abbey, and, owing to the similarity between the two works, it is supposed to be by the same architect. The chancel arch and the wall arcade on marble shafts round the chancel are richly sculptured. The N. aisle wall retains some ancient painting. 1 m. further is *Greenhithe*, a pretty place on the Thames, which derives its importance from its chalk quarries. Beyond the village is Ingress Abbey; the present house was partly built with stones from Old London Bridge. The father of Sir Henry Havelock resided here. In the river are moored some training ships; and in 1845 the "Erebus" and "Terror," under Sir John Franklin, sailed from Greenhithe on their fatal expedition.

DARTINGTON, see *Totnes*.

Dartmoor (Devon.)—so named from the *Dart*, one of the principal rivers which rises on it—occupies an area of about 130,000 acres. The breadth of the moor, from N. to S., is 22 m.; the length, E. to W., about 30 m.; and the mean elevation about 1700 ft. Its most striking features are the *Tors*, enormous rocks of granite crowning the hills. The loftiest of these is *Yes Tor*, near Okhampton, 2050 ft. above the sea. This and other conspicuous eminences in all four quarters of the moor are well calculated to delight all who can appreciate the grandeur of their desolate and wild scenery. Their hues are ever-changing and indescribably beautiful. The climate of the moor is both cold and moist. In fine weather and in summer, however, the air is bracing and most delightful, and those who find pleasure in wild scenery and invigorating exercise may pass a week or more pleasantly at Prince Town (*Inn*: Duchy H., very good) or Two Bridges (*Inn*: Saracen's Head), in the very centre of the moor. No tourist should, however, wander far from the beaten tracks without a map and compass, as thick mists come on with little or no warning. The streams will, however, generally

afford clues of safety. The danger arises from the bogs, called the "*Dartmoor Stables*," and in winter, from snow. The streams abound with trout, and the moor itself is full of interest for the naturalist and the antiquary. The best way of reaching the moor by rail is on the N. from *Okehampton* (rather more than an hour's ride from Exeter *via* Yeoford Junct.); on N.E., from *Moreton Hampstead* (32½ m. from Exeter *via* Newton Abbot Junct.); on S.E., from *Ashburton* (9½ m. from Totnes); on S., from *Ivybridge* (see *Plymouth*); and on W. from *Tavistock*, or from *Prince Town* in the centre *via* Yelverton Junct.

Starting from Okehampton, the tourist should ascend *Yes Tor* (*ante*), 5 m. from the town to summit: visit *Cranmere Pool* and the part of Dartmoor round *Fur Tor*; *Belstone* and *Cawsand Beacon*; *Lidford* and *Brent Tor*. A long and difficult day's work is the excursion to the mysterious *Cranmere Pool*, and the wild, desolate region about *Fur Tor*. It is one full of interest for the geologist and for the lover of wild nature, but not for the ordinary tourist.

The ascent of *Cawsand* (or *Cosdon*) is easy from *Belstone* or from *Sticklepath*. From the former village, 2 m. from Okehampton, the tourist may cross the hill, descending on *Throwleigh*, where there is a fine Perp. Ch. tower, and an unusually enriched priest's door S. of the chancel, also good 15th-cent. ch.-house and lych-gate; and proceeding thence to Chagford; or—what is, perhaps, a still more striking route—he may proceed up the valley of the Taw (Taw Marsh) to *Steepterton Tor*, and, this crossed, climb in succession *Wild Tor* and *Watern Tor*. If the ascent be made from *Sticklepath*, 4 m. from Okehampton, where there are an ancient chapel with thatched roof and a small inn, an old guide-post at W. end of the village will direct the tourist along the river-bank to Taw Marsh, from which valley he can steer direct to the summit of *Cawsand* (1792 ft.), which commands a magnificent view.

The walk across the moor from

Okehampton to Prince Town or Two Bridges (*ante*), about 12 m., is highly recommended.

Between *Okehampton* and *Tavistock* are 3 very remarkable objects, viz., *Lidford Bridge*, *Lidford Cascade*, and *Brent Tor*. *Lidford*, *Inns*: Dartmoor; Manor H., the latter close to the cascade, is 9 m. from Okehampton, and on the road to it is passed 6 m., a few cottages, known collectively as *Lake*, where, on l. of road, is a most picturesque spot, called *Tor Wood*, and, 2 m. beyond, *Vale Down*. ½ m. further is the village, the objects of interest in which are the ruins of the old castle, made, by charter of Edw. I., the stannary prison for Devonshire, and in which the infamous Jeffreys presided as judge; an old weatherbeaten Ch., and a bridge which, in point of situation, is very like the Devil's Bridge in Cardiganshire. Scramble down the rocks below the bridge, by a path entered by a gate, the key of which is kept in the village. Ascend the course of the river (about 1 m.) to *Kitt's Fall*, a small cascade, and, if an antiquary, 1½ m. farther, to the basement of an ancient hut. *Lidford Cascade* is 1½ m. from village, immediately rt. of the Tavistock road; it is one of the prettiest spots imaginable. *Brent Tor* (1100 ft.) is 2½ m. further on the Tavistock road, and is capped by a curious little weatherworn E. E. Ch., the view of the moor from which is delightful. At no great distance is the copper-mine of *Huel* (prou. "Wheal") *Friendship*, which is well worth a visit. The whole valley of the Tavy abounds in picturesque scenery. By the direct road from Okehampton to *Launceston*, the distance is 18½ m. The road passes, on l., the Castle, and 6½ m. *Bridestow*, where the Ch. (date 1450) contains a good rood-screen of wood, and the ch.-yd. has a curious Norm. gateway. 8½ m. beyond is the village of *Lifton*; the Ch. is Perp., with a good Norm. font, and in the neighbourhood the Lid and 2 other trout-streams join. At *Poulston*, 1½ m. beyond, the Tamar is crossed, and 2 m. further the tourist will reach the town of *Launceston*.

Another good starting-point for the moor is *Moreton Hampstead* (see), on N.E. side, which is also a good centre for exploring the scenery on the River Teign. From here it is rather more than 20 m. to Tavistock, and the pedestrian would do well to rest at least one night at *Prince Town* (*ante*), 12 m. *Chagford* (see *Moreton Hampstead*) is 4 m. N.W. 5 m. S.W. from Moreton, are the remains of *track ways* connected with a *pound* 80 yards in diameter, enclosing 2 *hut circles*. 1 m. beyond is *Newhouse*—a small *Inn*—and adjoining it a rabbit warren. 2 m. further is *Post Bridge*, where the E. Dart crosses the road, and where, just below the village, one of the most interesting of all the primitive remains on Dartmoor, an ancient bridge of Cyclopean architecture.

Two Bridges, 2 m. further, affords convenient quarters for the angler or sportsman, though the *Inn* at *Prince Town*, 2 m., is to be preferred for superior accommodation. About 1 m. up the Dart from *Two Bridges* lies the lonely old *Wood of Wistman*. A short distance from the *Inn* at *Prince Town* stands *Dartmoor Prison*, the original building having been erected in 1808 for the reception of French prisoners, and now one of the principal convict establishments. Here the stranger should visit the *granite works* and quarries on W. side of N. Hessary Tor, about 2 m. from the *Inn*, and ascend *Great Mis Tor* (1760 ft.), about 1 m. N. From the latter, the tourist can continue his excursion to Okehampton (*ante*) by way of *Fur Tor* (2000 ft.), and *Yes Tor*, the latter serving as his landmark. 1½ m. N. of the prison is *Fice's*, or *Fitz's, well*. If the tourist desire to take a very delightful though circuitous walk (about 15 m.) from *Prince Town* to *Plymouth*, he can strike across the moor S. to *Clacywell Pool* (unfathomable), to *Sheepstor* (from which, if preferred, he may make his way through *Meavy* to *Horrabridge Stat.*, where he will obtain a beautiful view of the Walkham River Valley), *Shaugh*, and descend *Bickleigh Vale*

(see *Plymouth*) to his destination. The route is through one of the most beautiful districts in the county.

The tourist wishing to enter the moor from the S.E. must proceed by rail from *Totnes Stat.* to *Buckfastleigh*, 7 m., or *Ashburton*, 9½ m. At *Buckfastleigh* (*Inn*: *King's Arms*), the *Ch.*, which is situated on the summit of a hill, and the remains, now inconsiderable, of the *Abbey*, are the only objects of interest. The neighbourhood, however, abounds in fine scenery, and pleasant excursions may be made on every side. Narrow lanes with pleasing views will lead the tourist to (2 m.) the village of *Holne*, which stands on high ground close under Dartmoor. Observe in the little *Dec. Ch.* the curiously painted figures of saints on carved screen. At the Vicarage *Charles Kingsley* was born. Off the moor road rt., about 2 m. beyond *Holne* (where a guide may be had if desired), lies *Benjie Tor*, from the summit of which most striking views are obtained. Regaining the road, the tourist may proceed by *Cumston Tor*, and *Pack-saddle Bridge* to *Dartmeet*, the junction of the E. and W. Dart rivers, and thence, along the banks of the river, to *New Bridge*, midway between *Post Bridge* and *Two Bridges* (*ante*). *Dartmoor Prison* is about 12 m. from *Buckfastleigh*—the road lies onward from *Dartmeet*. W. of *Buckfastleigh*, *Dean Combe* (2 m.) and *Wallaforde Down* should be visited. From the latter the tourist may find his way over the moors to the River *Avon* and so descend upon *Brent*.

The town of *Ashburton* (*Inns*: *Golden Lion*; *London*) is quiet and old-fashioned, and is as conveniently situated as *Buckfastleigh* for pleasant excursions. Some old houses, one, now a shop, in which *Fairfax* lodged in 1646, and the *Ch. of St. Andrew*, are worth inspection. Close to the town, on the *Totnes road*, is *Sounding Gate*, where a remarkably clear and loud echo may be heard; also a limo-stone cavern of unknown extent on a farm called *Pridhamsleigh*. It is a charming excursion (about 10 m. in

all) through the *Buckland Woods* (the drives are open for earriages on only 3 days a week); also to *Holne Chase* and village of *Holne* (ante); and to *Buckland Beacon*, *Widdecombe*, *Heytor*, and *Rippon Tor*. The Beacon (which may also be climbed on the return from Buckland Woods) commands a panorama of singular interest. Winding round it a cross road descends into the beautiful valley of *Widdecombe*. From here, on the return to Ashburton, the tourist will visit *Rippon Tor* (1549 ft.) and, 2 m. E., *Heytor*. From Heytor it is only about 3 m. to *Bovey* (Stat.).

Proceeding W. from Totnes is reached, 7 m., *South Brent Stat.* Good lodgings are to be had in the town, and the moor in the neighbourhood is interesting. The old Ch. (restd.) has an early Norm. tower and some good flamboyant windows. On the summit of Brent Hill are some ruins of a 13th-cent. chapel. Continuing along the line of railway, W., is *Kingsbridge*, 2 m., whence an omnibus runs daily to Dartmouth. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. further W. is *Ivy Bridge*, much, and deservedly, frequented in summer time. The objects of interest here are the *Ivy Bridge*, the *River Erme* and its glen, British antiquities on Dartmoor, the railway viaduct, and, 3 m., the twisted spire of *Ermington*. The walk to Prince Town (about 15 m.) is also recommended. The *Erme* should certainly be explored as far as *Harford Bridge*, 2 m., and the walk continued to the village. On *Coryton Ball*, about 3 m. N.E. of Harford Ch., are the remains of a very remarkable monument, consisting of 7 or 8 parallel rows of stones, and extending for at least 100 yards. From Ivy Bridge it is $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. by railway to *Plymouth*.

Dartmouth (Devon.), Stat., G. W. Rly., at *Kingswear* ($14\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Newton Abbot Junct.), whence there is a steam ferry to Dartmouth. Inns: Castle, on the Quay; King's Arms; also Royal Dart H., at Kingswear. A small but historic seaport, shut in by heights and cliffs, of greater resort formerly than at present, though Donald Currie's steamers go hence

once a fortnight. The town is extremely old and beautifully situated. The houses are built tier above tier on the steep hill running up from the harbour. The old ones in the Buttrick-row, in Fosse-st., and in the Shambles or Higher-st., should be noticed by the stranger. The town is distinguished as the birth-place of *Newcomen*, and much of the carved wood-work as well as other interesting relics of the house in which he lived are embodied in *Newcomen Cottage*, on the Ridge Hill, Townstall, the residence of Mr. Lidstone. The chief object of interest in the town is the *Ch. of St. Saviour*, in which the visitor should specially observe the door at S. entrance with its curious iron-ornament; the stone-pulpit, the painted coats-of-arms of magistrates of the town, and the very rich *Roodscreen*. The *Castle* is situated at the extreme point of the promontory which bounds the entrance of the harbour. It consists of a square and a round tower, the latter the older and supposed to date from Henry VII.'s reign. Adjoining are the little Ch. of St. Petrox, and the ruins of an ancient manor-house. On the opposite shore of the harbour (the tourist should re-cross by the ferry to Kingswear) are foundations of a castle which evidently corresponded with the existing one, and here also should be remarked some interesting traces of a landing-place, and a groove cut in the slate for securing the chain which was formerly stretched across the mouth of the harbour. The beautiful grounds and house of *Brookhill* (R. F. Wilkins, Esq.) are close by, and well deserve a visit. The house can only be seen by special permission.

Excursions.—(a) Up the Dart to Totnes (see); steamboats run frequently in 70 minutes. (b) To *Stoke Fleming*, 2 m. S., *Blackpool*, 1 m. beyond, another small village on a secluded little bay; thence by road through the village of *Street*, or by path along the cliffs, to (3 m.) *Slapton Sands* (comfortable Hotel at N. end of sands), where sea-kale grows wild, and *Slapton Lea*, a fresh-water lake with good fishing.

2½ m. further is *Torcross* (an *Inn*, and lodging-houses), and a little beyond are two secluded little fishing-hamlets, *Beasands* and *Hallsands*. The *Start* (3½ m. from *Torcross*) is now soon reached. A few rugged steps lead down from the lighthouse (about 100 ft. above the sea) to a miniature bay and pebbly beach. From this promontory, those who are fond of cliff-scenery should continue along the coast to the *Prawle Point*, perhaps the finest headland on S. coast of Devon, and after crossing by the ferry to the picturesque village of *Salcombe* (*Inns*: *Victoria*; *King's Arms*—both rather humble), a distance of about 9 m. The estuary is sheltered on W. by the headland of the *Bolt*. From here to the *Bolt Tail* the distance by water is about 5 m., and the tourist should, if weather permit, hire a boat so as to obtain a good view of the lofty, black, and cavernous cliffs. If he prefer to proceed along the summit of the cliffs, he is specially warned of the danger of the *Windstone Pits*, and other hidden chasms, which lie in his path before reaching *Bolt Tail*. Just inside the tail, in *Bigbury Bay*, is the wild cove and hamlet of *Hope* (*Inn*: *Yacht*). From here, the tourist may make his way to *Kingsbridge* (see), through the village of *Marlborough* (*Ch.* worth a visit), and return by coach to *Dartmouth*, 14 m.

DATCHET, see *Thames*.

DAVINGTON, see *Faversham*.

Dawlish (Devon.), Stat., G. W. Rly., 12¼ m. from Exeter. *Inns*: London; Royal Albert; Royal. A small and fashionable watering-place; it is picturesque and well laid out. The houses are pleasantly situated on each side of the stream, which flows down the centre of the valley, and is crossed at the shore end by the intrusive rly., which shuts out the sea view. There is excellent bathing, as well as good boating and fishing. *Excursions* should be made to *Little Haldon* (818 ft. high), 2 m. walk from the *Ch.*; to the gardens and grounds of *Luscombe* (P. M. Hoare, Esq.), at the head of the valley; to the promontory called the "Parson and

Clerk," 1 m. W., and 1½ m. from *Teigumouth*. It is also a pleasant walk to the little watering-place of *Starcross* (*Inn*: *Courtenay Arms*), by *Ashcombe* and *Mamhead*, about 10 m.; or by the direct road (4 m.).

Deal (Kent), Stats., S. E. Rly., and L. C. & D. Rly. *Inns*: *Royal*; *Black Horse*. The Castle, the residence of the Governor, *Earl Sydney*, and those of *Sandown* and *Walmer*, were built, all alike, by order of *Henry VIII.*, 1539. In former times *Deal* was frequently the rendezvous of the *British Fleet*. The old *Naval Hospital* is now turned into a marine barrack. To the N. of the town, on the shore, is the site of *Sandown Castle*, pulled down 1864. It was the scene of the captivity and death of the Parliamentary leader, *Col. Hutchinson* (d. 1664). The green margin or "links" by the sea between this and *Sandwich* are resorted to by players of *Golf*.

Beyond *Deal Castle*, S., is the village of *Walmer*, which, like *Deal*, has its upper and lower towns. The lower town has some very pleasant houses, and is a quiet bathing-place. *Walmer Castle* (*Earl Granville*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*) is mainly interesting from its connection with the great names of *Pitt* and *Wellington*, and the rooms occupied by them are still preserved, and are shown to visitors when the castle is not occupied. The plantations round the castle were made by *Pitt*. Up and down the platform in front of the round tower the Duke used to take his "quarter-deck walk" every morning. The large pew in the Church at Upper *Walmer*, immediately in front of the pulpit, is that which "the Great Duke" used to occupy, and about half-way down *Castle-st.* is "the Duke's house," which was tenanted by the Duke when *Sir Arthur Wellesley*. 1 m. beyond Lower *Walmer* is the fishing village of *Kingsdown*, and 2 m. further S. is *St. Margaret's* (*Inn*: *Greville Arms*), a small watering-place, with an old Norm. *Ch.* 2 m. from *Martin Mill* Rly. Stat. Parallel with the coast, opposite *Deal*,

and lying between the N. and S. Foreland, are the very dangerous *Goodwins*. The sandbank consists of 15 ft. of sand, resting on blue clay and a basis of chalk, proving "that it is a remnant of land, and not a mere accumulation of sea-sand."—Lyell. Between these and the coast are the *Downs*, a capacious and safe roadstead, protected except from the N. At times 300 to 400 sail may be seen at anchor. The shipping, ever changing, is most picturesque. The most interesting churches in the neighbourhood are, *Great Mongeham*, 2 m. S.W.—notice especially the piscina and sedilia; *Northbourne*, 1 m. N.E. beyond, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Deal, especially worthy the attention of the archaeologist; and *Shoulden*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Deal, with E. E. tower. *Excursions* by rail (i.) to *Sandwich* (see), 10 min. to *Ramsgate* (see), and *Margate* (see) and (ii.) to *Dover Castle* (see), 9 m.

Dean Forest (Glo'ster).—Stats., at Lydbrook, Newnham (*Inn*: Victoria H., good), and Lydney, on the S. Wales Rly. A picturesque district of forty-eight sq. m., lying between the Wye and Severn, well worth visiting. For the most part it is covered with a Royal Forest, some of the old timber being amongst the finest in the kingdom; the valleys and sheltered spots are prolific in orchards and gardens. Its chief industry, however, is derived from its minerals, in which its strata teem, comprising coal, of which there are more than 200 mines, iron beds, lime pits, stone quarries, etc. The road between Newnham and Monmouth, 14 m., passes through its wildest portions. Access to the Forest from the E. has been facilitated by the Grand Severn Bridge, which carries the Midl. Rly. over the Severn from Sharpness (*Inn*: Severn Bridge H.) to Lydney Junct., and sends off a branch right through the Forest to the Wye at Lydbrook. Close to this line, in the heart of the Forest, is the *Speech House*, a good *Inn*, where the verderers meet who manage the affairs of the Forest. The tourist who is fond of wild woodland scenery may wander

for days in the recesses of the Forest, and thence follow the banks of the Wye (Railway), either down to *Chepstow*, or up to *Monmouth* and *Ross* (see *Wye Tour*).

DEEPDENE, see *Dorking*.

DEERHURST, see *Tewkesbury*.

DELAÏÈRE ABBEY, see *Northampton*.

Denbigh (Denbigh, county-town)—Stat., L. & N. W. Rly; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Chester. *Inns*: Crown; Bull. A broad street runs up a steep hill from the Rly. Stat. to the summit, on which are the scanty ruins of the huge *Castle* (temp. Edw. I.). A narrow lane on the l. side of the Market Place leads through the *Burgess Tower*, a very perfect relic of the town walls, direct to the Castle Gateway. Above the entrance, between 2 octagonal flanking towers, is a statue of De Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, the founder. A small entrance-fee is demanded for keeping the ruins in repair. The views from the walls, particularly to the S. and S.E., embrace the whole range of the Clwydian hills, with vale beneath. The Castle was blown up by Charles II., although it had held out for his father and sheltered him after the battle of Rowton, 1645. Close by, within the precincts of the castle, is the *Ch.* of *St. Hilary*, once the garrison chapel. A little to E. is a large unfinished structure, rising up like the arches of a viaduct, intended for a *ch.* by its founder, Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Leicester. Stanley, the African traveller, was born here. About 1 m. from the Rly. Stat. is the old *Parish Ch.* of *Whitchurch*, now a cemetery chapel. It is Perp., and has a good hammer-beam roof, and retains monuments and brasses to the Myddeltons of Chirk, and to the Salusburys.

Excursions.—(a) To *St. Asaph*, by high road, 6 m.; the pedestrian may vary it by turning l. from the road, close by *Pont-yr-Alltgoch*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., and proceeding through lovely scenery along banks of the Elwy, about 1 m., to the well of *Ffynnon-fair*, and thence about 2 m. to the *Cefn* caves, whence it is 3 m. to *St. Asaph* (see). (b) To *Mold* (see), 18 m. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by rail), by way of *Bodfari*, *Ysceifiog*,

and *Nannerch*. (c) To the scenery of the vale of Aled and its tributary brooks; 1 m. l. is *Gwaenynog*, formerly the seat of Dr. Myddelton, where is a monument to Dr. Johnson. Some lines written by him are still extant over the door of a cottage; 1 m. beyond is Eriviatt (J. J. Ffoulkes, Esq.), and 3 m. further still a road l. turns to lovely little village of *Nantglyn*, where is an ancient camp, "Hên Ddinbych," with an ancient road to it. The eh.-yd. contains some splendid yews, and the grave of Wm. Owen Pughe, the Welsh antiquary. The tourist can return to Denbigh by another route, making in all 11 m. (d) To *Abergele*, 13 m. by *Llansannan*, *Llanfair Talhaiarn* (*Inn*: Harp), and *Bettws Abergele* (see *Abergele*).

DENCHWORTH, see *Wantage*.

DENNINGTON, see *Framlingham*.

DENNY ABBEY, see *Cumbridge*.

DENSTON, see *Rocester*.

DEOPHAM, see *Wymondham*.

Derby (Derby.), Junct. Stat., Midl. Rly., 127 m. from London: used also by L. & N. W. Rly.; Stat. of the G. N. Rly. is on the opposite side of the town. Tramways connect both Stats., and run to the centre of the town. *Inns*: **Midland H., close to stat.; **St. James's H.; Royal H.; Bell H. Post-office in Victoria-st. and St. James's-st. The town (Pop. 95,000) is situated in an open plain on rt. bank of the Derwent, and is well built, with a brisk trade in stockings and silk-weaving, cheese, and iron. It is also the headquarters of the Midl. Rly.'s workshops, employing 7000 hands. Near the *Market-place* is the *Corn Exchange*, and to the N. is *All Saints' Ch.*, with a fine Perp. tower, 174 ft. high, restored 1725 when Gibbs rebuilt the present church. *Monuments* in the Cavendish chapel S. of chancel: to (a) H. Cavendish, discoverer of the chemical constituents of air; (b) Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury (see *Mansfield*); (c) Earl of Devonshire and wife, 1628; (d) the Countess of Bessborough, by Rysbrach; (e) the Earl, by Nollekens. In N. chapel are others by Roubiliac, Chan-

trely, and Westmacott. Observe the ironwork screen, between chancel and nave. *St. Alkmund's Ch.* (Dec.) has a lofty spire (200 ft.), and an alabaster effigy of J. Bullock in a gown and ruff. In Silk Mill-lane, below the bridge, is the oldest *Silk Mill* in England, established by J. Lombe, in 1717. At the extreme S. of the town is the *Arboretum*, or public garden, given by the late Josh. Strutt, and planted by Loudon. Free from sunrise to sunset daily. Notice the "Headless Cross," 4 steps crowned by a stone in centre, on which money was placed during plague of 1665, in a vessel of vinegar, so as to permit of buying and selling without conveying infection. There is a *Museum* in Wardwick, with archaeological remains; also a Free Library and Art Gallery, the gift of the late Mr. Bass. The Derby Crown Porcelain Works should be visited.

Excursion: To *Kedleston Hall* (Lord Scarsdale), 3 m. Inquire at hotels as to days and hours for admission. The park and gardens are very fine, and the house, with a curved wing built by Adams, contains many valuable paintings. The lofty Hall rises through 2 stories, with a double row of alabaster columns. The small *Church* (c. 1300) near the mansion contains interesting monuments to the Curzons. Return to Derby by rail from one of the following Stats.: Duffield (2 m.), a pretty village on rt. bank of the Derwent, Hazelwood (3½ m.), Shottle (5 m.), or Wirksworth (10 m.), the country walk to each being very pleasant.

Dereham, East (Norfolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly., 11½ m. from Wymondham Junct. *Inns*: King's Arms; King's Head. This is one of the most rising towns in the county, especially busy on market days.

The *Church* (dedicated to St. Nicholas) is indebted for its origin to St. Withburga, one of the many sainted daughters of Anna, king of the East Anglians, in the 7th cent. The chancel is E. E., with a Perp. E. window. At the sides of the chancel arch are singular twisted shafts belonging to older (Trans. Norm.) work.

The central tower, with lantern and graceful arcade, is E. Perp. and very good. At the W. end is a very fine Perp. *Font*, with sculpture. In the N. transept, known as the chapel of St. Edmund, under the N. window, is the grave of *Cowper* the poet, who lived here from 1793 to 1800. The Perp. S. porch should be noticed. On the S. side of the ch. stands an enormous square tower, called "the New Clocker," built in the reign of Henry VII., when the central tower of the ch. was found too weak to support the bells.

Close to the W. end of the ch. is *St. Withburga's Well*, the spring which is said to have burst forth from her grave. It is a small pool in an enclosed garden of flowers. A Congregationalist chapel, called the *Cowper Memorial Ch.*, is built on the site of the house in which *Cowper* died.

Excursions.—(a) To *Elsing Hall*, about 12 m., an ancient moated mansion, and formerly the residence of the families of Foliot and Hastings, thence by *Bylaugh* (pron. Bêlaugh) *Hall*, returning by *Swanton Morley*. *Elsing Ch.* is throughout late Dec. (curvilinear), and is interesting to the archæologist. *Bylaugh Hall* (Rev. H. E. Lombe) is a vast modern Italian house, with a detached clock-tower. The gardens and grounds are good, and there is a large park, through which, on application, leave is given to drive. The *Ch.* of *Swanton Morley* is Perp., with peculiar transomed windows in the nave, and richer windows at the ends of the aisles. The main arcade is light and lofty, and the tower opens into the nave with lofty arches on 3 sides.

(b) The *Ch.* of *Gressenhall*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., is E. E., with some good panel paintings on the screen.

DERRY HILL, see *Chippenham*.

DERWEN, see *Ruthin*.

DERWENT, see *Sheffield*.

DERWENTWATER, see *Keswick*.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, see *Aberystwith*.

DEVIL'S DYKE, see *Brighton*.

Devizes (Wilts.), Stat., G. W. Ry. Inns: **Bear, in the Market-place, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from stat.; Castle. This

town, a great corn market, stands nearly in the centre of the county, on the top of a hill 500 ft. above the sea. It owes its origin to the castle erected here by Bp. Roger of Sarum, temp. Hen. I., which stood in a picturesque situation to the W. of the town, behind the Bear Inn, and is now private property. Here three manors met, hence the name, *Ad Divisas*. The walls have almost entirely perished, but the ditch and mound of the keep may still be seen. A path winds up through the trees to a modern castellated house on the summit.

After the site of the castle, the most interesting objects are the two noble old Churches, both deserving careful attention. *St. John's*, near the castle, was originally a cruciform Norm. ch., with central tower. Aisles were added to the naves (c. 1450), and N. and S. chapels to the chancel later still. It contains monuments to the Suttons and Heathcotes. *St. Mary's*, in the N.E. skirt of the town, was also a Norm. ch., and the chancel is of the original structure, but the nave has been rebuilt in Perp. Observe the figure in a niche on the outside at E. end of nave; also the Norm. doorway on S. side of *Ch.* In Long-st. is the *Museum and Library* of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, open on weekdays from 10 to 5, admission 6d. The collections, including the prehistoric antiquities found in Wilts by Sir Richard Colt Hore, and the architectural drawings of John Britton, are admirably ranged, and the specimens, especially geological, are highly interesting.

Excursions.—(a) *Roundway Hill*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., rises immediately from Devizes, and the view from the brow should not be missed by the visitor. Under this hill, Sir William Waller's force was routed and dispersed by the Royalists under Ld. Wilmot, 1643. A path leads from St. Mary's Ch. to the *Quaker's Walk*, which, skirting the grounds of *New Park*, runs direct to the foot of the hill. If inclined to extend his ramble, the pedestrian will find, a little way to the N.W., the Roman camp of *Oliver's Castle*, marked by a straggling group of

beech-trees; and N.E., at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., the *Wansdyke*, nearly as perfect as on the day when it was first thrown up. On reaching the summit, turn l., for the sake of the magnificent panoramic view. (b) *Potterne*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., is a picturesquely situated village in a sheltered valley. The aisleless cruciform *Church*, with central spire, is a fine example of E. E., well preserved and unmixed. The village contains some good half-timbered houses, with ornamental barge-boards and projecting upper storeys. (c) At *Urchfont*, 5 m. S., there is a highly interesting cruciform *Ch.*, chiefly Dec., with E. E. remains, and Perp. square tower at W. end. The porch is very curious. (d) To *Bromham*, 4 m. N.W. (see *Melksham*).

DEVONPORT, see *Plymouth*.

DEVORAN, see *Falmouth*.

DIDBROOKE, see *Winchcombe*.

Didcot (Berks), *Junct. Stat.*, G. W. Rly., where branches to Oxford, to Birmingham, and to Newbury diverge from the main line. *Inn*: Junction H., post-horses and traps.

DIEU LA CRESSE ABBEY, see *Leek*.

DIFFWYS, see *Portmadoc*.

DILSTON, see *Hexham*.

DINAS DDINLLE, see *Clynnog*.

Dinas Mawddwy (Merions.), *Stat.*, Cambrian Rly. $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Shrewsbury *via* *Cemmesrd.* *Junct.* *Inn*: Buckley Arms H. A beautifully situated village on the shelf of a steep mountain commanding the 3 vales of the Ceryst, the upper and lower Dyfi. There is capital fishing in the Dovey.

Excursions.—(a) To *Machynlleth*, 12 m. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. is the village of *Mallwyd* (*Inn*: Peniarth Arms), the “paradise of artists,” charmingly placed in an amphitheatre of mountains. On the road, a little before arriving at the village, observe the picturesque waterfall of *Pont-Fallwyd*. The *ch.-yd.* is celebrated for its yews, one of which is 23 ft. in girth; over the *ch. porch* are gigantic bones, said to be those of a whale. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, through lovely scenery on E. bank of the Dyfi, passing on rt. *Aberhiriaith Hall*, is *Cemmes*, where the Twymyn joins the Dyfi. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is

Abergwedol, opposite to which, across the river, is the *ch.* of *Llanwrin*, 163 ft. long. 2 m. beyond *Abergwedol* is *Penegoes*, birthplace of Wilson the painter; hence, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Machynlleth* (see).

(b) To *Llanfair*, $18\frac{1}{2}$ m., and *Llanfyllin*, 23 m. Proceeding E. from *Mallwyd* (see above), the road leads through the valley of the Banw $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. to *Bwlch-y-fedwen*, passing near the woods of *Dugod Mawr*, a spot called *Lidiart-y-Baron*, the scene of the murder of Baron Owen by the *Gwylliad Cochion* (red-haired robbers), a lawless tribe who long infested the neighbourhood. From *Bwlch-y-fedwen* a bleak road leads $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. to *Garthbeibis*, whence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Cann Office* (a good roadside *Inn* and posting-house, patronised chiefly by anglers). On opposite side of river is *Llangadvan*, the *ch.* of which has old Perp. window in its E. end. The Eira flows in here from S., and 3 m. down its valley is *Moel-y-Ddolwen*, an oblong camp, 100 yds. in length. From *Cann Office* the tourist may proceed 10 m. to *Llanfair*, or diverge l., by a road of 11 m., to *Llanfyllin* (see).

(c) To *Dolgelley* (see), 10 m.

(d) To *Bala* (see), including ascent of *Aran Mawddwy*.

DINSDALE SPA, see *Darlington*.

DINTON, see *Aylesbury*.

DISERTH, see *Rhyl*.

Disley (Cheshire). *Stat.*, L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Ram's Head. The *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Mary, a handsome Gothic edifice, has an illuminated ceiling and a stained glass E. window brought from Nuremburg. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the *stat.* is the entrance to *Lyme Park* (W. J. Legh, Esq.), the mansion (a large quadrangular building of different dates) being 1 m. further (shown only in absence of the family at a charge of 1s. each person). In the hall are the arms which Sir Perkin Legh wore at Cressy. The drawing-room is Elizabethan, and very fine. The Stag Parlour has sculptured chimneypiece, with scenes in stag-hunting, for which Lyme was celebrated. Part of a bedstead is shown in which Edward the Black Prince slept when on a

visit here; also beds occupied by Charles I., James II., and Mary Q. of Scots. *Portraits*.—Lord Ashburnham; Charles I.; Countess of Derby and her husband; Duke of Buckingham, &c. The Park, which is very extensive, was formerly noted for a herd of wild white cattle.

Diss (Norfolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. (1 m. E. of the town). *Inn*: King's Head and Crown. *St. Mary's Ch.* (restd. 1858 and 1877) is worth visiting. The tower contains 8 bells, upon which a set of chimes play every four hours. The interior contains a beautiful reredos of Caen stone, inlaid with coloured marbles and bosses of spar and gold. A little S. of the town is a large pond, or "mere," of more than 5 acres. The sloping banks are prettily lined with gardens, and on its S. side is a pleasant public walk with good trees. The mere contains eels, and, it is said, a fish called the "chaser," a kind of earp.

6 m. W. from the stat. is *Redgrave Hall* (in Suffolk), a Greeian building, with a central cupola supported on 4 Ionic columns, erected 1770 at a cost of 30,000*l*. The park is pleasant and well wooded, with a lake of 46 acres.

Ditton, or **Thames-Ditton** (Surrey), to distinguish it from Loug Ditton, which adjoins it on the S.E. Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 14 m. from Waterloo. *Inns*: The Swan, on the Thames, opposite Hampton Court Park; The Albany.

The village lies a little back from the Thames; the houses straggling away on the one hand to Weston Green, on the other to Gigg's Hill.

There are two deeps at Ditton, under the care of the Thames Angling Preservation Society: one, opposite Boyle Farm, of 512 yds., the other, of 250 yds., from Keene's Wharf.

DOLBADARN, see *Llanberis*.

Dolgelley (Merions.), Stat., Cambrian Rly., $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Paddington or Euston *via* Shrewsbury and Ruabon. *Inns*: Golden Lion; Ship; Angel. A town of 2800 inhab., capital of Merioneth, on the Wnion, in a vale surrounded by lofty and wooded

mountains, and at the foot of Cader Idris. It is the centre of a district teeming with such interest and loveliness, that the tourist is recommended to make it his headquarters for some time, though it has no good Inn.

Excursions.—(a) The one *par excellence* is ascent, 6 m., occupying 3 to 4 hrs., of *Cader Idris*, which towers directly over the town to height of 2914 ft.; guides (necessary in mist) at 5*s*., and ponies may be hired at 11*s*. each; but in fine weather no pedestrian need fear to ascend alone. Of several tracks, the most direct is by following the old, or mountain road, to *Towyn*, for about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; at 2 m. rt. is Llyn Gwernan, where a stile over the wall, on l., gives access to a path which leads easily to a small lake, called *Llyn-y-Gafr*; above this rises a steep but easily climbed bluff, to *Llyn-y-Gader*, a very deep tarn at foot of the Cader, in a magnificent amphitheatre of cliffs, which at first look inaccessible; there is here a marvellously clear echo. The way now lies up a steep and fatiguing path of debris and broken stones, called the "Foxes Path." Once on the smooth turf again, it is easy walking to Pen-y-gader, the highest point of the range (said to be 3000 ft.), where are a rude Ordnance cairn, and a hut of colossal stones built by the guides. A few minutes' walk from the Cader conducts the tourist to brink of the cliffs overhanging Llyn-y-Cae, which, though on smaller scale, is about the grandest bit of scenery on the mountain. A decent cragsman may carefully descend the gullies to the banks of the lake, and make his way down to *Tal-y-llyn*, midway between Dolgelley and *Machynlleth*; but the most general route for visiting it is from Minfordd, or Ty'n-y-Cornel. The view from summit of Cader Idris, on a clear day, though not so extensive as that from Snowdon, is perhaps even more enchanting, from the nearness of the wooded valleys and the exquisite colours of the surrounding ranges. Geologically the mountain is an igneous rock, consisting of slate, felspathic traps, and greenstone. The

tourist who does not descend by the "Foxes Path" is recommended to follow the shoulders as they incline towards the Machynlleth road to the S.E. Very beautiful views of Tal-y-llyn are obtained by this route; after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. walking, a small tarn, Llyn Aran, is seen under the cliffs, from which the little torrent Aran runs direct to Dolgelley. As soon as practicable the descent should be made, and the river followed through a very picturesque ravine, studded with mills.

(b) The *Torrent Walk* runs up a small rocky wooded glen, down which a stream tumbles into the Wnion. Follow the Machynlleth road for about a mile above Dolgelley, but, instead of ascending the hills, go straight on through a field gate. The path leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to a wicket gate at the mouth of the glen, down which a mountain torrent descends among rocks, boulders and stones, fern-brakes and stunted oaks. The path lies within the grounds of Caernynwch, the owner of which admits strangers, who should not pluck flowers or do other damage. At the end of 1 m., the path ends, turning rt. into the Machynlleth road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Cross Foxes Inn, and 2 m. from Dolgelley.

(c) To *Cymmer Abbey*. Crossing the stone bridge over the Wnion, the road reaches at about 2 m. the beautifully situated village of *Llanelltyd*; before coming to the bridge, crossing the Mawddach, is *Hengwrt* (residence of the late Sir R. Vaughan), beyond which a gate leads to the scanty ruins of *Cymmer Abbey*, of Cistercian foundation, c. 1198, beautifully situated, now roofless—without aisles. The great Hall is now a farmhouse. The ruins may also be reached direct by a path striking up the hills direct N. from the Rly. Stat., across fields commanding lovely views of Cader Idris. (d) To the waterfalls of *Rhaiadr Du*, *Rhaiadr Mawddach*, and *Pistyll Cain*; following the Trawsfynydd road past Llanelltyd, about 2 m. beyond latter is *Tyn-y-groes* (Oakeley Arms H.)—a favourite fishing station—where guides may be hired. A little above the Inn is a wooden bridge over

the Mawddach, which ascend on E. or l. bank, keeping along base of the bluff hill of Penrhos; at about 3 m. from Tyn-y-groes, a little above the junction of the Mawddach with the Cain, is the fall of *Rhaiadr Mawddach*, 60 ft. high. Crossing the Mawddach, *Pistyll-y-Cain* is soon in sight, 150 ft.; grander than, though not so picturesque as, *Rhaiadr Mawddach*: it is only seen to advantage after heavy rains; instead of returning the same way, the tourist may incline l. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., crossing a hill into the Trawsfynydd road, a little above Pont-dol-gefeiliu. Following the high road S. for about 2 m. the tourist comes to Pont-ar-Camlan, whence a path rt. leads up for more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Rhaiadr Du*, a very fine double fall of 60 ft., formed by the dashing waters of the Garfa, within the grounds of Doly-mellynlyn (C. R. Williams, Esq.); the stream falls through a fringe of dark trees into a black pool. Returning to high road, it is about 1 m. to Tyn-y-groes, or 6 m. to Dolgelley. From the waterfall of *Pistyll-y-Cain*, the banks of the Cain may be followed about 3 m. to *Bedd Porus*, "the grave of Porns," on which is an inscribed stone, said to contain the earliest Christian inscription known in Wales. (e) A most exquisite walk or drive of $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. may be taken to the watering-place of *Bar-mouth* (see). Crossing the Mawddach and Rly. at Penmaen Pool Bridge, and following the high road along the N. bank of the estuary. This is one of the finest scenes in N. Wales. (f) To *Towyn* (see), by two roads: (1) of $16\frac{1}{4}$ m., the upper or mountain road, which ascends to foot of Cader Idris, and, turning over the spur of Craig Cwm Llwyd, leads over bleak exposed ground to Llanegryn, where the other road joins it; (2) the second road is longer (20 m.), but the tourist is advised to follow it, as affording magnificent coast and sea views for most of the way. About 1 m. are the beautifully situated residences *Bryngwyn* and *Bryn Adda*; hence the road rises, overshadowed by Cader Idris, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. further to *Capel Arthog*, a small mountain Ch.—here the

rock and wood scenery is very diversified and beautiful. 1 m. l. of this Church is *Llys Bradwen*, the remains of a 7th cent. building, once the palace of the Welch prince Ednowain; a little N. is *Llyn Cregen*, at foot of *Tyrrau Mawr*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Capel Arthog*, at the *Friog*, a road of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads across the alluvial ground and sand to a small tongue of land at mouth of the estuary, whence there is a ferry to *Barmouth*, just opposite. Close underneath the road here, on rt., is *Ynisfaig*; the road now affords sea views over the Bay of *Caernarvon*, till 3 m. further is reached the wretched-looking village of *Llwyngrwll*, on a mountain, N. and S.E. of which are some tumuli, cairns, meini-hirion, and a British camp, called *Castell-y-gaer*. Turning now inland, at 4 m. further, past a bleak and uninteresting country, is *Llanegryn*, in the restored *Ch.* of which observe Norm. font and beautiful rood-loft. About 1 m. from the church, on the *Dysinni*, is *Peniarth* (W. R. M. Wynne, Esq.); from *Llanegryn* it is 4 m. to the pleasant little watering-place of *Towyn*. The tourist may return to *Dolgelley* by the *Tal-y-llyn* and *Minffordd* road, 24 m.; or by railway as far as *Tal-y-llyn*; or, returning to *Llanegryn*, he may thence explore the banks of the *Dysinni* to *Tal-y-llyn*, a beautiful excursion.

(g) To *Bala* (see), by direct road, 18 m. (h) To *Dinas Mawddwy* (see); at 2 m. the road enters the picturesque valley of the stream on which is the celebrated *Torrent Walk*. From the *Cross Foxes Inn* the road ascends a pass under the cliffs of *Craig-y-bwlch* to *Bwlch Oerdrws*, 3 m. further, whence the road descends the valley of the *Ceryst*. 1 m. beyond *Bwlch Oerdrws* is *Pennant-yr*, where is a waterfall. 2 m. beyond, a small stream flows in from a romantic amphitheatre of mountains, called *Craig-Macs-y-glasiau*, in centre of which is another very good cascade. 1 m. further is the beautiful village of *Dinas Mawddwy*. (i) To *Tal-y-llyn*, 8 m., and *Machynlleth*, 16 m.; shortly after leaving the *Cross Foxes* (see above)

the scenery greatly improves, the road running for several miles at the very foot of *Cader Idris*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the *Cross Foxes* is a narrow ravine, bounded on one side by the precipices of *Cen Graig* (a shoulder of *Cader Idris*) and on the other by *Craig-y-llam*, "the rock of the leap;" the little tarn close to roadside on l. is *Llyn Trigrainenyn*, or "Lake of the Three Grains," so called from three large stones lying near it, thrown there, according to the legend, by the giant *Idris*. A most exquisite reach now opens out, the chief feature being the beautiful *Tal-y-llyn*, till 1 m. further is reached *Minfford*, whence may be visited the glorious mountain lake of *Llyn-y-Cae*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. It is best reached by following the course of a small stream which flows into it, from a little below the inn. About 1 m. beyond *Minfford*, on the high road, is *Tal-y-llyn*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad, held by some the most charming lake in Wales, and a "paradise for anglers." The shallow weedy bottoms, particularly those at lower end of the lake, being best for sport; the best fishing months are May and June. At S.W. corner of the lake, which is entirely hemmed in by mountains, is the comfortable little inn of *Tyn-y-Cornel*; from *Minfford* the road to *Machynlleth* turns sharply to l., and winding over brow of a hill descends into the valley of the *Corys*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Corys*; hence the road is carried down the vale of *Dulas*, through beautiful river and woodland scenery to *Machynlleth*, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Corys*, *Braich Goch*, where is a small roadside inn.

Distances.—*Corwen*, 30 m. by road, 1 hr. 20 min. by rail; *Machynlleth*, by rail, 1 hr. 36 min.; *Aberdovey*, by rail, 1 hr. 6 min.; *Towyn*, by rail, 54 min.; *Barmouth*, by rail, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Ffestiniog*, 21 m. by road.

DOLWYDDELAN, see *Bettws-y-Coed*.

DONCASTER (Yorks.), Junct. Stat. on main line of G. N. Rly., $156\frac{1}{4}$ m. from *King's-cross*. By Midl. Rly., to *Sheffield* $18\frac{3}{4}$ m., *via* *Masborough*, and by Man. Sheff. & Linc. Rly., *via* *Rotherham* (about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); N. E. Rly.

to York (1 hr.) and Hull (1½ hr.).
Inns: * Angel H.; Reindeer.

This is a busy town, Pop. 21,000, depending on the cattle and other markets. The present noble cruciform *Ch. of St. George* was erected from the designs of Sir G. G. Scott, on the site of one burned down 1853. It consists of 9 bays, and has 29 windows filled with modern painted glass. The general character of the ch. is Dec. The great height of the nave and chancel roof produces an effect of real grandeur. The noble *Tower* is 170 ft. high.

Doncaster is best known to the world from its *Races*, which take place annually in September, and last 4 days. They are among the most celebrated in England, attracting a vast assemblage of persons, and contributing not a little to the prosperity of the town. The *Race-course* is about a mile from the town, on the old London road. The *St. Leger*, the most famous race, is so called from a Colonel St. Leger, who lived here 1778.

On the left of the stat. are the sheds and factories of the railway "plant," of which this is the general depot for the Great Northern Rly. All the carriages and engines are made here. About 1500 workmen are employed.

Excursions.—To *Conisborough Castle*, 5½ m. S.W., Stat. on Midl. Rly.; it is of great interest, and is accurately described by Sir Walter Scott in 'Ivanhoe.' Although no part of the existing remains is earlier than the Norman Conquest, it is probable that a fortress of some kind existed here during the Saxon period. The *Castle*, a wondrous pile of perfect masonry, crowns a natural knoll above the Don, the summit of which forms a platform of rather less than an acre, and is encircled by an outer wall. The entrance is from the village or S.W. side, by a narrow winding way between walls, flanked by two round towers. The keys are kept at the village. At the N.W. angle, and forming part of the outer wall, is the circular keep-tower, 86 ft. high, and about 22 ft. diameter within. It con-

sists of 3 storeys (besides the dungeon), now open from turret to foundation. The view from the top is very striking. *Conisborough Ch.* (restd.), principally Norm., deserves a visit.

DONNINGTON (Salop), see *Albrighton*.

DONNINGTON CASTLE, see *Newbury*.

Dorchester (Dorset.), Stats., L. & S. W. and Gt. W. Rlys., close together. *Inns*: King's Arms H.; Antelope. A thriving town, and one of the cleanest and prettiest in the W. of England, which with its *boulevards* and avenues of trees has a continental appearance; it has unquestioned claims to antiquity, having been a British town before the invasion of Cæsar. It lies on a hill sloping on the N. to the valley of the Frome. The junction of the 4 streets in the centre of the town is marked by *St. Peter's Ch.*, with its fine pinnacled tower, and the modern *Town Hall*, with its angular spirelet. At the bottom of High-st., a pleasant walk leads along the banks of the Frome, with green water-meadows to the rt.

The *County Museum*, in Trinity-st., contains a good collection of local fossils, and a fine archæological collection.

The *Amphitheatre*, called *Mambury* or *Maumbury*, lies to the S. of the town, l. of the Weymouth road, in close proximity to the rly. stats. Whether British or Roman, it is equally interesting as the most perfect relic of the kind in this country. It is an oval or elliptical earthwork, enclosing an area 218 ft. in length, and 163 ft. in width. From the walk on the W. rampart is seen another ancient work, the camp of *Poundbury*—cresting the head of a hill which rises from the river Frome, a few hundred yards from the western gate. It is a tolerably regularly shaped intrenchment, protected by a lofty vallum and ditch. Some persons think it was constructed by the Danes, whilst others maintain that it is a Roman work. The summit commands an extensive view.

Excursions.—(a) *Maiden Castle*, 2 m. S., one of the most stupendous British earthworks in existence, enclosing in its inner area about 45 acres, and covering

fully 115 acres altogether, rising in conspicuous grandeur to the rt. of the Weymouth road. It measures about 1000 yards from E. to W., and 500 from N. to S. The whole is surrounded with 2, in some places 3, ramparts, 60 ft. high, and of amazing steepness. Below Maiden Castle, E., to the l. of the Weymouth road, stands *Herringstone* (E. W. Williams, Esq.), a house of much interest, temp. James I.

(b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., in the valley of the Frome, is the very interesting house of *Wolfeton* (A. Banks, Esq.), built 1584. The gatehouse has circular bastions and steep roofs. From Wolfeton the pedestrian may proceed $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Charminster*, whence he may return by pleasant meadows to Dorchester, 2 m.

(c) Another circuit of much interest to the archæologist, and displaying wide and varied views, is through the fields to *Puddletown* (5 m.), where the ch. deserves a visit; thence to *Athelhampton Hall* (G. W. Homer, Esq.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., one of the best examples of domestic architecture in the county, built probably temp. Hen. VII.; and over the ridge into the valley of the Frome to *Woodsford Castle* (3 m.), which the archæologist must by no means omit to visit. It guards the passage of the Frome, but is more of a manor-house than a castle. It appears to have been built by Guy de Brian, temp. Edw. III., and was admirably restored by Lord Ilchester. The tourist may return to Dorchester on foot, 5 m., or by rail from Moreton Stat.

(d) A longer expedition may be made to the heights of *Blackdown*, 789 ft. above the sea, and the *Hellstone*, the *Nine Stones*, and other prehistoric remains on the bare chalk downs about Little Bredy. (e) To *Weymouth* (see), 7 m. by rail.

DORCHESTER (Oxon), see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

Dorking (Surrey), Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly., 26 m. from London; also S. E. Rly., *viâ* Redhill June., $30\frac{1}{2}$ m. Inns: * Red Lion; White Horse; Star and Garter. An excellent

centre for the exploration of the most charming scenery of the county. Close to the town and on the S. side of the rly. is *Deepdene* (Lord Henry Pelham-Clinton), full of art-treasures, consisting of magnificent sculpture by *Thorwaldsen*, *Bartolini*, *Flaxman*, *R. J. Wyatt*, and others; enamels by *Bone*; and numerous highly valuable paintings, by old masters, chiefly of the Netherlandish Schools. It was here that Mr. Disraeli wrote the greater part of "*Coningsby*," and Mr. Thomas Hope his "*Anastasius*." The house is not shown. The grounds are beautiful, and the walks are open to the public; there are magnificent views from the terrace at the top of the hill behind the Doric temple. The fine avenue in Betchworth Park, the unrivalled Spanish chestnuts, and the clump of Scotch firs called "*The Glory*," should be visited, the walks leading to them from the Park and through the woods are public. Fronting "*The Glory*," but on the opposite side of the rly., is *Denbies* (Rt. Hon. George Cubitt, M.P.). From the terrace, which is reached by a bridle-path passing close by the house, the ride or walk may be continued across *Ranmore Common* (inspect handsome Ch. erected by Sir G. G. Scott), returning to Dorking by *Gomshall* and *Wotton*, or by *Polesdon* and *Westhumble*, the latter route affording the finest views of *Boxhill*.

Excursions—(a) By Redland and Coldharbour to the summit of *Leith Hill* (where refreshments are obtainable at the *Plough Inn*), from which 12 or 13 counties may be seen. Descend in the direction S.W. of *Tanhurst*, returning to Dorking either by *Abinger Common*, the *Rookery* (*vide infra*), and *Westcott*; or rounding the E. side of the hill after leaving *Tanhurst*, by *Ockley*, *Bear Green*, and *Holmwood Common*.

(b) Taking the road towards Wotton, about 1 m. l., lies *Bury Hill* (Robert Barelay, Esq.). The park, abounding in fine conifers and other trees, is open to the public, and the visitor should make his way to the summer-house on a summit called "*the Nower*." Nearly

opposite, rt., is *Milton Court* (L. M. Rate, Esq.), a red brick Elizabethan mansion, in which Jeremiah Markland died 1776. 1 m. further is *Westgate*, or *Westcott*, and on the l. is the *Rookery*, the birthplace, 1766, of Malthus, with very beautiful grounds through which a bridle-path leads to the vale of Broadmoor, whence the ascent of Leith Hill may be made. Beyond, 1 m. l., a gate opens into the road to *Wotton Ch.*, which should be visited. The monument to Captain Evelyn is by Westmacott, and the striking inscription by the late Dr. Arnold. About 1 m. beyond (S.W.) is *Wotton House* (W. J. Evelyn, Esq.), which is not generally shown. Amongst some treasures of the house is the prayer-book used by Charles I. on the scaffold. The grounds are well planted with fine trees. Not quite 2 m. S. is *Abinger Ch.*; and 1 m. W. from Wotton the road passes *Abinger Hall* (Lord Abinger), the scenery here is exceedingly attractive.

Close by is *Gomshall (Inn: Black Horse)*, and on the N. side of the rly., 1 m., is *Shere (Inn: White Horse)*. The early Romanesque columns in aisle, and Norm. ornament over S. porch of Ch., are worth inspection. Adjoining Shere is the village of *Albury*, modern Ch., Romanesque style, built at the sole expense of the late Hen. Drummond, Esq., M.P. Delightful rides and walks surround the village on every side. To E. of village is the Duke of Northumberland's well-wooded and varied park, on borders of which is the Ch. or "Cathedral," built by the late Mr. Drummond, at a cost of 16,000*l.*, for the use of the "Irvingite," or Apostolic Ch., of which he was the head.

A S.E. drive from here (1 hr.), across Albury and Shere commons, ascending through wooded lanes, leads to *Ewhurst*, where a very striking view is obtained of the Weald of Sussex. From the Ch. the road to the N.W. gradually winds over the Downs, the highest point is reached at *Newland's Corner*, 2 m., to the S.W. of which stands the Ch. of St. Martha, built on a heath and fern-

covered hill of about 600 ft. On the same road, and about 6 min. walk from the "Cathedral," are some of the Duke's farm-houses, at the first of them is kept the key of the gate leading to the Sherborne Pond, commonly known in the neighbourhood as the *Silent Pool*, a most romantic spot, which the tourist should not fail to visit.

(c) A very pleasant and easy 2 days' walking excursion may be made from Dorking, passing over the N. Downs by Hockhurst downs, "Evershed's Roughs," where the late Bp. of Winchester (Sam. Wilberforce) was killed by a fall from a horse, 1873; a granite cross marks the spot. Continuing to Coombe Bottom, known also as Juniper Hill, and Newland's Corner; thence to *Guildford* (see), where sleep. Next morning proceed by road to Shalford, and so to Chilworth, keeping St. Martha's Ch. on the N., and Albury. On reaching the "Apostolic Cathedral," diverge to see the Silent Pool (see *ante*), and, returning to the road, take the first gate on rt., which leads to Shere. Lunch at the White Horse Inn; after which keep to the pretty road to Gomshall, Abinger Hammer, and Dorking.

(d) To *Boxhill*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (*Inn: Burford Bridge H.*). From here the ascent of the hill should be made. Taking the path outside the inn premises, the pedestrian soon overlooks the house and grounds of *Burford Lodge* (Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt., M.P.). The view of the hill from this side is very striking. The summit gained (to which there is also a carriage road), the visitor may roam at pleasure through the woods—a very favourite resort of picnic parties—and enjoy occasionally the noble views of the surrounding country. There is a cottage at the top, for the supply of hot water and light refreshments. Opposite the hotel is a lane to Westhumble and Fridley Meadows, a very pleasant walk, and a short distance below the iron bridge leading into the meadows is a group of those remarkable holes, *swallows*, into which the river Mole disappears at intervals. Beyond the meadows, a path ascends

to Norbury Park, whence the walk may be continued to *Mickleham* (see), and thence back by Burford Bridge. The walk from Burford Bridge to *Leatherhead* (see) is delightful.

"*DOTHEBOYS HALL*," see *Barnard Castle*.

Dovedale, TOUR OF (Derby and Staffs.). Starting from *Ashbourne* (see), Stat., North Staffs. Rly., take the road to *Mappleton*, nearly 2 m. (*Inn*: *Okcover Arms*), a good fishing station, and then cross the Dove to *Okeover*. The Hall (H. C. Okeover, Esq.) contains a few good pictures. The Ch. has been well restored by Scott. On opposite side of the Dove, 2 m. from Mappleton, and midway between that place and *Ilam*, is the village of *Thorpe*. The Ch. is a very ancient structure, picturesquely situated on the top of a hill, from which are fine views of the Dove at its junction with the Manifold. *Ilam* is a beautiful village on the Manifold river, which some miles higher up is joined by the Hamps, and has a partly underground course. *Ilam Hall* (R. W. Hanbury, Esq., M.P.) is a fine modern Tudor mansion. In the grounds are the Ch. (restd. by Scott), which contains the early shrine of St. Bertholin, and a mausoleum, with a statue by *Chantrey*. The village is charming—see the Eleanor cross drinking-fountain to memory of Mrs. Watts-Russell. At *Ilam*, cross the Manifold river to the *Izaak Walton Inn* (very good when not beset by lunching excursionists)—tickets for fishing may be had here—5 m. from Ashbourne, at the foot of *Bunster*, which, with *Thorpe Cloud* on opposite bank, guards the entrance to Dovedale, the principal points of which are the rocks called *Tissington Spires*, *Reynard's Hall*, a cavern resort of picnics; the *Dove Holes*; *Mill Dale*, 9 m.; and *Load Mill*, 1 m. beyond, where the most romantic scenery ends. Higher up is *Beresford Dale*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, a pleasing scene, where are the *Pike Pool* and the *Rock* springing up in the middle of the river. At the head of the glen is the fishing-house, built by C. Cotton, 1674, in memory of his friend *Izaak*

Walton. The tourist may go on through *Hartington* (see), $\frac{2}{3}$ m. beyond, and 14 m. from Ashbourne, to *Buxton*, 14 m., or return to Ashbourne. Before quitting *Ilam*, the tourist should walk 2 m. up the Manifold to *Throwley* (Earl Catcart), and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Thor's Cave*, overlooking the river, in which many interesting Romano-Britannic relics have been found.

Dover (Kent), Stats., S. E. and L. C. and D. Rlys. *Inns*: The Lord Warden H., close to the pier; Dover Castle H.; King's Head H.; all facing the harbour and close to rly. stats.; Esplanade H.; Shakespeare; H. de Paris.

The town of 30,000 inhabitants, chief of the Cinque Ports, lies in a sheltered bay in the opening of a valley, flanked E. by the Castle, and W. the fortified heights and Shakespeare's Cliff. The *Pier* is a noble work, extending 700 yds. into the sea, forming one side of the proposed harbour of refuge with a fort at the termination. On the W. side is a raised promenade, whence fine views of the sea, the French coast, and of Dover Castle, &c., are obtained. Both Railway Companies have lines on the Pier, so that passengers are conveyed within a few paces of the Mail Steamers, which leave several times daily for Calais (22 m.) and for Ostend.

The *Castle*, 1 m. from rly. stat., occupies a commanding site, 320 ft. above the sea, and a space of 35 acres. The New Entrance, or Fulbert de Dover's Tower, is open to the public. It is approached from the top of Castle-st. by a long flight of steps, or by a zigzag carriage road.

The *Keep*, 92 ft. high, consists of 3 storeys; the view from the top extends to the French coast. The interior, containing the Royal Apartments, Harold's Well, &c., can be seen on application. Near the cliff are the Artillery Barracks, built in 1858, in front of which is placed a bronze cannon, 24 ft. long, cast at Utrecht 1544—a present from Charles V. to Henry VIII., and called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol.

The *Pharos*, or watch-tower, an interesting edifice built of Roman tiles, and the Ch. of "St. Mary within the Castle," for which great antiquity is claimed, and no doubt Saxon, are well worthy of note. The underground works, of great extent, and in which the strength of the fortress consists, are not open to the public.

Fort Burgoyne, commanding the approaches on the land side, is a modern outwork.

Of the *Priory of St. Martin*, the Gatehouse and Refectory remain, and are now included in the grounds of Dover College. Part of the dormitory is used as farm buildings. The *Priory* Stat. of the L. C. & D. Rly. is a short distance W.

The *Town Hall*, or *Maison Dieu*, dating in part from the time of Edw. I., was sometimes used as a lodging by English sovereigns.

The *Museum*, open to the public, contains a good collection of natural history and local antiquities.

The *Heights and Barracks*, beyond the town, W., are more elevated than the Castle. They are reached from the town by a *Shaft*, enclosing a staircase of 480 steps, entered from Snargate-st. Gravel walks, usually open to the public, are carried all along the heights, and the view from them across the town to the Castle is very striking. Admission to the fortifications and citadel is usually free, but, being a matter of favour on the part of the authorities, it is subject to alteration at their will. A deep valley separates these heights from *Hay*, or *Shakespeare's Cliff*.

Pleasant excursions to *St. Radigund's*, or *Bradsole Abbey*, 3 m. N.W.; along the coast E. to *St. Margaret's at Cliffe*, *St. Margaret's Bay* and the *South Foreland*, where the splendid Electric Lighthouses may be seen; and W. to *Folkestone* (see) through the *Warren*.

DOVERCOURT, see *Harwich*.

DOWN AMPNEY, see *Cricklade*.

DOWNTON (Salop), see *Ludlow*.

DOWNTON (Wilts.), see *Salisbury*.

DRAYCOT CERNE, see *Chippenham*.

DRAYTON, see *Thrapstone*.

DRAYTON BASSETT, see *Tamworth*.

Droitwich (Wor'ster), Stat., G. W. and Midl. Rlys., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Inns*: Rl. Brine Baths H. (where hot salt-water baths are always ready); Raven; George, a timber house of the 15th cent., with picturesque chimneys.

A town of 40,000 Inhab., famous for its Brine springs, lying in strata of gypsum, 170 ft. below the surface, used not only for making salt, but also as Baths by invalids. The salt-works in Wich are very ancient, and were known to the Romans. The additional name of *Droit* was not used until the 14th cent.

There are three *Churches*, which contain very fine E. E. portions, with additions of later date.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. is *Westwood Park* (Lord Hampton), the mansion built temp. Elizabeth as a banqueting-house. The oak staircase is remarkable.

1 m. S.E., the modern Italian mansion of *Hadzor House* (H. G. H. Galton, Esq.) contains a valuable collection of sculpture and paintings. The *Parish Ch.*, in close proximity to the mansion, is in the Dec. style, circ. A.D. 1370, and has been restored. The village, composed entirely of half-timbered cottages, is remarkable for its picturesque effect.

4 m. is the *Stoke Works* (Stat.) Rock-salt is obtained here in great quantities. *Stoke Prior Church* (restd.) is an interesting structure to the antiquary and ecclesiologist, as it exhibits examples of every style of English architecture from E. Norm. to late Perp.

At *Feckenham*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Stoke, the manufacture of needles, pins, and fish-hooks gives employment to many hundreds of skilled workpeople.

Bromsgrove Stat. is 6 m. from Droitwich. The town is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l. (*Inn*: Golden Cross). It consists of one principal street, containing many curious old houses, with ornamental gables. Needles, nails, fish-hooks, buttons, and very coarse linens are manufactured here. The *Church* (restored by Sir G. G. Scott) is a fine building, standing on an elevation, ascended by 62 steps. It has a handsome tower and spire, 198 feet high.

The *Least Lampern*, a curious fish, the size of a goose-quill, is found in the rivulets of this vicinity.

Dronfield (Derby.)—Stat., Midl. Rly., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Sheffield*. *Inn*: Green Dragon. A small town on the Drone. It has a fine Dec. *Ch.*, with lofty spire, sedilia, and an altar-tomb to Sir John Barley.

$3\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. is *Beauchieff Abbey*, modernised, but retaining its venerable tower, a portion of the nave, and 3 beautiful Norm. arches. 2 m. E., at *Norton* village, is an obelisk of granite to *Chantrey*, the sculptor, who was born here. In the *Ch.* are monuments to the Blyths.

DROPMORE, see *Thames*.

DUCKLINGTON, see *Witney*.

Dudley (Wor'ster.)—Stat., Gt. W., South Staff., and L. & N. W. Rlys. *Inn*: Dudley Arms. An important town, owing to the mineral wealth of the surrounding district; of 46,500 inhabitants busied in iron-work, anvils, vices, &c. Overhanging the station is the *Castle Hill*, a charmingly wooded eminence, having a view over the mining districts of Worcester and South Staffordshire, with a fine background of hills. Crowning it are the ruins of *Dudley Castle*, an oblong area surrounded by a wall flanked with towers of late Perp. date. The great tower and keep, early Dec., are excellent specimens of castellated ornamented work. The *Castle Hill* has in course of time been quarried out into vast *Caverns* for the sake of the limestone, and is traversed by a subterranean canal, by means of which the limestone is distributed far and wide. In order to visit these caves, a guide is indispensable, the falling roof being dangerous. The *Wren's Nest*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., is another hill of limestone, shaped like a truncated dome. The productive strata have long since been removed from the upper part, leaving a series of circular corridors like those of a Roman amphitheatre, the roof being supported by blocks left by the quarriers, from which masses are constantly falling.

In the Market-place is a *Fountain*,

in the Renaissance style, by *Forsyth*, given by the Earl of Dudley. The Geological Museum, at the Public Hall, is very rich in local fossils, and particularly in Silurian trilobites, which abound at the *Castle Hill* and at *Wren's Nest*.

Excursions.—To *Enville Hall and Gardens* (El. of Stamford and Warrington), admission Tuesdays and Fridays, 11 m. (see *Stourbridge*). To *Himley Hall and Park*, 4 m.; and, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., to *Holbeach*, an old mansion in which some of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators were taken or killed.

DUFFIELD, see *Derby*.

DULOE, see *Liskeard*.

Dulverton (Somerset.), Stat. G. W. Rly., midway between Taunton and Barnstaple, 2 m. from the town. *Inns*: Red Lion; Lamb—in the town; and Carnarvon Arms at the Stat. Situated in an amphitheatre of hills, wooded in large covers for the red deer, and the river Barle dashing past under a bridge of 5 arches, it has many attractions for the artist or sportsman. The scenery is beautiful; permission can be obtained by visitors for trout-fishing; and the stag and fox-hunting on Exmoor is of an exciting description. Notice the views from the ch.-yd. and bridge, and, above all, from *Mount Sydenham*, in a wood above the Ch.

Excursions.—(a) A short but delightful walk to *Higher Combe* (a hunting-box of Rt. Hon. Sir T. Dyke Acland), returning by the Barle. (b) Through the forest, passing Red Deer Inn and Simonsbath, to *Lynton*. (see), is 23 m. (charged 26 m. posting); a pleasant walk in summer time. (c) To *Bampton* (Stat.) *Inn*: White Horse H., pleasant quarters for the angler or artist, is 5 m. S. There is a magnificent view from the ch.-yd. The objects of interest in the immediate neighbourhood are the *Limestone Quarries*, and the scenery of the first mile of the Wiveliscombe road. (d) Passing through *Pixton Park* (El. of Carnarvon) and 2 m. S. is *Exbridge* (*Inn*: Blue Anchor), a hamlet much frequented by anglers. (e) To *Wiveliscombe* (pron. Wilscombe), Stat. 12 m.

A market-town of some size, embosomed amongst the hills. *Inns*: Lion; Bell.

Dulwich (Surrey), Stats., L. C. & D. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the old College; L. B. & S. C. Rly., the same distance N. *Inns*: Greyhound, near the old College; Crown, nearly opposite. This is a well-timbered and pleasant village, the great attraction at which is the *College of God's Gift*, founded, 1619, by Edward Alleyne, the player, a contemporary of Shakespeare. Very little now remains of the first buildings, restorations having taken place from time to time. The *Chapel* attached to the old College serves as the Parish Church of Dulwich. The altar-piece, now removed to a side wall, is a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration. In the chancel is a slab, marking the tomb of Edward Alleyne, who died in 1626. Adjoining the old College, now known as Alleyne's School, is the *Picture Gallery*, containing an important collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1811. The entrance to the Picture Gallery is on the N. side of the College. The great charm of this gallery is its perfect quiet, and the pictures may at any time be inspected with ease and comfort. The works by Murillo are specially worthy of note. A room contains pictures bequeathed by Wm. Cartwright, the actor, in 1686. The public are admitted free every week-day, during the summer months, from 10 till 5; in winter, from 10 till 4.

The new School, known as *Dulwich College*, is on the Common, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the old College. It was opened in 1870; cost upwards of £100,000. Mr. Charles Barry was the architect. (Take the road on the l. of the College from the village).

DUNHAM MASSEY, see *Altrincham*.

DUNKERSWELL ABBEY, see *Honiton*.

Dunmow, Great (Essex), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. *Inns*: Saracen's Head; Star; White Lion. The town stands on the Chelmer. The *Ch.* is spacious, Dec. and Perp., with a lofty tower, above the W. door of which are the armorial bearings of Mortimer, Bohun, Bouchier, and

Braybrooke, benefactors to the fabric. Sir George Beaumont, the poet and artist, lived here. At *Stebbing*, 3 m. N.E., is a good Dec. *Ch.*, temp. Ed. II., chiefly noticeable for its chancel-arch (rest'd.), which forms a screen of stone between nave and chancel. There is even a finer example in *Great Bardfield Ch.*, 5 m. N. In *Little Easton Ch.*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., lie several of the Bouchiers, Earls of Essex; on an altar-tomb are the very fine engraved and coloured brasses of Earl Henry, K.G., Lord Treasurer to Hen. VI. and Edw. IV., and Isabel Plantagenet, his wife, aunt of Edw. IV. This is one of the five brasses which remain of Knights of the Garter. There are also noble monuments to the Maynard family.

At *Tilley*, 4 m., are the remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded 1133. The *Ch.* deserves notice. *Thaxted*, 3 m. beyond Tilley, contains one of the finest and most interesting churches in Essex. The pulpit, font, and the carved bosses of the roof should be noticed. There are some good specimens of ancient domestic architecture in Thaxted, especially the old building called the *Guildhall*. 1 m. S.W. of Thaxted is *Horham Hall*, a noble mansion of Hen. VII.'s time.

Dunstable (Beds.), Stats., G. N. Rly., $36\frac{1}{2}$ m. from King's-cross, *viâ* Hatfield and Luton; and L. & N. W. Rly., $47\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London. These stats. are connected by rail. *Inns*: *Sugarloaf; Red Lion; Saracen's Head. The town is situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. A priory was founded here by Hen. I., and the remaining portion (Norm. and E. E.) of the *Priory Ch.* (close to Church-st. Stat.) is very fine and interesting. Since 1850, 7000*l.* has been spent in restoration. In the W. front, the great Norm. portal recedes in 4 orders, with rich bands of sculpture much shattered. The N. portal and arcades above are E. E. The W. end of the nave is E. E.; the main arcade of seven bays is Norm. The 2 easternmost bays of the old nave now serve as the choir, and the east wall is partly covered by an open screen of Perp. character,

removed from some other part of the ch.

Of the domestic buildings belonging to this great priory there are but scanty remains. A little in front, and in advance of the W. front of the Ch., is an archway, which must have been an entrance to the prior's lodging.

About 1 m. from Dunstable is a plateau between a high hill S., on which are 5 round barrows, called the "Five Knolls," and, on the N. side, the camp of *Maiden Bower*. This is a nearly circular area of about 9 acres, enclosed by an earthen vallum from 8 ft. to 14 ft. high. It is, no doubt, a British, or at least a pre-Roman, work. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Maiden Bower is another great hill-fortress, *Totternhoe Castle*. This occupies a projecting headland of the downs, with a central "keep," surrounded by a vallum, and a second of irregular form at a short distance.

The downs here have been quarried from a very early period, and Totternhoe stone, or "*clunch*," has been largely used for internal work in the churches of all this part of England. The quarries are worth visiting by the geologist.

The Ch. of *Eaton Bray*, 4 m. S.W., may be included in the excursion to Totternhoe Castle. Observe ironwork, late E. E., on S. door.

DUNSTANBOROUGH, see *Embleton*.

DUNSTER, see *Mineherd*.

DUNWICH, see *Southwold*.

Durham (Durham, County-town), N. E. Rly.; 256 m. from London; and 20 min. by rail to Newcastle. *Inns*: Three Tuns, a good but old-fashioned house; County H., Rose and Crown H. An ancient city, in a romantic site, almost surrounded by the river Wear flowing in a deep valley. The rly. stat., high above the town, and the heights adjoining, offer the most advantageous points of view of the grand *Cathedral* in its romantic position. By a steep descent from the stat. the stranger reaches *Framwellgate Bridge*, of two ancient arches, 90 ft. in span, built 1120, and rebuilt in 15th cent.; there is a lovely view

looking up the Wear to the castle and cathedral on wooded height on rt. Hence a steep narrow street of ancient houses leads to the somewhat picturesque *Market-place*; on N. side is the modern Gothic ch. of St. Nicholas, in front of which is the bronze equestrian statue of the Marquis of Londonderry by *Monti*; on W. is the modern *Town Hall*, with portraits of Charles II. and Bp. Crewe; the statue of Neptune is of date 1729, and close to it the old Town Hall, now the Police Court.

Hence a steep street rt. leads to the *Palace Green*, on which are situated the Cathedral, Castle, and University.

A gateway in the N.W. corner of the green leads into the *Castle* founded by Wm. the Conqueror, but chiefly the work of Bp. Pudsey, 1174 (admission 1s.). The Norm. keep is of his time, including an arcade of circular arches, a very rich doorway, now approached by a more modern gallery, the arcade on the upper storey, reached by a staircase of black oak, and the Norm. Chapel in the basement.

On the N. side of the Court is the Dining hall, of later date. The Castle was for 4 centuries the palatial residence of the prelates of Durham, who were also Princes Palatinal lords of a domain extending to the Scotch Border. Since 1833 it has been given over to Durham University, and the upper story is a Dormitory for the students.

A door on l. leads to the *Great Hall* of Bp. Hatfield; at the upper end and down the sides are portraits of Bp. Van Mildert and other founders of the University; the collection of portraits of English bishops was made by Bp. Cosin, whose portrait is at S. end; the pikes and halberds are relics of the feudal bishops; beyond the hall is the *Buttery*; close beside it is entrance to the kitchen, which is of great size. The *Keep* stands on an artificial mound 44 ft. high, and is of octagonal form 63 ft. in diameter; it was rebuilt for the University by *Salvin*, on ancient Norm. foundations. A University was originally founded here by Oliver

Cromwell, but was dissolved at the Restoration. In 1833 the institution was revived, and funds provided out of the estates of the Dean and Chapter.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is 510 ft. long, 70 ft. high to the vault, the central tower 214 ft. The original building dates from 11th cent.; the Galilee was added 1170; the E. transept or Chapel of the Nine Altars, 1289. The exterior was "chiselled" in 1775, by Wyatt, which destroyed much Norm. work, the Norm. windows being filled with mullions and tracery of a later period. The chief entrance is by the N. porch, a rich and deeply recessed Norm. arch. The upper chamber was occupied by the monk who watched for those claiming sanctuary. Fixed to the door is the Norm. bronze knocker by touching which fugitive criminals gained entrance to the sanctuary. On entering, the *Nave*, the work of Bp. Ralph Flambard, 1099, presents perhaps the grandest vista of Norm. architecture in England; several of the massive columns (23 ft. round) are ornamented by fluted, zigzagged or lozenge-shaped furrows. Proceeding regularly round the ch., rt. of doorway is the *font*, adorned with incidents from the life of St. Cuthbert; between the pillar nearest the font and the corresponding one on S. of nave, observe in pavement the *Boundary line* of blue marble, beyond which females were not permitted to advance.

In the N. aisle of the nave, under the N.W. tower is a large monument of the Sharpe family, by Chantrey. Two side doors surmounted by modern stained glass windows, representing St. Bede and St. Cuthbert, lead to

The *Galilee* (76 ft. from N. to S., 46 ft. from E. to W.), walls of which rise abruptly from the solid cliff. This chapel, built by Bp. Pudsey 1170 for the reception of women who were forbidden the use of the church, is unrivalled as a perfect specimen of transition from Norm. to E. E.; the four rows of columns and arches produce a richness and intricacy to be found in no other building in England. The

altar-stone of marble, with its five crosses, still remains; above the tomb, where Bp. Langley was buried; at S.W. corner of the Galilee is a large *altar-tomb* covered by a slab of marble, with the inscription "Hæc sunt in fossa Bedæ venerabilis ossa;" this was erected at the Reformation. Returning to the nave in S.W. chapel is a monument with bust to Sir George Wheler. The S. door leading to the cloisters has rich Norm. ornaments; the iron-work is remarkable. Between the pillars separating aisle from the nave are the Neville tombs, the first being that of John Lord Neville (d. 1389) and his wife, and the second that of Ralph Lord Neville (d. 1367) and his wife. In S. *transept* (rt.) is the monument of Bp. Shute Barrington, by *Chantrey*; at end of transept is a large Perp. window (1400), now filled with stained glass, in memory of the late Archdeacon Thorp, the first Warden of the University. Through a richly moulded Norm. arch "the Prior's door," at the E. end of the S. nave aisles, the Cloisters are entered, leading to the remnant of the *Chapter House*, built 1133-43, and, up to 1799, when it was destroyed by Wyatt, it was unrivalled for its architecture and monuments; here many of the bishops were buried.

A Gothic screen, after a design by Scott, was erected 1876 between the *Choir* and nave; the beautiful groined roof of the choir was erected by Bp. Hotoun 1289; the stall work is temp. Charles II.; the choir is terminated by the *Altar Screen* (1380), a magnificent specimen of early Perp. tabernacle work; the arms of the Nevilles remain on the doorways, denoting its founders; it was restored 1857. The principal monument here is that of Bp. Hatfield (Lord High Chancellor of England, d. 1381), built both as his tomb and as a throne for his successors; it contains remains of its ancient colouring; beneath the altar is the tomb of Bp. Beaumont (d. 1333). Immediately behind the altar-screen and on level with choir, is a kind of raised platform called the *Feretary*, in the centre of which St. Cuthbert was buried, and where stood

his shrine, the resort of thousands of pilgrims yearly, for whose accommodation the Chapel of Nine Altars was built at E. end (1265-1275). The *Cloisters* on S. of nave were begun 1368, and finished middle of following cent.; the windows and all the ornaments are Perp., the ceiling is said to be of Irish oak; in centre stands the stone lavatory of the monks; E. are the chapter-house and prior's residence (now the deaunery); N. the refectory (now the Library and kitchen); W. the dormitory (now the New Library); beneath the dormitory is the *Treasury*, forming part of a large crypt, a great part of which remains in its original state; here are some curious sculptures, and the huge coffin of Cospatricus Comes, Earl of Dunbar, who became a monk. At N.W. corner of cloisters is the entrance by a broad staircase to the *New Library*, which contains a number of Roman altars, chiefly brought from Lanchester, also Saxon carved stones, principally from Hexham; some relics of St. Cuthbert, part of his coffin and robes, also five ancient embroidered copes. At S.E. a door leads to the *Old Library*, where is a curious portrait of "Queene Marie." On application to the librarian, may be seen the *Collection of MSS.* once belonging to the monastery, unrivalled for the antiquity and the beauty of their illuminations. Among them is a MS. of Venerable Bede. On entering College Green from the cloisters, the first building on the l. is the *Prior's Kitchen* (now the Dean's Kitchen), dating 1368-70. The *Deanery* retains an E. E. crypt undor what was the prior's domestic chapel; the *Dean's Garden* was the old cemetery of the monastery.

The original *Abbey Gateway*, built 1494-1519, still gives access to the square on the Bailey; in the Bailey are the ancient *Ch. of St. Mary-le-Bow*, and the *Ch. of St. Mary* (12th cent.), almost rebuilt in Norm. style. An abrupt descent beyond this ch. leads to the *Prebend's Bridge* (1772), in one of the most beautiful windings of the Wear, whence the cathedral is seen towering grandly on rt. above the rich woods.

The *Museum* (Palace Green) contains a good collection of British birds. A hill on the S.W., crowned by the *Observatory* (1841) affords a magnificent view, whence the peculiar promontory, occupied by the city, cathedral, and castle, is seen almost encircled by the Wear. The *Ch.* rising conspicuously on the E. is that of *St. Oswald-in-Elvet*, a fine Perp. building, on the site of an ancient Saxon ch.; it has fine wooden roof and stall-work. Connecting the city with the suburb of *Old Elvet*, is *Elvet Bridge*, of ten arches (1160). In the long straggling suburb of Gilesgate, running along a ridge of hill on N.E. of the town, is the *Ch.* (restd. and enlarged) of *St. Giles* (1112); the nave is of the original Norm.; within the altar rails is a painted effigy of John Heath, of *Kepier*, 1590.

The *Walks* along the steep and wooded banks of the Wear, from Framwellgate Bridge to Prebend Bridge, commanding as they do very romantic and picturesque views of the cathedral, are a distinct feature of this grand old city. No stranger should neglect to explore the *Wild Garden* laid out by Canon Tristram.

Excursions.—(a) To *Kepier Hospital* on rt. bank of Wear 1 m. below Framwellgate Bridge; a picturesque gateway with wide pointed arch is all that remains of the *Hospital* (temp. Richard I.); the path beyond leads 1 m. to the lovely *Kepier Woods*, where the Wear flows through a deep wooded rocky ravine abounding in flowers. The excursion may be continued, though by a circuitous route, to *Finchale Abbey*, about 2 m. further (see below). (b) To *Sherburn* is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village is the once magnificent *Sherburn Hospital* (1181) for lepers, now only an almshouse and infirmary; the chapel (restd. 1864), and a Norm. tower still remain. 2 m. N.E. of Sherburn is *Pittington* with its interesting *Ch.*; the tower is Norm. with octagonal staircase from N. wall; the N. side of nave, also Norm., has some striking twisted pillars; the rest of the ch. is E. E. (about 1260), except a plain Norm. door under the porch. (c) To the

Moated Grange at Butterby, Whitworth Hall, and Brancepeth; from the end of the suburb of Old Elvet, a pleasant path leads through fields, above the old race-course, and along the foot of a wooded hill; this is *Maiden Castle*, the ruined fortifications on top of which are said to be partly Roman and partly Saxon; close by is a green conical mound called *Mountjoy*, where the bearers of St. Cuthbert first halted; rt., in the fields, is the moated and fortified *Manor House of Houghall*, said to have been the temporary residence of Oliver Cromwell; passing the bridge and village of *Shincliffe*, a path through woods on l. bank of river leads to the peculiarly picturesque *Butterby* (anciently *Beautrove*), 4 m.; the ancient gateway of the manor-house remains, with moat (dried up) and a long green avenue. The excursion may be continued to Brancepeth, the ancient *Castle of the Nevilles*, now of Lord Boyne, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.; some picturesque ancient walls and turrets remain on the W. and S. sides; from the W. alone the castle has a stately and feudal appearance; in the interior the cellars retain their ancient groining; the room called the "Barons' Hall" is ancient, and has a collection of weapons; two fine modern chimneypieces have busts of Milton, Shakespeare, Locke, and Bacon; the Brawn's heads carved on the furniture commemorate the origin of the name of Brancepeth (Brawn's path). Close to the castle is the remarkable *Ch. of St. Brandon*, but injured by restoration. The great curiosity of the ch. is the illuminated geometrical panels nailed against the wall, probably the canopy of a rood-screen; the quaint portion on N. of the nave was built by Bp. Cosin (c. 1660). *Brandon Hill*, 875 ft. high, has an oblong tumulus. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of Brancepeth is *Whitworth Park* (R. D. Shafto, Esq.). In the ch.-yd. is an effigy of a knight in armour, with closed visor, and of a female with her arms raised. The return from Brancepeth to Durham may be made by rail ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). (d) To *Neville's Cross*, *Bear Park*, and *Ushaw College*; a deep fern-fringed

lano leads up hills on W. of the town, to a cross road, where, overlooking a wide expanse of smoky country, stand the mutilated remains of *Neville's Cross*, scene of the "Battle of the Red Hills," October 17th, 1346. In the valley S.W. of the battle field, is *Aldin Grange*, where an ancient narrow stone bridge over the Browney is said to be the spot where King David hid himself after the battle; a pleasant walk along the ridge of the hill leads from *Neville's Cross* to the beautifully situated *Beau-repaire*, corruptly called *Bear Park*, a moss-grown gabled fragment, with fine mullioned window, the sole remains of the country palace of the Priors of Durham (1244-58); the return to Durham may be made by the *Monk's Road*, which will afford a magnificent view of the cathedral and town above the arches of the railway viaduct; or the excursion may be continued to *Ushaw College*, well worthy a visit, which is situated on a bleak and barren hill, beyond *Aldin Grange*, 4 m. W. from Durham; it was founded 1808, as a Roman Catholic seminary, to supply the place of one at Douay, destroyed during the French Revolution. Visitors, who can see the college on application to the President, are received in a room containing "the Virgin surrounded by angels," by *Benozzo Gozzoli*; and other interesting pictures. The *Refectory* is a very fine hall, with oaken roof. The *Professors' Dining Room* has several good pictures, including "Susanna before the Judges," by *Rembrandt*, and others by *Teniers* and *Rubens*; over the entrance of the college chapel is a large picture, by *Rubens*, of angels lamenting over the Dead Saviour, *St. Cuthbert's Chapel*, 1848, is a beautiful and costly work by the elder *Pugin*. From here the excursion may be continued 3 m. further W. to *Esh*, on a lofty ridge, with extensive views over the valleys of the Browney and Derness. (e) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Durham, on an eminence above the Browney, is *Witton Gilbert*; in a farmhouse near the Ch. is a pointed window, the only remnant of the hospital founded by Gilbert de la Ley; the *Ch. of St. Michael*, rebuilt 1859, retains its old font and pulpit,

and possesses a curious alms-dish. 5 m. rt., above the wood on the hill, are the picturesque ruins of *Langley Hall*, built by Lord Scrope (temp. Hen. VIII.); they retain bold triple corbels with projecting shields, which are unique; there is a wide view hence over the valley of the Browney, with Durham Cathedral in the distance. 6 m. beyond Witton Gilbert is *Lanchester*; the *Ch. of All Saints*, greatly disfigured by whitewash, was originally Norm., but now bodily of E. E. style (about 1250), with additions of later date; the chancel arch is Norm., as also the columns of the porch, and the zig-zagged arch of a doorway, now forming canopy of effigy of Austell, Dean of Lanchester (d. 1461). On a hill top W. of the village are situated remains of the very remarkable *Roman Station* (date unknown); it formed a parallelogram 183 yds. N. to S., and 143 yds. E. to W., surrounded by a vallum 8 ft. to 12 ft. high, and perpendicular on the outside, being built of ashlar-work in regular courses, with stones 12 ft. long, and 9 in. deep; on W. of the vallum is a deep fosse, on other sides a sloping hill; here were found a vast number of Roman altars, with inscriptions, under Severus, &c., the best of which may now be seen in Chapter Library at Durham (see above).

The return to Durham may be made by rail ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). (f) To *Finchale Priory*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., which may be reached (i.) by rail from Leamside (10 min.); or (ii.) by a circuitous but beautiful walk through Keping Wood (see above); or (iii.) by great N. road, whence a lane rt. leads to the Priory. Founded in 1196, the Priory was rebuilt in 13th cent.; it is interesting as being the sole notable specimen of Dec. work in the county of Durham. (g) To *Chester-le-Street*, *Lumley Castle*, and *Lambton Castle*. Take rail ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to *Chester-le-Street* (see). (h) To *Houghton-le-Spring*. Take rail (20 min.) to Fencelhouses Stat., whence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Houghton-le-Spring, with its interesting ch., &c. (see *Sunderland*). (i) To *Castle Eden* by rail ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), with the celebrated Castle

Eden Dene, and the Blackhall Rocks (see *Hartlepool*).

Dursley (Glo'ster.), Stat. on branch line of Midl. Rly. Inn: Old Bell. It is very prettily situated on a slope of the oolitic escarpment, overlooking the Severn estuary. The *Ch.* is Dec., and has a fine embattled porch and timber roof, carved with the arms of Berkeley and Fitzalan. The old Market House was built 1738. *Berkeley Castle* (see) is on other side of rly. An extensive view from Stinchcombe Hill (725 ft.), 1 m. W. At *Stancombe Park* (Misses Purnell) is an interesting and valuable collection of Roman remains found in the county. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, S., is Wootton-under-Edge.

DWYGIFYLCH, see *Conway*.

EARLHAM, see *Norwich*.

EARL'S BARTON, see *Northampton*.

EARL'S COLNE, see *Halstead*.

EARLSWOOD, see *Redhill*.

EASBY, see *Richmond* (Yorks.).

EASINGTON, see *Hartlepool*.

EAST BERGHOLT, see *Manningtree*.

Eastbourne (Sussex), Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly. (branch line from Polegate Junct.), 65 m. from London. Inns: Cavendish H.; Queen's H.; Grand H.; Albion H.; Burlington H.; Anchor H.; Southdown H. (all facing the sea); Sussex H.; Gildridge H.

The original village of Eastbourne, on the Bourne from which it takes its name, is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from the modern watering-place. It is picturesque and well sheltered, and lies in a small hollow. The *Ch.* is trans-Norm. and E. E. The new town of Eastbourne, open towards the E. and S., but sheltered on the other sides, is a fashionable watering-place (30,000 Inhab.), and owes much to the skilful direction of the Duke of Devonshire, the principal landowner. His local residence is called *Compton Place*. The grand *Esplanade* extending 2 m. along the sea front, with a carriage-drive and two promenades in tiers, render the town attractive. There is a fine pier at the E. end of the parade, and the principal streets are lined with trees. *All Souls Church* is modern Byzantine in style.

At the W. end of the Parade is *Devonshire Park*, tastefully laid out by the Duke of Devonshire, containing cricket and lawn-tennis grounds, skating-rink and concert-room. Close by are magnificent *Swimming Baths* and a theatre. Eastward a marshy plain extends towards *Pevensey*. Pleasant short cross-field walks, commanding fine views, are to "Paradise," behind *Compton-place*, and to *Mill Gap*.

On the slope of the Downs at the back of the town are the Links of the Golf Club.

Excursions.—*Beachy Head*, where the S. Downs terminate in an abrupt precipice 573 ft. in height on the sea-shore, is about 3 m. S.W. of the town. The walks in this direction are pleasant and invigorating.

The *Bell Tout* Lighthouse stands on a point lower than *Beachy Head* itself, but projecting farther into the sea. Close under *Bell Tout* is a cavern called *Parson Darby's Hole*. At *Birling Gap*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of *Beachy Head*, and close to *Bell Tout*, descend to the beach, and return to *Eastbourne* through the *Cow Gap*, which passes upward from the beach on the E. side of the headland.

Between *Eastbourne* and *Bexhill* (see *Hastings*) extends the sweep of *Pevensey Bay*, the coast of which is little else than a wide-spreading bed of shingle, studded at intervals with *Martello towers*, erected by *Pitt* during the French war, and now useless.

Pevensey Castle (see *Pevensey*) and Roman walls are 5 m. from *Eastbourne*.

Hurstmonceux Castle may also be visited by taking the rail to *Hailsham* (see). The distance by road is 9 m.

EAST CHURCH, see *Sheerness*.

EAST COWES, see *Wight, Isle of*.

EAST GRINSTEAD, see *Grinstead, East*.

EASTHAMPSTEAD, see *Wokingham*.

EASTNOR, see *Ledbury*.

EASTON MAUDIT, see *Northampton*.

EATON BRAY, see *Dunstable*.

EATON HALL, see *Chester*.

EATON HASTINGS, see *Faringdon*.

EBBS FLEET, see *Ramsgate*.

Eccles (Lanes.), Stat., L. & N.

W. Rly., Junct. of *Wigan line* *via* *Tyldesley*. *Inn*: *Duke of York*. The town is prettily situated on N. bank of the *Irwell*. The nave of the fine *Ch.* has a carved timber roof. Monuments to *Sir R. Brereton de Worsley* and his wife, and to the *Dauntseys* of *Agecroft* (17th cent.). *Eccles* is famous for *cakes*. There are many interesting old residences in the neighbourhood. *Monks' Hall*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., timber and plaster, 1596; *Trafford Park*, 1 m. S. (*Sir H. de Trafford*), has a portion of the old building attached to the modern house; *Worsley Old Hall*, 2 m., in the *Magpie style*; also *Worsley New Hall*, built 1840, the seat of the *Earl of Ellesmere*.

ECCLESFIELD, see *Sheffield*.

Eccleshall (Staffs.), 3 m. from *Norton Bridge Stat.*, L. & N. W. Rly., Junct. with N. Staff. line. *Inn*: *Royal Oak H.* The seat of the Bps. of *Lichfield* has been here since the 14th cent. The house is modernised, and only a bridge and one tower are left. The *Ch.* was restored by *Street*.

Eckington (Derby.), Stat., Midl. Rly. and Man. Sheff. & Linc. Rly. *Inn*: *Setwell Arms*. It has an old church. The hanging woods above are those of *Renishaw* (*Appleby & Co.*). $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. is *Markland Grips*, a charming little dell, passing 3 m. *Barlborough Hall*, an old house, temp. *James I.*, approached by a fine avenue of trees.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, see *Plymouth*.

EDEN HALL, see *Penrith*.

EDENBRIDGE, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

Edenham (Lincoln.), 4 m. from *Bourn Stat.*, G. N. Rly. The *Ch.* partly E. E., surmounted by a fine massive tower, is the burial-place of the *Lords Willoughby d'Eresby*, *Earls of Lindsey*, and *Dukes of Ancaster*, to some of whom it contains costly monuments (see *Grimsthorpe*).

Edensor (Derby.), 3 m. from *Rowsley Stat.*, Midl. Rly. *Inn*: *Chatsworth Arms H.* A model village, almost within the precincts of the park of *Chatsworth* (see). The *Ch.* (rebuilt) contains monuments to the *Cavendish*

family, and *brass* to John Beton, a servant of Mary, Q. of Scots. In the *Ch.-yd.* is buried Lord Frederick Cavendish, murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882. (See also *Sheffield—Environs.*)

EDEYRN, see *Pwllheli*.

EDGBASTON, see *Birmingham*.

EDGEHILL, see *Banbury*.

EDINGTON, see *Westbury*.

EDLINGHAM CASTLE, see *Alnwick*.

EDRINGTON, see *Berwick*.

EDWINSTOWE, see *Newark and Olerton*.

EEL-PIE ISLAND, see *Thames and Twickenham*.

EFENECHTYD, see *Ruthin*.

EGGLESCLIFFE, see *Stockton*.

EGGLESTONE, see *Barnard Castle*.

Egham (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. (Reading line), 21 m. from London, 18 m. by road. *Inns*: King's Head; Catherine Wheel; Crown; and Angler's Rest, at *Bell Weir Lock*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from stat. The town is situated on the old Western road, 1 m. W. of Staines, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Thames. The *Ch.* is a modern structure in place of a Dec. edifice; but some of the ancient monuments have been preserved. *The Vicarage*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the *Ch.*, of old called the *Place*, was the seat of the elder Denham, and built by him. Behind it are the remains of a Roman road, the site being marked by a stone.

Denham's Almshouse, a plain brick building on West Hill, bears the date 1624.

Near Egham Stat., on the height above, stands the *Royal Holloway College for Women*, a vast building, erected at cost of the late Mr. Holloway, and opened by H.M. the Queen in 1886. Capable of containing 250 scholars. It forms two large quadrangles, and is built of red brick with stone dressings (Crossland, architect). The N. wing contains the Picture Gallery, in which is the valuable collection of paintings, chiefly modern English, made by Mr. Holloway at a cost of more than £90,000, and bequeathed to the Institution. Amongst others are examples of the work of

Turner, Stanfield, Creswick, Maelise Morland, Constable, Landseer (Man proposes, God disposes), Roberts, E. W. Cooke, Pettie, Sir J. E. Millais (Princes in the Tower, and Princess Elizabeth), Briton Riviere, Long (The Marriage Market), Fildes (Applicants at the Casual Ward), and F. Holl. Open to the public on Wednesdays 2 to 5 P.M. Adjoining the Picture Gallery is the Chapel. The grounds, 95 acres, command very fine views.

Behind the Catherine Wheel Inn in High-st. Egham is *Runnimede*, a long stretch of green meadows bordering the Thames, and *Magna Charta Island* lies in the river a short distance above. It has been questioned whether the great charter signed by King John, June 19th, 1215, was executed in the meadow of Runnimede, or on the island, tradition is in favour of the latter.

A little farther is *Cooper's Hill*, the view from it is one of the loveliest in the neighbourhood of London. On the W. side of the hill, on an estate formerly called *Ankerwyke Purnish*, stands the *Indian Civil Engineering College*, founded by Government in 1871, for the scientific training of young men as Civil Engineers for service in India.

Englefield Green, about 1 m. to the W., is a large open tract of elevated country, delightfully situated S. of Cooper's Hill.

The *Sanatorium* for patients mentally afflicted, another princely foundation by the late Mr. Holloway, was opened 1887.

EGLINGHAM, see *Alnwick*.

EGREMONT, see *Keswick*.

EGTON BRIDGE, see *Whitby*.

ELFORD, see *Tamworth*.

ELLASTONE, see *Alton*.

Ellesmere (Salop), Stat., Cambrian Rly. *Inns*: Bridgewater Arms; Lion. A pretty town, placed on the W. bank of a mere or lake of 120 acres. The banks of this and the other five meres in the neighbourhood, of which the principal is *Colmere* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), offer an attractive field for the botanist, being especially rich in ferns. At the S. end is Oteley Park (S. K. Mainwaring, Esq.). From

the site of the old castle, now a bowling-green, there is a beautiful view, extending into nine counties. The *Ch.*, restored by *Scott*, is a fine cruciform building, and in the Oteley chapel is an altar-tomb to Sir F. Kynaston and wife, 1590. St. Oswald's College, 1 m., is a Middle Class School for 500 boys.

Excursions.—*Bettisfield*, 5 m. by rail; adjacent is Bettisfield Park; a little N. is *Gredington*, seat of Lord Kenyon; and further N. is *Hanmer Ch.*, of Tudor architecture, containing magnificent carved oak ceilings. Owen Glendower was married here.

Distances.—*Shrewsbury*, 16 m. by road; *Overton*, 4 m.

ELLINGHAM, see *Embleton*.

ELMESTHORPE, see *Hinckley*.

ELSDON, see *Otterburn*.

ELSFIELD, see *Oxford* (Exeurs.).

ELSG, see *Dereham*.

ELSTOW, see *Bedford*.

ELSWICK, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

Eltham (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly., is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of the village. *Inns*: Greyhound; Chequers, old-fashioned, with gardens. 8 m. from London, on the road to Maidstone.

Mention of a royal dwelling here is first made in connection with Henry III.'s keeping the Christmas of 1270. It afterwards became a royal abode, and references to it are frequent. It was the favourite residence of Henry VII.

The site of the Palace is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the main street midway between the village and the rly. stat. Of the vast pile, only the *Banqueting Hall* remains, which is, however, in sufficient preservation to afford a good notion of the magnificence of the entire structure. The exterior is sadly decayed, but observe, before entering, the tracery of the double windows. The interior, by its magnificent roof, recalls Westminster Hall. The remarkably fine bays at the end of the hall, and the remains of the screen, should be examined.

The ivy-clad bridge, of coeval date, has noteworthy groined arches and buttresses. The *Court House* (R. Bloxham, Esq.) by the moat, the

buttery of the palace, retains its old bargeboard gables and quaint attics. Notice the gate opposite the Palace Gardens, which was the entrance to the tilt-yard, and other fragments of wall by the moat.

Middle Park is the only one remaining of the three parks originally attached to the palace. It was the home of the famous racehorse stud of Mr. Wm. Blenkiron.

Elvaston Castle (Derby.), 1 m. S. of Borrowash Stat., Midl. Rly., which is $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Derby. The seat of the Earl of Harrington. The *Gardens* are very fine, and noticeable for their conifers, yew-trees, artificial lake, and rokeries. The *Gates* formerly belonged to the Palace at Madrid. In the house are pictures by *Kneller*, *C. Jansen*, *Reynolds*, &c. The *Ch.* has a carved oak screen and monuments of 15th cent. to Stanhopes and Harringtons.

Ely (Camb.), Stat. Gt. E. Rly., $72\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London. *Inns*: **Lamb H.; Bell H. The Cathedral, 1 m. from the Stat., is the most important object of interest in the place; it occupies the highest ground in the Isle of Ely—the great “fortress of the fens,” and the guardian, through many centuries, of the “most stately and varied” cathedral church in England. The history of the Isle of Ely is identified with that of its great Benedictine monastery founded by St. Etheldreda in 673, the eh. of which became the Cathedral. Ely was not made the seat of a bishopric until 1109, when a new diocese was created, taken out of that of Lincoln.

The foundations of the existing *Cathedral* were laid by Simeon, the first Norm. Abbot (1082–1094), related to the Conqueror, and the building was continued by his successor, Abbot Richard (1100–1107). No further record exists of the progress of the work until Bp. Geoffrey Ridel (1174–1198) “completed the new work to its western end, together with the tower nearly to the summit.” Bp. Eustace (1198–1215) built the *Galilee*, or *Western Porch*. Bishop Hugh of Northwold (1229–1254) pulled down the

Norm. choir, and rebuilt it in seventeen years (1235-1252). In 1321 Abbot Simeon's central tower fell; the octagon by which it was replaced was begun in the same year and finished in 1328. The *lantern* above it, begun in 1328, was finished in 1342. The *Lady Chapel* was begun in 1321 and completed in 1349. The *Chantries* at the eastern ends of the choir aisles were built by Bp. Alcock (1486-1500) and Bp. West (1515-1553). From the above-mentioned dates it will be seen that the Cathedral contains examples of the different periods of Gothic architecture which are nowhere exceeded in beauty or importance. The Galilee and eastern portion of the choir rank among the very best works of the E. E. period; whilst the Octagon, the Western Choir, and the Lady Chapel are probably the finest examples of pure Dec. to be found in England.

The *restoration* of the Cathedral was set on foot by the late Dean Peacock (*Sir G. G. Scott*, architect).

The length is 537 ft., being, with the exception of Winchester, the longest in England. The height of the choir is 76 ft., and of W. tower 215 ft.

The W. front is highly picturesque and grand, a composition quite original and not found elsewhere. It consists of a noble tower of 3 storeys, the uppermost an octagon. On either side of this projected a wing or N. transept, only one of which now remains. In front projects a stately *Porch* or *Galilee*, an elegant composition of pointed arcades, with some detached shafts inside arranged about two tall lancet windows. The entrance is through two double doorways, the elaborately foliated arches resting on central shafts.

The *Nave* (late Norm.) consists of twelve bays in two tiers; the arches of the triforium are nearly as lofty as those below. The high-pitched roof of wood (14th cent) has been painted by Mr. Le Strange and Mr. Gambier Parry with Scriptural subjects.

The *Great* or principal *transepts* are the only portions of the ch. which (cer-

tainly) contain any remains of the original Norm. work of Abbot Simeon and his successor. Both transepts, which are three bays deep, have E. and W. aisles, and the lower storey in both is early Norm. (1082-1107).

The accident of the fall of the central tower, and the gap caused by it, gave to the Gothic architect, Alan de Walsingham, the idea of creating the *Octagon*, an open area in the centre of the ch., three times the width of the nave. It is "perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture." It is formed by four larger and four smaller arches (note the details); the larger open to the nave, choir, and transepts; the smaller to the aisles of all three. At the pier angles are groups of slender shafts, from which springs a ribbed vaulting of wood. This supports the lantern, likewise octagonal in shape, but set in such a manner as to have its angles opposite the faces of the stone octagon below.

The Choir is divided from the Octagon by a very beautiful modern oak *Screen* with gates of brass, designed by *Scott*. The *Pulpit*—also modern and designed by *Scott*—is placed in the Octagon, on the N. side of the Screen. The Choir consists of seven bays; the four easternmost (as well as the two beyond, which form the retro-choir) are the work of Bp. Hugh de Northwold (1229-1254). The piers are of Purbeck marble, and the capitals of the shafts are enriched with leafage of late E. E. character. The *triforium* arches and the *clerestory* windows should be noticed, and the various carvings in foliage carefully examined. The three western bays were commenced in 1338, to replace those destroyed by the fall of the Norm. tower (1321). The arrangement on either side is precisely that of Bp. Hugh's work; but the superior beauty will at once be recognised. The lower arches, and those of the triforium, have square bosses of foliage attached to their mouldings in a very striking manner. The tracery of the triforium, and of the clerestory windows, is exquisitely

rich and graceful. It is probable that these three western bays form the best example of the pure Dec. period to be found in England.

The *Organ* occupies a position differing from that of any other in England, and projects from the triforium of the third bay on the N. side. Its hanging case is modern and deserves notice.

The *Stalls* at the back formed part of the original fittings, and have been carefully restored. The panels are filled with modern sculpture in wood; the S. side with subjects from the Old Testament, the N. side from the New. All are excellent in expression and design, and the details deserve the most careful notice. The sub-stalls are new, and are not unworthy of the ancient work with which they are associated.

The *Altar* is raised on five low steps, the tiles and inlaid marble of which deserve notice. The *Altar-Screen*, or *Reredos*, designed by *Scott*, consists of five compartments filled with sculpture, above which rises a mass of rich tabernacle work.

The elaborate and interesting *monuments* in the choir should receive attention.

Behind the altar-screen is the *Retro-choir*. The eastern end is filled with two tiers of windows, the lower consisting of three very long lancets, with groups of Purbeck shafts at the angles; the upper of five lancets, diminishing from the centre, and set back, as in the clerestory, within an arcade supported by shafts.

At the end of the N. aisle is the chapel of Bp. *Aleock* (1486-1500). The walls are fretted with a superb mass of tabernacle work. The roof is richly groined with a central dependant boss. The original stone altar remains at the E. end, but raised on modern supports. Remark the curious bosses under the brackets on either side, representing ammonites projecting from their shells and biting each other.

Opposite, at the end of the *South Choir aisle*, is the chapel of Bp. *West* (1515-1533), in which the influence of

the Renaissance is at once evident. Italian ornamentation is especially noticeable in the brackets of the lower tier of niches, and in the lower part of that over the door. The ceiling, too, is a good example of the conversion of Gothic fan-tracery to the later panelled roof. Notice the original ironwork of the doors. The *Lady Chapel* is entered through a passage opening from the N.E. corner of the N. transept, and, since the Reformation, has served as a parish ch. When perfect, it was one of the most beautiful and elaborate examples of the Dec. period to be found in England, and will still repay the most careful study. A staircase in the N. transept leads to the upper parts of the cathedral: a vast panorama of the fens and lowlands of Cambridgeshire is gained from the summit of the western tower. The S.W. transept, now used as the baptistery, is an excellent specimen of the latest Norm.; and the upper parts of it, of the transition period between Norm. and E. E. St. Catherine's Chapel, long in ruins, was restored under Dean Peacock in 1844, and is quite a gem.

Passing out of the cathedral by the western porch, proceed to notice the *exterior*. Beyond the ruined N.W. transept, a view is obtained of the great *Western Tower*, which, as high as the stage level with the clerestory of the nave, was the work of Bp. Riddell (1174-1189). The stages up to the commencement of the octagon are E. E., probably built by William Longchamps (1189-1198). The octagon itself was added during the Dec. period.

The *central Octagon*, from whatever point it is observed, groups well with the lines of the transept and nave, and with the transept turrets. The *East End* of the cathedral itself (Bp. Hugh's work) is a grand example of E. E. Buttresses with niches and canopies rise on either side of the three tiers of windows, the clustered shafts dividing which, with their mouldings and details, will amply repay notice. On the south side of Bp. Northwold's presbytery, observe the two E. E. windows. The

other windows, N. and S., are insertions of a later date.

The *Cloisters*, which formerly stretched along the S. side of the nave, have long disappeared. Their extent is marked by an arcade along the lower part of the wall. Two Norm. doorways, much enriched, open into the nave on this side of the ch.—the *Monk's entrance* at the eastern end of the nave aisle, and the *Prior's door* at the S.W. angle of the cloisters.

The remains of the *Conventual buildings* are extensive and interesting. The most ancient portions are a Norm. crypt under part of the Prior's Lodge, and some Norm. fragments in the wall stretching N. of "Ely Porta"—the great gate of the monastery. The whole mass of the buildings, grey and picturesque, with their ivied walls, their green courts and gardens, covers a considerable space, and suggests the great size and importance of ancient Ely. A short distance E. of the S. transept are the piers and arches of the *Infirmery*, of late Norm. date, the details of which deserve notice.

The *Deanery* seems to have been constructed from the ancient Guest Hall, still retaining its long roof. The *Prior's Lodge* extended beyond it S., and was built round a small quadrangle. The high windows of the Prior's great hall remain in a house adjoining *Prior Craudene's Chapel*, a small interesting building of 4 bays, founded by Prior John of Craudene. The chapel has been restored, and is now used as a chapel for the Grammar School. Some distance S. is "Ely Porta" (late 14th cent.). The room above the archways is appropriated to the use of the *King's Grammar School*, founded by Henry VIII. On the S. side of the cathedral extends the so-called *Park*. The *Bishop's Palace*, W. of the cathedral, dates for the most part from the time of Henry VII., of which it is a good example. In it is preserved the curious "Tabula Eliensis," representing 40 Norman knights each in company with a monk, and having his shield of arms above him with name and office. The picture is a copy (temp. Henry VII.) of

one which formerly hung in the great hall of the monastery.

St. Mary's Ch., W. of the Palace, is E. E. and Dec., with Perp. windows inserted. It was built on the site of an earlier ch. by Bp. Eustace (1198–1215), the builder of the western Galilee porch of the Cathedral.

Adjoining the ch.-yd. on the W. is an ale-house called the *Cromwell Arms*, deserving notice as having been in all probability inhabited at one time by Oliver Cromwell.

Excursions.—The *Churches of Soham, Isleham, and Fordham* are worth seeing, and may be visited in a drive from Ely to Newmarket (12 m.). About 2 m. on this road is *Stuntney*, where is a small Norm. *Chapel*. The chancel arch, doorways, and font deserve notice. From Stuntney Hill there is a fine view of Ely Cathedral. 5 m. is *Soham*. The *Ch.* (ded. to St. Andrew) is large, cruciform, with a W. tower, and contains some good old woodwork. The *Ch.* of *Isleham*, 2½ m. E. of Soham, which may be reached by crossing Soham Fen, contains some fine brasses. Near the ch. is the chapel of an ancient priory, now used as a barn.

Fordham Ch., 2 m. S.E. of Isleham, has a curious chapel of two storeys attached to it. The N. doorway is E. E., and opens into the lower storey of the chapel, which consists of 6 bays. Over this is a good chapel of late Dec. character, called the *Lady Chapel*. There was a doorway, now blocked, into the ch.; and the upper chapel is at present entered by an external staircase turret at the N.W. angle. Here the tourist may regain the Newmarket road, about 7 m. from Ely.

At *Wicken*, 2 m. S.W. of Soham, is a small E. E. and Perp. *Ch.*, in which is buried Henry Cromwell (d. 1673), son of the Protector.

Embleton, or Emildon (Northumb.), 1½ m. rt. of Christon Bank Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: Blink Bonny H., at stat.; Hare and Hounds, in the village. The *Ch. of the Holy Trinity* (restd.) is a handsome building with grey embattled tower; the *Vicarage House* has a battlemented Edwardian

Peel tower; the ch.-yd. is full of quaint epitaphs.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. S.E. is Dunstan, and near this is a Peel tower at "Procter-Steads," the reputed birth-place and residence of the famous Duns Scotus; lower portion is very early, and upper portion Edwardian. Adjoining this tower is a Jacobean house. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. are the still fine ruins of *Dunstanborough Castle* (perhaps a British, afterwards a Roman, stronghold, but not mentioned till 1315), finely situated on basaltic columns above the sea; the remains consist of Lilburne's Tower on S., rising from the edge of the rock; a gateway with portico and inner gate, flanked by 2 huge semicircular towers, in S. front, whence a wall extends to the cliff terminated by Queen Margaret's Tower cove. There are also considerable remains of the walls on the other sides of the very large enclosure. E. of Lilburne's Tower is the *Rumble Churn*, a perpendicular gulley in the rock, through which the sea is dashed up in rough weather like a fountain 60 ft. high. $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. is *Rock Hall* (C. B. P. Bosanquet, Esq.), an ancient tower of Elizabethan or earlier date, incorporated with a modern mansion, which is approached from the W. by an avenue $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long; here are some pictures. United to the house by a chestnut avenue is the early Norm. *Chapel* (St. Philip and St. James); the W. front is original except the belfry; at the E. end is a modern apse; a fine Norm. arch separates the nave from the chancel, in which is a monument of Col. I. Salkeld. (b) About 2 m. N.W. is the finely timbered park of *Fallodon* (Sir E. Grey, Bart., M.P.). $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. are the wild and picturesque ruins of *Tuggall Ch.*, consisting of Norm. arch and walls. About 2 m. W. of Tuggall is *Preston Tower*, a fine relic of border warfare, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of this *Ellingham*, with handsome rebuilt ch. in a very picturesque situation. Ellingham Hall (Sir J. Haggerston, Bart.) has several fine avenues, a rookery 2 m. long, and a magnificent yew hedge. In the rocks of *Beadnell*, a little E.

of Tuggall, may be traced 14 geological formations; on the links are traces of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Ebba. (c) About 4 m. S. is *Howiek*, which may be reached by a coast walk, passing *Cra'ster Tower* (see *Alnwick*).

EMNETH, see *Wisbeach*.

EMPINGHAM, see *Oakham*.

ENDSLEIGH, see *Taristock*.

Enfield (Middlesex), Stats., G. N. Rly. and G. E. Rly., also a stat. at Enfield Lock for Enfield Highway. *Inns*: Enfield Arms; George; King's Head. It is a large parish, 40 miles in circumference, with a population upwards of 20,000; the southern portion of it, adjoining Edmonton, is known as *Ponders End*; the central as *Enfield Highway*; the N. as *Enfield Wash*; the W. as *Enfield Town and Chase*. On the E. by the River Lea, at *Enfield Lock*, about 1 m. from *Enfield Wash*, is the Royal Small Arms Factory. Enfield town stands at the foot of the *Chase*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the *Highway*. On the Chase side is Charles Lamb's house. The *Ch.*, Perp. style, stands on N. side of the Market-place, and has been restored several times. The tower and a portion of the extreme E. of the ch. is 12th cent. At the restoration in 1850, a piscina and sedilia, of the 12th cent., were discovered; and at a later restoration (1868) a fine lancet window, just over the original sedilia, and a lychnoscope, both of same period (12th cent.), were disclosed. There are some interesting monuments. The oldest and most interesting is a canopied altar-tomb, between the N. aisle and chancel, to Lady Joyce Tiptoft (d. 1446), mother of the learned Earl of Worcester. Students of costume should notice especially the remarkably fine and well-preserved brass on the slab on top of the tomb. In the N. chancel aisle is a fine monument to Sir Nicholas Raynton (Lord Mayor, d. 1646) and his wife (d. 1640). There is also a mural monument to John Abernethy, the surgeon (died here 1831). The site of the original castellated Manor House of the de Bohuns is uncertain. *Camlet Moat*, as it is called, is now

within the bounds of Trent Park. The more probable site is in a meadow called Aldbury, near Nag's Head-lane, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from the *Ch. Enfield Palace*, rebuilt by Edward VI. for Princess Elizabeth, is on the S. side of High-st., nearly opposite the *Ch.*, a small portion only of the original remains. The fine cedar seen at the back of it was planted by Dr. Uvedale, who established an academy in the building, 1660. *Forty Hall* (J. Meyer, Esq.) is situated at *Forty Hill*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from the *Ch.*, on l. of road to Cheshunt. It was built by Inigo Jones and contains some good pictures. Notice the fine cedars on the lawn and the splendid avenue of limes planted by Sir N. Raynton in reign of Charles I. In the grounds about *Middleton House* (H. Bowles, Esq.), adjoining on N. side, is the site of the old *White Webbs House*, which received Guy Fawkes and Catesby while engaged in hatching the Gunpowder Plot. The mansion (Mrs. H. Wilkinson) in *White Webbs Park* contains some fine paintings by old masters, carved ivories, antique furniture, and an illuminated missal from Newstead Abbey.

The *Royal Small Arms Factory* is best reached from the Enfield Lock Stat. Cross the line and continue along Armoury-lane, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the Lea navigation, where turn to the rt., and at the end of the lane cross the bridge, and the gate is on the l. It is open to visitors (without previous application) Mondays and Thursdays from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. The Proof House and the Long Range are not shown. The machinery, which is automatic, is most perfect, and the various processes will be watched with the keenest interest. The whole process of manufacture of rifles is conducted at Enfield.

Pretty walks lead to *Clay Hill*, N.W. of *Forty Hill*; *Bull's Cross* (Inn: The Pied Bull), immediately beyond *Clay Hill*, and hence by a private road to *Theobalds Park* (see *Waltham Cross*). The gates of the Park are closed at 9 P.M. The next

station beyond the Enfield Lock Stat. is *Waltham*, 1 m., for *Waltham Cross* and *Abbey*.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, see *Egham*.

ENNERDALE, see *Keswick*.

ENVILLE HALL, see *Stourbridge*.

Epping Forest (Essex).

A very favourite resort in summer time of people from the E. end of London. It is a portion of the great forest of Waltham, which anciently extended to the very walls of London. Its area has been greatly curtailed. Of the 9000 acres of which the forest consisted in 1793, about 3000 acres only remain unenclosed, 2000 acres having been lost by encroachments, and 4000 acres by the sale of Crown rights, since that date. In 1882 it was acquired by the Corporation of the City of London as a Public Recreation Ground, and was formally opened by the Queen in that year.

The best starting-points for excursions into the Forest are from *Chingford* (Stat., G. E. Rly.) on the W. side, and from *Buckhurst Hill*. *Loughton* and *Epping* (Stats.) on the Ongar branch of Gt. E. Rly.) on the E. side.

Chingford is 9 m. by road from Shore-ditch Church. Inn: Epping Forest H. (a coach runs from here twice daily through the Forest during the summer), the *Old Church* was restored from a semi-ruinous state, 1873, without injury to its picturesqueness. *Queen Elizabeth's*, or *Fairmead Lodge*, formerly either the manor-house or a hunting-lodge, which can be seen on application, will repay a visit. To reach it go past the new *Ch.* N.E., across the Green. It stands between 2 magnificent elms. The open space in front is a favourite spot for picnic parties. The *Obelisk*, seen on l. in going to *Queen Elizabeth's Lodge*, was erected by the Ordnance Survey, and is maintained by desire of the Astronomer Royal.

Buckhurst Hill is the nearest station ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) for village of *Chigwell* (Inn: King's Head), scenery of which has been described in 'Barnaby Rudge.' In *St. Mary's Ch.* is monument to Thomas Caleshill, died 1595, "servant to Ed. VI., Q. Mary, and Q. Eliza-

beth;" and in the chancel the remarkable brass of Archbp. Harsnett, died 1631. In 1629 the Archbishop founded two free schools here which are still flourishing, and in one of which William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, was educated. Near the village, 1 m. E., is *Chigwell Row* (*Inns*: Maypole; Bald Hind), bordering on Epping and Hainault Forests and commanding extensive views of the Kentish hills, &c.

The most perfect fragment remaining of Hainault Forest is a bit of *Crabtree Wood*, on rt. of Forest Gate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the Maypole. It was from Buekhurst Hill that the stag was started at the once famous Easter Hunt.

The Inns along the hill-top commemorate the former glories of the place. They are the *Roebuck*, noted for its dinners, having a hall in which 500 persons can dine; the *Bald Faced Stag*; the *Reindeer*; and the *Warren House*.

1 m. N. is *Loughton*. *Inns*: Crown; King's Head; Staudard. For visiting Epping Forest, after leaving the stat., ascend York Hill towards *High Beech*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (*Inn*: King's Oak) where is the stump of King Harold's old oak—"the King's Oak," and from which very fine views are obtained.

Epping (*Inn*: The Cock; Red Lion) consists of one long and wide street, running along the top of a ridge, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The *Parish Ch.* is 2 m. N.W., at *Epping Upland*, a very pleasant walk by the field-paths $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. of this is the hamlet of *Epping Green*.

Copped Hall (fine seat of W. H. Burns, Esq.) is about 1 m. S.W. of the town. Ambresbury Banks, near it, is a very perfect British Camp.

Epsom (Surrey), Stats., L. B. & S. C. Rly. (Croydon Branch S.E. of the town and the *Downs* Stat.) and L. & S. W. Rly. (Leatherhead Branch, near the centre of the town). *Inns*: King's Head; Albion; Spread Eagle; *Railway. The town, famous for its horse-races and medicinal salts, is seated in a depression of the great

chalk downs of Surrey, immediately S. of Ewell, 15 m. from London by road. It is a large, rambling, and, except during the Early Spring Meeting and the Derby week, rather a dull place.

The Independent Chapel in Church-st., known as the *Old Chapel*, is noted as one of the oldest Nonconformist chapels in the county. Isaac Watts, whilst a visitor to Sir J. Hartop, whose seat was close by, used often to preach here.

In the last half of the 17th and the early part of the 18th cents., Epsom was a place of great fashionable, and even royal, resort, on account of its medicinal waters. It grew from a little country village to a gay and brilliant town. Before the end of the century, however, a decline took place. The well still remains on Epsom Common, a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, on the rt. of the road to Ashstead. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, the *Epsom salts* of the druggist, and with very small portions of the chlorides of calcium and magnesium. As is known, it is now manufactured on a large scale, and at a very low price, but none is made at Epsom.

Epsom Common is worth visiting. It is a broad open heath, of about 400. acres, covered thickly with furze, somewhat moist, perhaps, in wet seasons, but a very pleasant, breezy place, with roads in all directions.

At the Royal Medical Benevolent College sons of medical men are educated, some gratuitously and some at a moderate cost.

Epsom Races are the present glory of Epsom. The Course is on the *Downs*. The Spring Meeting in April lasts only 2 days, and is attended chiefly by betting men, and the rabble who are always present at a race. The May Meeting lasts 4 days, from Tuesday to Friday, before Whitsuntide (unless Easter occurs in March, when it takes place after the Whitsun week), Wednesday being the "Derby," Friday the "Oaks" Day.

The *Derby Day* is the primo festival of England, and since the extension

of the railway on to the Downs, not less than 200,000 persons assemble on the Downs on that day. The *Derby*, established in 1780 (by the Earl of Derby, who had a seat at Woodmansterne, a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Banstead Rly. Stat., is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. race, for 3-year old colts and fillies. The *Oaks*, established a year earlier (see *Banstead*), is run over a $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. course, but is for 3-year old fillies only.

The Grand Stand, the best and most substantial in the kingdom, affords magnificent views, marked on one side by Windsor Castle, on the other by St. Paul's Cathedral, but stretching beyond both. The Downs, at other than racing times, afford delightful walks. Especially so are those from the race-course across Walton Heath to Walton-on-the-Hill, to Hedley, Betchworth, or Reigate; or in the other direction, by Langley Bottom to Leatherhead or Mickleham; or, again, the shorter strolls to Banstead and Sutton.

* *Ewell*—Stats., L. B. & S. C. Rly. (Epsom line), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the village; L. & S. W. Rly., about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.; *Inn*: The Spring. A pretty village about 1 m. N.E. of Epsom, standing at the head of the Ewell river, which joins the Thames at Kingston. Near the Ch. is *Ewell Castle* (A. W. Gadesden, Esq.), a modern building. *Nonsuch Park* (Capt. W. R. G. Farmer), farther N.E., is a castellated structure, built 1802-6, from the designs of Sir Jeffery Wyattville. It stands in a park of moderate size, through which there is a public carriage-way from Ewell to Cheam. The ancient palace, a residence of Henry VIII., stood at some distance from the present house.

EPWORTH, see *Gainsborough*.

ERBISTOCK, see *Ruabon*.

ERIDGE, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

Erith (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly. (N. Kent line), $15\frac{3}{4}$ m. from London; 14 m. by road. *Inns*: Pier H.; Prince of Wales; Yacht. This is a small town, the next on the right bank of the Thames below Woolwich. The present pier was built in 1834, when it was sought to make Erith a steam-

boat station, and the pleasant public gardens by the pier were laid out in the hope of attracting summer visitors. This has not proved a success. The Ch. (St. John the Baptist) is by the rly. stat., at the edge of the marsh, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the town. It is small and old, but worth visiting. The interior has been very thoroughly restored.

Immediately S. of the town is the great *Sand Pit*, or *Ballast Pit*, from which sand is largely dug for ship ballast, and iron eastings. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther S. is another great excavation, the *Erith Brick Pit*, or *White's Pit*, which should be visited, as it is even more interesting to the geologist than the Ballast Pit.

The Erith Marshes stretch W. from Erith to Plumstead. They form rich grazing land, and on them have been built mineral oil, glue, manure, and other unsavoury factories. At Crossness, the point of land N.W. of Erith ch., are large gunpowder magazines. Here also is the *Southern Outfall of the Metropolitan Main Drainage*. There is a great reservoir, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, into which the sewage of the whole of S. London is brought. The machinery employed in lifting the sewage into the Thames is of surprising magnitude and beauty of finish. A pleasant excursion is by water to Erith, see the Ch. there, and then walk to Woolwich, 5 m., visiting on the way Lesness Abbey (*infra*).

Abbey Wood—Stat., N. Kent Rly. (*Inn*: The Harrow)—lies midway between Plumstead and Erith, but in the latter parish. It occupies part of the site of *Lesness Abbey Wood*.

Of *Lesness Abbey* (founded 1178), a few fragments of the outer walls remain on the hill side, immediately S.E. of the station. There are many pleasant strolls from Abbey Wood. *Bostall Heath* (go up the laue by the Harrow) is a charming bit of still open heath, with wide views across the Thames valley. Farther S. (2 m. from Abbey Wood Stat.) is East Wickham. It is a pleasant way S.E. from Bostall Heath to Bexley Heath, 3 m. from Bexley stat. (omnibus several

times daily), or to Crayford (Stat. on Dartford loop-line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Erith).

Belvedere (Stat., N. Kent Rly.) is a village on the Thames, immediately below Erith. It owes its name to the mansion on the brow of the hill, 1 m. W. of Erith, erected 1764, by Sir Sampson Gideon, afterwards Lord Eardley. The house, a good example of the classic Italian of the 18th cent., has been converted into the *Royal Alfred Institution for Aged Merchant Seamen*. A wide view is obtained from the lofty prospect tower (*Belvedere*) in the grounds nearer Erith Ch.

ERMINGTON, see *Dartmoor*.

ERPINGHAM, see *Aylsham*.

ERWOOD, see *Wye River*.

ESCRICK, see *York*.

ESH, see *Durham*.

Esher (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the village. On leaving the station turn to the rt., and the wooded heights of *Claremont* will serve as a guide to the village that lies below them. 15 m. from London by road. *Inn*: The Bear, a good old-fashioned house.

The grounds of *Esher Place* (Money Wigram, Esq.) extend from the village to the river Mole. The original house, built by Bp. Waynflete about the middle of the 15th cent. as a residence for the Bps. of Winchester, stood on the low marshy meadow close by the Mole. In 1729, when the estate was purchased by Henry Pelham, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, little was left of Waynflete's mansion but the gatehouse, known as *Wolsey's Tower*, which is still standing. The park is not open to strangers, but a good view of the tower, with Esher Place, and the woods beyond, is obtained across the bridge of Wayland's Farm. The well, a rude erection of flint and stone at the N. entrance of the village, with the Pelham arms, and the initials H. P. over the centre arch, has somehow acquired the name of *Wolsey's Well*.

Claremont, on the opposite side of Esher, is rich in associations. In the reign of Queen Anne, Vaubrough purchased a piece of land here, and built

himself a brick house of moderate dimensions. In 1769, *Claremont* was sold to Lord Clive, who pulled down the old mansion, and commissioned Capability Brown to erect a new and more magnificent one on the hill. After passing through several hands, the estate was purchased by the Crown in 1816. Prince Leopold (King of the Belgians) and Princess Charlotte resided here, and she died here 1817. For some years *Claremont* was a favourite retreat of Her Majesty and late Prince Consort. After the French Revolution of 1848, it was assigned as a residence for Louis Philippe. It is now the residence of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany. In the grounds, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from the house, is the *Mausoleum of the Princess Charlotte*.

Beyond *Claremont*, on the Portsmouth road, is *Fairmile*, a very pleasant spot, now beginning to be dotted over with villas. Just off the road, on the l., is a large sheet of water, called the *Silent Pool*, in the pine woods, which, always picturesque, at sunset on fine evenings and by moonlight presents some very striking effects. E. and S. of this is the broad, breezy, heather-clad *Esher Common*. At *West End*, W. of *Claremont*, is another common, of about 130 acres, a level, marshy tract, stretching down to the Mole. To the S. are *Arbrook Common* and *Oakshott Heath*, both picturesque.

Sandown Park, situated on the l. of the L. & S. W. Rly., near Esher Stat., is a piece of sloping ground, of about 120 acres, enclosed and laid out as a race-course. There are two courses, one for flat races and the other for steeple-chases. Meetings held here have become most fashionable resorts.

ESSENDINE, see *Stamford*.

ESTHWAITE WATER, see *Hawkshead*.

ETAL, see *Wooler*.

Etchingham (Sussex), Stat., S. E. Rly. The village is situated midway between Hastings and Tunbridge Wells. The *Ch.*, restored 1860 (keys at the grocer's opposite), is close to the Stat. Amongst the *brasses* is one to Sir William de Etchingham, the founder of the ch. (d. 1387). The

tracery of the windows and the carving on the screen and stalls are worthy of note. In the ch.-yd. may be seen remains of the moat which once surrounded it. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Burwash*. The *Ch.* (restd. 1856), chiefly E. E. with Norm. tower. On the W. wall of the S. aisle is a tablet by Flaxman to Archdeacon Courtail (d. 1806), rector of the parish.

Eton (Bucks), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Slough Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Christopher H. The town consists of a single long narrow street, in effect a continuation of the main street of Windsor with which it is connected by an iron bridge. *The College of the Blessed Mary of Eton beside Windsor* was founded (1440) by Hen. VI., and has ever since held the first position among the public schools of England. The old part of the college is built principally of red brick with stone dressings and ornamented chimneys, and consists of 2 quadrangles. The first of these (*School Yard*) contains on the E. the picturesque Clock Tower; on the N. the *Lower School*, with the old dormitory known as the "*Long Chamber*" above it; on the W. the *Upper School*; on the S. the *Chapel*, built by Henry VI., and in the centre a statue of the King.

The gateway of the Clock Tower leads to the second quadrangle, known as the *Cloisters*. Here is the entrance to the *Dining Hall*, for the foundation boys, a curious apartment, with a dais for the dignitaries, and 3 fireplaces. S. is the *Library*, a fine suite of rooms containing a noble collection of MSS. and printed books.

The buildings N. of the School Yard, erected about 1847, contains the *Boys' Library*.

The *Chapel*, 175 ft. long, in outline much resembles King's College Chapel at Cambridge, and is a very fine specimen of late Perp. The *Lower Chapel* (1888) and *New Schools* form a quadrangle at the end of Keat's Lane.

A postern gate, on the l. of the college, leads into the *Playing Fields*, broad green meadows, extending along the river banks and shaded by noble elm-trees.

On June the 4th, now the school "Speech-day," a procession of boats takes place in the afternoon from the *Brocas*, a large meadow above the bridge, to *Surley Hall*, 3 m. up the river, and the evening closes with a display of fireworks.

Etruria (Staffs.), Stat., N. Staffs. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hanley. A populous village, depending on the pottery trade and Earl Granville's ironworks at *Shelton*, the *Rolling Mills* of which are close to the station. *Messrs. Wedgwood's* pottery works were the locality of Wedgwood's great discoveries, and particularly that of his "Queen's Ware." *Excursions*.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. to *Wolstanton Ch.*, a fine building (restd.), with *Monuments* to the Sneyd family.

Etwall (Derby.), 2 m. from Egginton Stat. (N. Staffs. Rly.), and 3 m. N. of Willington Stat. (S. Staffs. Rly.), has an interesting old hospital, founded 16th cent. by Sir J. Porte, whose monument, with brasses, is in the *Ch. Etwall Hall* has a series of old portraits.

EUSTON, see *Thetford*.

EUSTON PARK, see *Thetford*.

Evesham (Worster.)—Stats., Gt. W. Rly.; also at *Bengevorth*, a suburb of Evesham, on Gt. Malvern and Birm. Breh. of Midl. Rly. *Inns*: Northwick Arms; Crown. This town, situated on the rt. bank of the Avon, which here forms a peninsula, owes its existence to a monkish establishment, the most conspicuous remaining object of which is the stately bell-tower (Perp.) of its abbey, founded in the 8th cent. It forms an entrance to the ch.-yd., which is surrounded by the abbey walls, 12th cent. A solitary arch, of rich Dec. work, is still upheld by the cloister-wall; it was the entrance to the chapter-house. When in prosperity, this monastic establishment was one of the largest in the kingdom. Within the ch.-yd. stand 2 *Churches*, both founded by the monks as parochial chapels. *St. Lawrence*, chiefly 16th cent., (partially restd.), has an elegant Perp. S. chantry, with rich fan-tracery roof and pannelled walls. *All Saints* (restd. 1876) has a richly decorated

mortuary chapel of Abbot Clement Lichfield, with handsome fan-vaulting.

From *Vineyard Hill*, where the vine, it is said, was cultivated from the Conquest to the Dissolution, a pleasing view of Evesham may be obtained. This spot can be reached by ferry-boat.

The site of the *Battle of Evesham*, where Prince Edward (afterwards Edw. I.) defeated and killed Simon de Montfort (1265), was on the top of the eminence N. of the town, called Green-hill. A monumental obelisk and a Gothic tower have been erected on the field of battle, in the grounds of the *Abbey Manor-house* (E. C. Rudge, Esq.), where there is a collection of local antiquities.

Excursions.—(a) *Bretforton Hall*, 3½ m., has in the garden a walnut-tree measuring 300 ft. in circumference. (b) *Badsey Ch.*, 2½ m., has a Norm. doorway, a long transeptal chapel on the N. side, with a rich gabled cross, and a massive W. tower. (c) 4 m. N.E., on *South Littleton Farm*, is a large conventual barn, 150 ft. long with lofty E. E. archways for the doors.

EWELL, see *Epsom*.

EWHURST, see *Dorking*.

EWLOE, see *Hawarden*.

EXBRIDGE, see *Dulverton*.

Exeter (Devon.), 194 m. from London, 4¼ hrs. by express train, either on the Gt. W. or L. & S. W. Rlys. The principal station of the Gt. W. is at *St. David's* (a suburb of the city), from whence the communication is continued to the S. of Devon, Plymouth, and Cornwall, with branches to Torquay and Dartmouth, Moreton Hampstead, Ashburton and Launceston. There is also a stat. on the S. Devon Rly. at *St. Thomas*, another suburb on the farther side of the Exe, which is served only by the slow trains. The central station of the L. & S. W. Rly. is in Queen-st., but the line is carried on down an incline and through a tunnel, to the St. David's Stat. of the other railways, whence it runs to Crediton, Okehampton, Holsworthy, Tavistock and Plymouth, Barnstaple, Bideford and Ilfracombe. There is also a branch from the Queen-st.

Stat. to Exmouth, and further up the line there are stats. at Sidmouth Junct. and Axminster, by which access is given to the south coasts of Devon and Dorset. From its position at the meeting-point of all these railways, Exeter becomes the most favourable centre for the tourist wishing to explore the many beauties of Devonshire. *Inns*: Rougemont H.; Royal; Clarence H. (in the Cathedral-yard, and very quiet); New London; Half-moon; Queen's; Globe; Bude. *Pop.* (including *St. Thomas's*, on the other side of the Exe), 41,000.

This city, the capital of the county, is situated on a steep hill on the l. bank of the river *Exe*, which is no longer navigable for shipping to Exeter, but it is reached by a canal entering the Exe at *Turf*.

It has sustained numerous sieges, and always proved a most difficult place to take. During the siege by Stephen, the Wars of the Roses, the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck (who was led captive through the streets of the city), the Great Rebellion, and the Second Revolution, Exeter was the scene of many stirring and remarkable events. The most notable siege was that by the rebels at the rising in consequence of the change of the church services and the suppression of images in Edw. VI.'s reign. Although there were, it is said, only a hundred loyal inhabitants, the city held out for six weeks, when it was relieved by Lord Grey on the 6th Aug., 1549, and this anniversary was kept as a high festival up to very recent times.

In the city itself the chief objects of interest are—(1) The Cathedral; (2) the ruins of the Castle; (3) the walks on Northernhay; (4) Mount Dinham; (5) the Guildhall; (6) the Albert Memorial; and (7) a few of the parish churches. To the antiquary, the remains of the city-wall—well preserved—extending from the higher end of Southernhay to the river, will be interesting. From some of these points, as well as from the high ground above the city, may be obtained strikingly beautiful views of the estuary of the Exe and the sur-

rounding country, very characteristic of the peculiar loveliness of Devonshire scenery. Amongst modern buildings may be noticed the Arcade and the new Post-office. Visitors should not miss the weekly market, held on Fridays in a fine Doric building in Queen-st.

(1) The *Cathedral*. There is good authority for believing that Leofric, first Bp. of Exeter, used the conventual ch. of the monastery founded by King Athelstan, A.D. 932, for his new cathedral, on the removal of the seat of the Bishopric of Devonshire from Crediton by Edward the Confessor in 1050, and that Bp. Warelwast, nephew of the Conqueror, commenced the Norm. edifice (1112-1136) on its site, completed by Bp. Marshall (1194-1206). Of this building only the two transept towers remain, it having been injured by fire in 1136, during the siege of the castle by Stephen. Bp. Peter Quivil (1280-1291) designed and began the present structure, and his plans were continued by his successors, and the building completed in 1328. In 1871, the modern restoration of the cathedral was commenced, under Sir G. G. Scott, whose designs include the reredos of alabaster, with sculptured compartments representing "The Ascension," "Transfiguration," "Descent from the Cross," and "Descent of the Holy Ghost." The best exterior view of the cathedral is from the N., where it is open to the cathedral-yard. A fine view of the S. side may be obtained from the garden of the bishop's palace. The *W. Front* (1370-1394), a beautiful architectural composition, claims especial notice. In the gable-niche is a figure of St. Peter, to whom the ch. is dedicated. In the centre is a grand Dec. window; below it is pierced by 3 doorways, enriched with mouldings of carved foliage, surrounded by a series of niches, in which are statues of angels, kings, knights, saints, and apostles. On entering the cathedral is the *nave*, 180 ft. long, the total length of the building being 409 ft. and 66 ft. in height. The walls and roof are of stone from *Silverton* and *Beer*, and the clustered pillars

of Purbeck marble. The roof is unbroken from end to end, and is exceeded in grace and lightness by no other in England, but the vista is broken by the organ and screen. Particularly to be noticed are the carved bosses of the roof; the corbels between the arches, with their exquisite carved foliage; and the windows of the nave, exhibiting in their tracery greater variety than can be found in any other building in the kingdom. These last are arranged in pairs on opposite sides of the cathedral, so that no two, side by side, resemble each other. The great W. window is best noticed from within; its curvilinear tracery, with that of the last windows on either side, differs from the others. The glass in it (dating from 1766) is worthless, and materially injures the beauty of the window. In the centre bay, on the N. side of the nave, is the *minstrels' gallery*, faced with a row of angels playing musical instruments, the finest example of its kind in England.

Opening from the first bay on the N. side of the nave, is the *chapel of St. Edmund*, which now serves as the Consistory Court. On the N. side of the nave is the font first used at the baptism of the Princess Henrietta, daughter of Chas. I., who was born at Exeter in 1644. On the S. side is a brass of Sir Peter Courtenay (d. 1406), which, though mutilated, is still fine and interesting. Among other slabs on the floor of the nave, is that of John Loosemore (d. 1632), the builder of the organ.

The *pulpit* in the nave, erected in 1877 to the memory of Bp. Patteson, is a fine specimen of modern sculpture in Mansfield stone.

Passing into the transepts, the manner in which they were formed out of the original Norm. towers should be noticed. With the exception of the Ch. of Ottery St. Mary in the same county (which seems to have been built in direct imitation of this cathedral), Exeter is the only church in England which has transeptal towers. In the N. transept is *St. Paul's Chapel*, and adjoining it the chantry of *W. Sylke*, son-chanter (d. 1508), bearing

his effigy, an emaciated figure in a shroud, and above it the inscription, "Sum quod eris, fueram quod es; pro me, precor, ora." Here is a statue of Northcote the painter, by Chantrey. The clock in this transept, which probably dates from 1317, should be noticed. Little of the original clockwork, however, now remains, the last restoration and gilding having taken place in 1859. From this transept the N. tower may be ascended, in which is the great "Peter" bell, weighing 125 ewt. In the S. transept are the tomb of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon (d. 1377), and of his countess Margaret; a mural monument to Sir Peter Carew (d. 1575); and an arched one over the remains of Leofric, first Bp. of Exeter. A door at the S.W. corner of this transept leads to the *chapel of the Holy Ghost*; and beyond is the *Chapter-house*, in which are preserved the library of 8000 volumes; an alabaster model of the tomb of Bp. Carey in the Ch. of Sta. Croce, at Florence, where he died in 1419; and a sapphire ring, ehalice, and paten, found in the tomb of Bp. Bytton, before the high altar; also the archives of the sec, the Exon Domesday, the Fabric Rolls, and the original charter, granted to Leofric (see above) by Edward the Confessor.

In the *Choir* should be noticed the roof bosses and corbels (the latter even more beautiful in design and varied in foliage than those in the nave); the sedilia, with their rich and fine canopies; the *misereres*, the earliest in the kingdom (1194-1206); the episcopal throne (work of Bp. Stapledon), towering almost to the roof; the beautiful pulpit; the highly-enriched reredos; and the E. window, filled with stained glass, most of which is ancient. Remark also in the choir the monuments to Bp. Marshall (d. 1206) and Bp. Stapledon, who was killed in 1325, during an insurrection in London on behalf of Queen Isabella.

Further to be noticed are *St. Andrew's Chapel*, opening from the N. choir aisle, and *St. James's Chapel*, in the corresponding position on the S. side of the cathedral. In the latter is a beautiful monument, said to have

been erected as a memorial of Leofric. At the end of the choir aisles, in corresponding positions, are the chantries of St. George, founded by Sir John Speke, about 1517, and of Bp. Oldham (1514-1519), joint founder with Fox, Bp. of Winchester, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The *Lady Chapel*, in which early morning service is performed, was very completely restored under the direction of Scott; it contains the monuments of Bp. Bartholomæus Iseanus (1159-1184), Bp. Simon of Apulia (1206-1224), and of Sir John and Lady Doddridge (d. 1628). In the centre of the pavement is the tombstone of Bp. Quivil (d. 1291), to whom is due the building of the Lady Chapel, and the commencement of the works which transformed the original Norm. church into what they now are. Under the arches opening to the Lady Chapel are the monuments of Bp. Brunescombe (1258-1280) and Bp. Stafford (1394-1419). Opening out of the Lady Chapel, are, N., the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, containing the monuments of Sir Gavaine Carew and his nephew Sir Peter Carew; and on the S., the chapel of St. Gabriel, in which will be noticed a monument to Major-General Simeoe (died 1806), by Flaxman.

Within the ancient *Close* surrounding the cathedral are the Bishop's Palace and Deanery. In the former is a Gothic chimney-piece erected by Bp. Courtney about A.D. 1486; also a fine bay window of Henry VII. period, removed from Elyot's house, the former residence of a city merchant.

Close to the stat. is the *Castle*, called also *Rougemont Castle*, from the colour of the soil and rock on which it stands, built before the Conquest. It is now a ruin. The mound on which the building was erected probably marks the site of a British stronghold, and is situated, like those at *Plympton* and *Totnes*, at the head of a navigable estuary. Of the Norm. castle, the only considerable remains are part of a gateway tower, on the side towards the town, at the head of Castle-st. One side of the area of

the Castle Yard is occupied by the Assize Hall and Sessions House, built in 1774. In the crown court hangs a picture of the "Aequittal of Susanna," by W. Brockedon, a native of Devonshire, and in the area in front is a statue of the late Earl of Forteseue (d. 1861), by F. B. Stephens, A.R.A. Close to the castle gate are the grounds of Rougemont Lodge, to which the stranger is admitted on presenting his card. They contain the most perfect part of the castle mound, which has been laid out as a terrace walk, and are overhung by the ivied walls adjoining the ancient entrance.

The promenade on *Northernhay* has been formed on the ground made by filling up the fosse under the castle wall, and levelling the sloping bank. It is a favourite lounge of the inhabitants, and embraces extensive views of the city N. and W.

Here are statues to Earl of Iddesleigh (d. 1887), by Boehm, to Sir Thomas Acland, M.P. (d. 1871), by Stephens, and The Deer Stalker—a fine bronze by the latter sculptor, a native of the town.

Mount Dinham is approached from North-st. The grounds are nicely laid out, and are open to the public; they lie along the crest of a steep bank rising immediately above the Exe, and should be visited for the fine view which they afford.

The *Guildhall*, with its Elizabethan façade, built in 1593, is situated in the High-st., and is open at all times. The hall has been restored: its roof, with curious brackets, should be noticed, as also the armorial bearings of the mayors, guilds, and benefactors of Exeter, on the wall. It contains several portraits, among which are those of Chief Justice Pratt, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and Earl Camden (d. 1794), by Thomas Hudson, master of Sir J. Reynolds; General Monk, by Sir Peter Lely; and the Princess Henrietta (also by Sir P. Lely), daughter of Charles I., by whom it was presented to the city. Here also are kept the city swords and cap of maintenance: one of the swords was given to the city by Edw.

IV., in 1470, and the other (together with the cap of maintenance), by Hen. VII., in 1497. They are only to be seen by special permission.

The *Albert Museum*, in Queen-st., is a very striking building, erected at a cost of 18,000*l.* (besides the land presented by R. S. Gard, Esq., late M.P. for Exeter), as a memorial of the late Prince Consort. It contains a Free Library, a Museum of Natural History, Economic Geology, and Devonshire Antiquities, Schools of Art and Science, and an Art Gallery. The library consists of a reading-room and lending library of 10,000 volumes, and contains the original cast of Behnes' statue of Sir William Follett (d. 1845), M.P. for Exeter, and native of Topsham, and a picture of the "Death of Virginia," by Opie. On the staircase is a statue of the Prince Consort in his robes, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, by Stephens.

The city contains twenty-one *Parish Churches*, several of them very interesting to the antiquary. The ancient crypt (Trans.-Norm.) in *St. Stephen's Ch.*, High-st., is worth notice. The *Hall of the College of Priest-Vicars*, entered from South-st., is interesting. It is used for meetings of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, and contains models of fonts, rubbings of brasses, drawings relating to ecclesiology, and a painting by W. Gandy. Some remarkable *old houses* (Elizabethan) should be noticed in the High-st., in North-st., and on Fore-st. Hill. Close to the New Loudon H. is the *Theatre* (rebuilt 1889). In it 180 persons lost their lives in 1887, when the building was burnt.

Excursions.—(a) One of the finest views is from *Knowl Hill*, above the village of Ide. Returning by Long Down, the whole distance will be 6 or 7 m. [*Powderham Castle* (Earl of Devon) is no longer accessible to the public.] It is also a pleasant walk along the banks of the *Ship Canal* to *Topsham*, also stat., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rail (*Inns*: Globe; Salutation), and beyond (about 1 m.) as far as *Turf* (white-bait here in the season). (b) 3 m. N. is Pynes, the seat of the

E. of Iddesleigh. The late Earl is buried in Upton Pynes ch.-yd. The vault is surmounted by a white marble cross. The *Ch.*, dating from the 14th cent., has been restored. Over the altar is an Italian painting of the Lord's Supper. (c) To *Crediton* (Stat.). *Inn*: Ship. The *Ch.* is a very large and handsome building. A little beyond the Grammar School is a desecrated chapel of E. E. date, and remarkable for the design of its E. and W. ends. Ascend *Down Head*, a few minutes' walk from the town, for sake of the fine view. The pedestrian wishing to reach *Dartmoor* (see) is advised to walk to Moreton Hampstead, 12 m., visiting *Posbury Hill* on the way. 2 m. N. of Crediton is *Sandford*, considered the most fertile parish in Devonshire. (d) To *Exmouth*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (e) *Dawlish*, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. (cheap bathing-tickets issued for certain trains in the summer); and *Teignmouth*, 15 m. (see these). Other excursions, which may be conveniently made from this city, will be found described under *Dartmoor*, *Moreton Hampstead*, and *Bovey Tracey*.

EXMOOR, see *Lynton*.

Exmouth (Devon.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Exeter. *Inns*: **Imperial; Royal Beacon; London. A very favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on E. side of the estuary of the Exe. The ridge of Haldon ranges as a background at an almost uniform elevation of 800 ft. The effects here of sunrise and sunset are magnificent, and have been depicted by Francis Danby, R.A. The *Beacon Walks*, cut on the slope of the hill, and tastefully planted for public use by the late Lord Rolle, afford a very pleasant promenade. The *Esplanade* (1800 ft.), bounded by a strong sea-wall, is also a very favourite walk and drive. The sea fishing, boating, and bathing are excellent.

Excursions are numerous. (a) The visitor can cross the ferry to *Starcross*, *Dawlish*, *Haldon*, *Teignmouth*. (b) On the Exmouth side he can wander to *Orcomb Point*; to *Littleham*, thence to *West Down Beacon* and *Budleigh Salterton* (see). An omnibus runs four

times daily, 5 m. (c) To the pretty village of *Withecumbe*, 1 m., and beyond, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the fragment of a *Ch.*, known as *St. John in the Wilderness*; thence to *Woodbury Common* and its camp. (d) *Topsham*, up the river, may be pleasantly reached by boat. (e) 2 m. N. of Exmouth is the charming village of *Lympstone*, close to which is Nutwell Court, the seat of the Drake family.

EXTON, see *Oakham*.

Eyam—called Eem (Derby.); 5 m. from Hassop Stat., Midl. Rly., surrounded by picturesque limestone scenery. Memorable for the devastation caused by the plague in 1665. A little to the W. is the *Delph*, and *Cucklet Church*, a ravine and natural archway, where the rector, Rev. W. Mompessou, held the service when the church was closed from fear of infection. The *Ch.* is interesting, and has been well restored as a memorial of the bravery displayed by the rector and the people. In the *ch.-yard* are a beautifully-sculptured cross of great antiquity, the tomb of Mrs. Mompesson, and several curious epitaphs. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. is the fine rock scenery of *Middleton Dale* and the *Lovers' Leap*. (See also *Sheffield—Environs*.)

Eye (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. from Mellis Junct. The points of interest are the *Castle*, of which only fragments of its Norm. stonework remain, and the *Ch.* (restd. 1869), a very fine building, the tower of which is 101 ft. high, and an admirable specimen of stone and flint work, built c. 1484. The S. porch is of the same date, but the panels are filled with brick. The stone dole-table in it is curious. The doorway is a beautiful specimen of E. E. The tower arch is Perp., the nave piers and arches are Dec. The clerestory, open wooden roof, and very fine rood-screen, are Perp.: the last contains an early painting of Henry VI.

EYFORD, see *Stow-on-the-Wold*.

Fairford (Glo'ster.), Stat., Witney Branch G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Bull, where tickets, 2s. 6d. a day, may be had for trout-fishing in the Colne. A small but ancient town, celebrated for its Perp. *Ch.*, and its magnificent stained glass, erroneously attributed to Albert

Dürer. There are 28 windows in one connected series: the W. represents the Last Judgment, and the E. the Crucifixion. The "Fairford graves" and numerous and interesting specimens of the Anglo-Saxon period were discovered 1850 in a field near the town. *Fairford Park* (P. F. Raymond Barker, Esq.) has a fine avenue. Fairford is the birthplace of John Keble, author of the 'Christian Year,' 1792. 2 m. N.W. is *Quenington Ch.* (Norm.), which has two splendidly-sculptured doors.

FAIRLIGHT, see *Hastings*.

FAIRMILE, see *Essex*.

Fakenham (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inns*: Crown: Red Lion. A town on the Wensum, chiefly known for its Corn-market. The *Ch.* of SS. Peter and Paul is a large edifice, with a lofty embattled tower (Perp.). Within is a rich and elegant screen of carved wood: the Perp. font is adorned with emblems of the Four Evangelists, the Trinity, and the Passion.

Excursions.—(a) $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. is *Rainham Hall* (Marquis of Townshend), erected by *Inigo Jones*, 1630. Here is the celebrated *Belisarius of Salvator Rosa*, presented to the second Viscount by *Frederic the Great*; it is perhaps the finest work of that master in England. There is also a large and highly-interesting collection of full-length portraits of English soldiers. (b) 3 m. N. is *East Barsham Hall*, one of the richest examples of ornamental brickwork in the Tudor style now extant. Upon the N. side of the great court is an elegant entrance porch; the towers and turrets are in a fine state of preservation; it was erected in the latter part of the reign of *Henry VII.*, and was the seat of the *Calthorpes*.

(c) About 4 m. W. is *Houghton* (Marquis of Cholmondeley), built by *Sir Robert Walpole* (1722–1738). It contains a fine bronze cast by *Girardon* of "the *Laocoon*," some sculpture by *Rysbrach*; a full-length portrait of *George I.* by *Kneller*; fine carvings by *Gibbons*; tapestry, &c.

(d) 10 m. N. is *Holkham* (see *Wells*).

FALLODEN, see *Embleton*.

Falmouth (Cornwall). Stat., G. W. Rly., a branch $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Truro*. *Inns*: **Falmonth H.*, close to stat.; ***Green Bank H.*, overlooking the harbour, and nearly equidistant between *Falmouth* and *Penryn* Stats.; *Royal*. The town consists mainly of one long, narrow street, parallel with the shore, in which stands the principal *Ch.* *Falmouth* derives interest from its position on the shore of one of the finest harbours in the kingdom, for which cause it was for fifty years—before the days of railways and steamers—the chief mail-packet station in England. It is now frequented as a winter resort, owing to its mild climate. Visitors should walk or drive to the entrance of the harbour on S. side, round *Pendennis Point* and *Castle*. The latter afforded shelter to *Henrietta Maria*, 1644, and to *Prince Charles* in 1646, who sailed hence to *Seilly*. It is no longer a place of strength, but mounts some 20 guns, and from the ramparts may be obtained views of extreme beauty. A circular tower, erected in reign of *Henry VIII.*, and now the residence of the *Lient-Governor*, is the most ancient part. Here are *Artillery Barracks*. The *Royal Cornwall Yacht Club* has its head-quarters in the town, and the *Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society* meets annually at the *Society's Hall*. On entering the town from the Rly. Stat., an obelisk calls attention to the old house of *Arwenack*, 1571, residence of the *Killigrew* family, now extinct, but represented by the *Earl of Kimberley*.

Excursions. — *Falmouth Harbour* abounds in beautiful scenery, and in the opinion of *H.M. the Queen* it is "almost finer than the *Tamar*, winding between woods of stunted oaks and full of numberless creeks." The main branch runs N. nearly 9 m. to *Truro*. A steamer in summer runs daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a pleasant voyage at high tide. Three creeks diverge from it to the W. The first opens close to the W. end of *Falmouth*, and runs up to the town, granite port, and rly. stat. of *Penryn*. Across the mouth of this creek a

ferry-boat runs to the prettily-situated village of *Flushing*, close to which are the picturesque woods and grounds of *Trefusis*. After rounding Trefusis Point, the next inlet, proceeding N. up the harbour, is *Mylor*, extending to the wood of *Enys* (F. G. Enys, Esq.). To this inlet succeeds *Restronguet Creek*, running, 3 m., to *Perran Wharf*, near the woods and gardens of *Carclew* (Col. Tremayne). On its shore is the port and town of *Devoran*, and near it the *Ch. of St. Feoch*, interesting for its ancient cross. Above this the harbour narrows, and the steamer passes the mouth of the Fal river on the rt., and skirts the pretty wooded *Park of Tregothnan* (Lord Falmouth). Next, on the rt., is the *Ch. of St. Michael Penkewell*, and 4 m. further is *Truro* (see).

On the opposite or E. side of the harbour, an unbroken shore skirts it until within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of *St. Mawes Castle*, where the hills are penetrated by *St. Just Creek*. The next creek constitutes the harbour of *St. Mawes*, and extends N. almost to the shores of Gerran's Bay. The *Castle* (erected about the same time as Pendennis) stands on N. side of the entrance, which is bounded on S. side by *St. Anthony's Head* and lighthouse. The *Ch. of St. Anthony*, the best E. E. example in the county, should be visited. Steam ferry from Falmouth to St. Mawes. From *Penryn Stat.* (Inn: King's Arms)—about ten minutes by rail, or a pleasant walk about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Falmouth—the tourist may visit the granite quarries at *Mabe* and *Constantine*, about 2 m., on each side of the old road leading to Helston.

Falmouth is a good starting point for the *Lizard*, the direct road, avoiding the detour by Helston, being only 18 m. In summer a four-horse brake runs daily. A carriage and pair costs 30s., with 5s. to the driver. The road runs by Gweek, at the head of Helford Creek, passes Mawgan and Trelovanen, beyond which it enters the road to the Lizard from Helston (which see).

Faringdon (Berks), Stat., G. W. Rly. (branch line of $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from

Uffington Junct.). Inn: Crown. A residence of the Saxon kings, it stands on the side of a hill in a sheltered situation, and commands fine views of the Berkshire Downs on the one hand, and the valley of the Thames on the other.

The large cruciform *Ch.* (restd.) is now mainly E. E., but has a low Norm. tower. The chancel is very fine E. E. Observe also a door of the same date, with beautiful ironwork.

Faringdon House (Daniel Bennett, Esq.), near the *Ch.*, and approached through a noble avenue of elms, was built by Pye the poet laureate, on the site of the ancient mansion which was garrisoned for Charles I.

Faringdon Folly, a grove of Scotch firs, on an eminence of iron-sand just outside the town, is the chief landmark in the Vale of White Horse, and commands an extensive view.

Excursions.—(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is *Eaton Hastings*, with a small E. E. *Ch.*, worth a visit.

(b) *Coleshill*, 3 m. S.W., is a model village. The *Ch.*, originally Trans-Norm. and E. E., has a good Perp. tower, and a modern Dec. chancel. *Coleshill House* (Earl of Radnor), erected by Inigo Jones in 1650, stands in a park. It has a fine hall and some good family portraits.

(c) *Great Coxwell* is a small village, 2 m. S., and at a short distance from it, on the top of Badbury Hill, are the remains of a Roman camp of a circular form, 200 yds. in diameter.

Close to the village is a very large barn, which belonged to a religious establishment, built by the abbots of Beaulieu (New Forest), to whom the manor was granted by King John in 1205. Near *Little Coxwell*, the adjoining parish, are the *Coles Pits*, extending over nearly 14 acres. They number about 200, are of a circular form, and from 7 to 22 ft. deep, and are supposed to have been the habitations or hiding-places of ancient Britons.

(d) *Uffington*, a pleasant village (S. of Uffington Junct.) under the White Horse Hill, has a noble *Ch.* (founded 1105), mostly E. E., with a very fine central octagonal lantern-tower.

1 m. S. of the village rises the *White Horse Hill*, so named from the rude figure of a galloping steed cut in the turf near its summit, which has "given its name to the vale upon which it has looked down these thousand years or more." It is cut on the N.W. face of the hill, 374 ft. in length, and stretching over an acre of ground; it is visible from a distance of 20 m. "Below the White Horse is a curious deep and broad gully called the 'Manger,' into one side of which the hills fall with a series of sweeping curves, known as 'The Giant's Stairs.'" The other side of the Manger is known as "The Dragon's Hill." At the summit of the hill, which is 893 ft. above the level of the sea, is the large oval camp known as *Uffington Castle*, 700 ft. in diameter from E. to W. and 500 ft. from N. to S. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is another camp called *Hardwell Castle*, and about 1 m. S.W. is *Alfred's Camp*. 2 m. E., near Kingston Lisle, is the *Blowing Stone*, popularly known as King Alfred's Bugle Horn.

Following the hill westward for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. close to the ancient Ridgeway, the cromlech, known as *Wayland Smith's Cave*, is reached. It consists of three large stones, with a fourth laid upon them, and several others scattered around.

FARLEIGH CASTLE, see *Bradford-on-Avon*.

FARMING WOODS, see *Oundle*.

Farnborough (Hants), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 33 m. from Waterloo, and S. E. Rly., 53 m. from Charing Cross *viâ* Redhill. Close above the Stat., but hid by trees, is *Farnborough Hill*, the picturesque half-timbered mansion of the Empress Eugénie of France, commanding distant views. Not far from the house, but separated by the Rly., is the beautiful *Rom. Cath. Ch.* of St. Michael, in French Renaissance style, architect Mons. Détailléur, erected by the Empress to contain the remains of her husband and her son, which were removed in 1888 from Chisellhurst. On one side of the altar is the sarcophagus of the Prince Imperial, and on the other that of the Emperor, given by

H. M. the Queen. A priory for Premonstratensians is attached to the *Ch.*

Minley Manor is the splendid modern seat of Bertram W. Currie, Esq.; *Aldershot* (see) is 4 m. distant.

FARNE ISLANDS, see *Bamborough*.

Farnham (Surrey), Stat., 40 m. from London, L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: Bush; Lion and Lamb. The town and neighbourhood contain much to interest the tourist. The stately moated *Castle*, a residence of the Bps. of Winchester, on whom the manor was bestowed by Ethelbald of Wessex, A.D. 860, suffered much in the Civil Wars, and owes its present form mainly to Bp. Morley (1662–84). The servants' hall is part of the original structure (1136). The chapel contains some carved panels by Gibbons. The Norman *Keep* is probably temp. Hen. III.

Excursions.—(a) *Moor Park*, 1 m. E., was the retreat of Sir Wm. Temple (d. 1689), author of the 'Triple Alliance.' Near the E. end of the house is the sun-dial under which, according to his own request, his heart was buried. Sir Wm.'s secretary was Jonathan Swift, who wrote, in a cottage on the skirts of the Park, his 'Battle of the Books,' and 'Tale of a Tub,' and made love to Stella. At the end of the Park, opening on to the heath, is "*Mother Ludlam's Cave*," a hole in the sandstone rock, the residence of the "White Witch." About 1 m. S.E. of Moor Park are the scanty ruins of *Waverley Abbey*, the first house of the White Monks (Cisterc.) founded in England (1128). (b) At *Tilford Green* is the King's Oak, measuring in circuit $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft. at 5 ft. from the ground. (c) 2 m. E. is the termination of the *Hog's Back*, the remarkable ridge of chalk extending to *Guildford* (see). $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., on N. side of the ridge, are the deliciously pure *Wanborough* springs.

Faversham (Kent), Stat., L. C. & D. Rly. and Jnct. for Herne Bay, Margate, and Ramsgate. *Inn*: The Ship. The town is governed by a corporation of great antiquity. A famous Abbey existed here in early times, to which the *Parish Ch.* (rested,

by *Scott*) is thought to have belonged. It is E. E., of great size and beauty, the transepts being divided into 3 aisles, by 2 rows of octangular pillars. The nave, which is not in accordance with the rest of the ch., is Georgian Corinthian; and has a ceiled roof. Observe the modern font, and in N. transept remains of E. E. paintings of the highest interest; also on the wall of N. aisle of the chancel, some 14th-cent. paintings. In the chancel, which is of unusual breadth, are 12 miserere stalls.

The old *Grammar School* (founded 1527) is now used as a Freemasons' Hall, and a new building has been erected for the school. There is an interesting old Town Hall in the Market-place, and a Recreation ground of considerable size. The Gunpowder Works were established here in the reign of Elizabeth.

Visit *Davington Ch.* (restd. by Mr. Willement) and village, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. The *Priory*, of which there are interesting remains, was Benedictine, founded 1153.

FAWLEY, see *Southampton*.

FEATHERSTONE, see *Haltwhistle*.

FECKENHAM, see *Droitwich*.

FELBRIGG, see *Cromer*.

FELISKIRK, see *Thirsk*.

FELIXSTOWE, see *Ipswich*.

FELMARSHAM, see *Bedford*.

FELPHAM, see *Bognor*.

Felstead (Essex), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. The *Ch.*, standing on an eminence, has portions which have been considered Saxon. It contains what was once a splendid monument to the first Lord Rich, the founder of the almshouses at Felstead, and of the Grammar School, in which Dr. Isaac Barrow, Dr. John Wallis, the mathematician; Richard Cromwell, and two at least of his brothers were educated. Robert Cromwell, eldest son of the Protector, was buried here in 1639. Rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Felstead Stat. stand the remains of the *Priory of Little Dunmow*, founded for Augustinian canons 1104. Attached to it were lands held by an ancient "eustom," by which a *Flitch of Bacon* could be claimed by any married couple who had "not re-

pented them, sleeping or waking, of their marriage in a year and a day." The earliest claim recorded in the Cartulary of the Priory was in the year 1445: the last claim allowed was in 1751. The S. aisle and 5 arches of the nave of the Priory Ch. form the present *Parish Ch.* Under an arch in the S. wall near the E. end, is a tomb, said to be that of the foundress. Close to it is the arm-chair in which the happy couple who obtained the flitch were wont to be installed.

FEN DITON, see *Cambridge*.

FENNY STRATFORD, see *Bletchley*.

FERRYSIDE, see *Caermarthen*.

Ffestiniog (Merions.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *viâ* Bala and L. & N. W. Rly. *viâ* Conway and Blaenau Ffestiniog. *Inns*: *Pengwern Arms; The Abbey Arms. A picturesque village at the head of the romantic vale of the Dwyrid, 4 m. from the colony of slate quarriers, Blaenau Ffestiniog (*Inns*: L. & N. W. Rly. H.; Queen's H.), which is connected by the *Narrow Gauge Rly.* with Portmadoc (see).

Excursions.—(a) A path leads from the village across a farmyard and field, to the wooded banks of the *Cynfael*, which rushes down the glen in a succession of romantic falls, from which the tourist may follow the stream about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing Pont Newydd, through most romantic scenery, to the beautiful glen of *Rhaiadr-Cwm*, near which the river falls perpendicularly over a series of deeply-cleft precipices; hence he may return l. by road to Ffestiniog. (b) To the *Slate Quarries*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., situated on the W. slopes of the Maenod mountains, and on the side of Yr Allt Fawr, a bold outline of the Moelwyn group.

Filey (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly., $46\frac{1}{4}$ m. from York. *Inns*: Crescent H.; the best lodgings are in the Crescent.

A quiet and pleasant watering-place, overlooking the beautiful bay which, with its broad sweep of hard sand (an unbroken stretch of 5 m. for riding or driving), is here a great attraction. The bathing is excellent. Filey has its *Spa*, said to be useful in dyspeptic cases, news-room, baths, and pleasant gardens intervening between the chief

Crescent and the sea. The herring fisheries here were formerly very extensive, but have declined of late years. A ravine, laid out with walks and plantations, and crossed by an iron bridge, separates the town from the *Ch.*, which is worth a visit. It is for the most part Trans. Norm. and E. E. On the N. is "*Filey Brig*," a long reef of sandstone, rising a little above the surface when the tide is low, and projecting into the sea 1 m. It is provided at its extremity with a bell-buoy constantly tolled by the waves to warn off mariners. Strangers should not venture along the "*Brig*" except at low tide. During storms and heavy swells incautious pedestrians have been swept off by the waves. Where the cliff ends, the pedestrian may follow a ledge which, turning the corner, skirts its N. face and runs under cavernous roofs worn by the sea, whence a fine view of Scarborough may be obtained. The *Brig* has frequently been suggested in Bills before Parliament as the basis of a Pier and Harbour of Refuge. It is the delight of the naturalist, with its many fucoids, corallines, radiata, and mollusca.

A modern *Ch.* (St. John the Evangelist) has been built in New Filey for the accommodation of visitors.

Excursions.—(a) To Scarborough (see), 28 min. by rail. (b) To Flamborough Head (see *Bridlington*).

FINCHALE ABBEY, see *Durham*.

FINSBURY PARK, see *Hornsey*.

Fishguard (Pemb.), 14 m. from *Haverfordwest* (Omnibus once daily, and twice 3 days in the week). *Inns*: Commercial; Great Western. One of the most picturesque little towns on the Welsh coast. It is divided into two portions—the upper occupying the cliffs, the lower constituting the seaport and harbour. Fishguard Bay is beautifully sheltered. On l., 1 m. from the town, is *Goodwick*, with fine sands, good bathing, and in a lovely and quiet situation. The line of coast beyond forms *Strumble Head*.

Excursions.—(a) 11 m. to the *Preelli* mountains (1754 ft. high). (b) On the road to *Cardigan* is passed, 7 m.,

Newport (Inn: *Llwyngair Arms*), where the principal feature is the *Castle* which overlooks the bay; it is a very elegant 13th-cent. tower. Thence it is 10½ m. to *Cardigan* (see).

FLAMBOROUGH, see *Bridlington Quay*.

FLAXLEY ABBEY, see *Westbury-on-Severn*.

Fleetwood (Lanes.), Stat. L. & Y. Rly. *Inns*: Royal H.; Crown H. A dull and unsuccessful port and bathing-place at the mouth of the Wyre; it is very quiet, but the air is good, and the views over the Lancashire lake hills are interesting. A School of Musketry is stationed here. Steamers daily to Belfast.

Pilling Moss, 8 m. E., is remarkable for being the largest breeding ground for sea-gulls in Great Britain. It is preserved by Act of Parliament, and the nests in the season average from ten to twelve thousand.

Excursions.—(a) 3½ m. S. to *Rossall Hall*, now a public *School*. The chapel contains an elaborate reredos of alabaster. Beyond, along the coast, are *Cleveleys*, *Gynn*, and *Blackpool* (see). (b) From here the Lake District may be visited by boat across Morecambe Bay to *Piel*. (See *Barrow-in-Furness*.)

FLEETING, see *Lewes*.

Flint (Flint.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 12¼ m. from Chester. *Inns*: Royal Oak; Cross Foxes; Ship. A small town on the estuary of the Dec, chiefly important for its chemical manufactures. The *Castle* (temp. Edw. I.) consists of a square enclosure with round towers at the angle abutting on the sea, connected by a draw-bridge with the *citadel*, which is called the Double Tower. The *Ch.*, which is modern, has a monument, executed at Rome, to Mrs. Muspratt; and stained-glass windows in memory of the Eyton family. A little to the l. of the town is *Connysll* or *Coleshill*, the scene of Hen. II.'s defeat by Owain Gwynedd.

Excursions.—(a) To *Holywell*, 4½ m. N.W., take the road to l. about 3 m. from Flint, and ascend the hill, at the top of which is the cemetery of the town of Holywell; from the latter the excursion may be extended about 2 m. to *Basingwerk Abbey*. (b) To *Northop*,

3 m. S.W., whence the tourist may continue 3 m. to *Mold*; or diverge $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., to *Moel-y-gaer* and *Halkin Mountain*. (c) About 3 m. S. is *Eucloe Castle*.

FLITTON, see *Shefford*.

FLUSHING, see *Falmouth*.

Folkestone (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly., at the Harbour and at Shorncliffe. *Inns*: Pavilion H., near the harbour (most comfortable and charges reasonable); West Cliff H.; Alexandra H.; and Norfolk *Private H.*

This thriving seaport is situated at the opening of the valley of Ellam to the sea, and is protected from the north winds by a range of high hills, among which Castle Hill (or Caesar's Camp), and the Sugar Loaf Hill, are conspicuous for the boldness of their outline (see below). In modern times, its buildings have climbed the heights, and have extended W. towards Sandgate along the natural grassy terrace overlooking the sea, forming the pleasant promenade of "The Lees," where the best houses are situated; there is a lift to and from the beach, opposite to the Victoria Promenade Pier and Pavilion. The opening of the railway in 1844, and consequent improvement of its harbour, and the establishment of steamer service to Boulogne, contributed largely to the prosperity of Folkestone; whilst the wide sea view from the top of the cliff, and the excellence of the air, combine to make it an attractive watering-place.

The chief relic of ancient Folkestone is the *Parish Ch.* (dedicated to SS. Mary and Eanswith), which stands very picturesquely on the W. cliff. The tower is placed between the nave and chancel; this last is E. E., with an unusually high pitched roof, and is very interesting. In 1859 the whole of the building W. of the tower was rebuilt; and in 1874 an aisle was added as a memorial to Wm. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born here 1578. A leaden Reliquary, containing the bones of the Patron Saint Eanswith, daughter of Eadhald, King

of Kent, was discovered 1885 in the N. wall.

The views from the pier extend E. to *Shakespeare's Cliff*, and W. across the marshes to Fairlight Down, above Hastings. The neighbourhood of Folkestone abounds in interest for the geologist.

Excursions.—(a) The walk $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Sandgate along the cliff commands fine sea views. The town may also be reached by rail, *viâ* Westenhanger Junct. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and a resort for visitors in the season for the sea-bathing (*Inns*: Royal Kent H.; Royal Norfolk H.; and Alexandra H.). Shorncliffe Camp, behind Sandgate, is worth visiting. 3 m. further is Hythe (see).

(b) About 2 m. N. is a remarkable series of chalk-hills, called the Backbone of Kent, *Sugar Loaf Hill* and *Castle Hill*. A road has been cut into the side of the first hill, and winds round to the top. *Castle Hill*, or Caesar's Camp, has on its summit three lines of entrenchments.

(c) *Cherry Garden Valley*, below Caesar's Camp, has scattered amongst its ash-trees some very ancient cherry and apple-trees.

(d) *Cheriton*, 2 m. W., has an E. E. ch. of interest. There is a picturesque arcade in the chancel. The sea view from the ch.-yd. is very fine, and the walk to *Seabrook*, near Hythe (2 m.), is a very pleasant one.

(e) To *Swingfield Minnis*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., where are the remains of a *Preceptory* of the Knights of St. John, now a farm called St. John, at the further end of the minnis or common. The principal remains, at the E. end of the present house, are those of the chapel.

FONTHILL ABBEY, see *Tisbury*.

FOOT'S CRAY, see *Crays*.

FORD, see *Wooler*.

FORD ABBEY, see *Chard*.

FORDHAM, see *Ely*.

Fordingbridge (Hants), Stat., L. & S.W. Rly., about half-way between Salisbury and Wimborne. *Inns*: Greyhound; Crown (comfortable, and moderate); Albany Coffee Tavern. An ancient town which claims to be

anterior to the Conquest. The single object of interest is the *Ch.*, which is worth examination, the roof of the N. chancel especially. *Rockborne Ch.*, 3 m. N., contains a very beautiful alto-relievo, by Gibson, to the memory of the son of Gen. Sir Eyre Coote.

FOREST HILL (Oxon), see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

FORTIS GREEN, see *Hornsey*.

FOTHERINGHAY, see *Peterborough*.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY, see *Ripon*.

Fowey (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. Rly. station from Par. *Inn*: *Fowey H., very good, with fine view. A small seaport delightfully situated near the mouth of a broad estuary. On each shore of the harbour are the ruins of square forts, built temp. Edw. IV. Crowning a magnificent pile of rocks at the mouth are the remains of the ancient stronghold (erected in the reign of Hen. VIII.) called *St. Catherine's Fort*. There are in the town some excellent specimens of 14th-cent. houses. The *Ch.* (chiefly 15th cent.), has a handsome tower, a carved roof, and a Perp. pulpit, and contains the tomb of T. Treffry, Esq., who owned The Place, a fine Tudor mansion, and made the Rly. to New Quay. At *Pobruan*, on opposite shore of the harbour, are some remains of *Hall House*, which was garrisoned in the civil war, and of *St. Saviour's Chapel*, or baptistery. A delightful promenade, *Hall Walk*, runs along the water-side. *Menabilly* (J. Rashleigh, Esq.) is situated on the promontory of *Greber Head*, 2 m. W., and is noted for its collection of minerals, and for its grotto near the shore.

Framlingham (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly., on branch line $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wickham Market. *Inn*: Crown and Anchor. A very ancient town, with considerable historical and antiquarian interest.

The existing remains of the *Castle* date chiefly from the time of Thomas of Brotherton (temp. Edw. I.). Considerable changes were made, however, by the 2nd Duke of Howard, who died in the castle in 1524, and to whom must be assigned the chimneys of moulded brick, the Perp. windows,

and the main gateway. The great court of the castle is of irregular form, surrounded by an unbroken wall, and studded at intervals with towers open on the interior side. These towers, covered with ivy, and the deep moat full of trees and brushwood, make the ruin very picturesque, especially on the exterior. There was a sallyport or barbican on the W., near the main entrance, and a bridge and postern carried on piers across the moat on the E.

The *Ch.* is a fine and very large edifice. The nave is Dec. surmounted by a Perp. clerestory. The chancel was rebuilt in its present form by 3rd Duke of Norfolk about the middle of 16th cent., and it is remarkable for its size. It contains the magnificent and celebrated tombs of the Norfolk family.

On a hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is the *Albert Memorial Middle Class College*, a large and picturesque building.

Excursions.—(a) The *Ch.* of *Denington*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., by a pleasant walk across fields, should be visited. The chancel and nave are Dec., the clerestory of the nave, porch, and aisles, Perp. In the S. wall are two piscinas, one of which has very curious tracery and sedilia, with rich angular spandrels, and five pinnacles. The carvings of the capitals of the side shafts of the chancel windows are most delicate and striking, and the chancel arch is very fine. The open seats in the nave are, perhaps with the exception of those at Laxfield, the finest in the county, but the best specimens of woodwork are the parclose screens at the end of each aisle, with the lofts above. At *Laxfield*, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N., the *Ch.* is very good, and the carvings of the seats are extremely fine. (b) At *Parham* (Stat.), $3\frac{1}{4}$ m., are some remains of the old hall of the Willoughbys. These are apparently of the 15th cent., and stand within a deep moat. The gateway, a Tudor building, is later.

FRANT, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

FRESHWATER, see *Wight, Isle of*.

FRINTON, see *Walton-on-the-Naze*.

FRITTON, see *Lowestoft*.

Frocester, (Glo'ster.), Stat., Midl. Rly., 25 min. from Gloucester. The various strata of Frocester hill render it interesting to geologists. There is a beautiful view from the top of it. 1½ m. E. is *Leonard Stanley Ch.*, a fine cruciform Early Norm. building, with a moulded W. door. There are remains of conventual character close by.

FROGMORE, see *Windsor*.

Frome (Somerset.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; George. A large and populous town, with several flourishing manufactories: the staple trades are woollen cloth and printing. The magnificent *Parish Ch.* of St. John the Baptist has been restored, and in part rebuilt by the exertions of the late W. J. E. Bennett, Esq. The approach from the N. is rendered particularly effective by the *Stations of the Cross*, a series of carvings, consisting of scenes from our Lord's Passion, which line the steep ascent to the N. porch. The pulpit, the beautiful chancel, the Ken memorial window, and the many windows in the aisle, are worthy of attention. The sculptured medallions on the N. side of the nave represent the Miracles of our Lord, those on the S. the Parables. On the outside, under the E. wall of the chancel, is the singular monument of Bp. Ken, an iron grating in the form of a coffin.

Excursions.—(a) *Vallis*, 1 m. N.W. l. of the road to Radstock, is a romantic little glen, with richly-wooded sides. Charming walks may be taken up the courses of the little streams which meet at *Elm*, one branch running N.W. from *Mells*, another S.W. from the woods of *Asham* and *Nunney*. Either route will afford much pleasure to the lover of the picturesque.

(b) *Nunney Castle*, 3 m., is a very picturesque ruin, founded temp. Edwd. III. The walls are nearly perfect, and present an excellent example of a fortified house of the period of transition from Dec. to Perp., surrounded by a moat.

(c) *Marston House* (Earl of Cork), 3 m. S.W., is a stately Italian structure, containing many good paintings.

(d) *Lullington*, a secluded village 2½ m. N., deserves notice for its small *Ch.*, which has good transition work, between Norm. and E. E. The most curious part of it is the N. doorway.

(e) *Longleat* (see), 8 m.

FULBOURN, see *Cambridge*.

Furness Abbey (Lancs.), Stat., Furness Rly. Branch from Carnforth. *Inn*: *Abbey H., close to stat. and ruins. One of our finest mediæval examples of ecclesiastical architecture (Trans. Norm. and E. E.), situated in the beautiful glen, formerly called Beckang's Gill, or Valley of Deadly Nightshade. It was founded by King Stephen and Queen Maud, whose effigies are still on each side of the great E. window. The *Ch.* was cruciform. The N. transept (129 ft. by 28 ft.) has a fine N. window, with a perfect arch and an Early Norm. door below. On l. are tombs of abbots. Both N. and S. transepts have chapels attached. The body of the church is 304 ft. long, and from the centre rose the tower, 3 of the pillars and the E. arch of which remain. The arch of the E. window is broken; but the sedilia by the high altar remain. In the choir are effigies of knights (temp. Hen. III. or Edw. I.). South of the chancel is the *Chapter-house*, which has traces of the pillars which supported its 12 ribbed vaults. It is entered by three elegant Norm. arches still perfect. The abbey was one of the richest in the kingdom; and in Edward I.'s reign its income was 18,000*l.* a year. The hotel was the abbot's residence, and has some good *bas-reliefs*.

Excursions.—2 m. E. is *Gleaston Castle* (see *Ulverston*). There are frequent trains to *Barrow*, 2 m.; *Ulverston*, 7½ m.; *Broughton*, 10½ m.; *Coniston*, 19 m.; *Windermere*, 18 m.

GAD'S HILL, see *Rochester*.

GAINFORD, see *Darlington*.

Gainsborough (Lincoln.), Stats., G. N. and Man. Sheff. & Line. Rlys., 18 m. N.W. from Lincoln. *Inn*: White Hart. Situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, and is still a river port of some importance.

The "Eagre," a tidal wave from the mouth of the Trent, rises to the height of several feet at spring tides, and a few miles below the town it has a fine appearance when rolling up the river. *All Saints Ch.*, erected about 1209, has a pinnacled tower 90 ft. high.

The picturesque half-timbered *Manor House* occupies the site of a Castle, built in the 13th cent. on a height, commanding the river. It was held by the Talbots, de Valences, and others. Sir Thos. Bnrgh built the existing Old Hall, 1470, and it was added to in the Tudor period. Though dilapidated, it retains a fine central hall, with open roof and a turreted tower of brick.

Messrs. Marshall & Co. employ many hands in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Excursions.—(a) Steamers run daily to Hull. (b) At *Knaith*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., the Ch. is the remnant of Heyning's Priory, and has a window richly ornamented with tracery. (c) *Epworth*, 12 m. N. W., pleasantly situated in centro of Isle of Axholme, was the birthplace of John Wesley, whose father was Rector. In the Ch. is his father's tomb, standing upon which Wesley preached his most effective sermon.

Garstang (Lancs.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Eagle and Child; Royal Oak. A quiet little town, nearly 2 m. from the stat., on the rt. bank of river Wyre, which is crossed by a handsome bridge and *Aqueduct* for the canal. The *Ch.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town, has carved oak stalls and a screen and monuments to the Butlers of Kirkland. In the river is good trout and chub fishing. The walks to N. and E. of the town afford interesting views of the Lancashire Fells. *Winmarleigh* is the modern seat of Lord Wimmarleigh.

The old houses of *Nateby Hall* and *Bowers*, both farm-houses, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. The latter contains a curious "priest-hole." The ruins of *Greenhaigh Castle*, besieged and demolished during the Civil War, are between the town and the railway.

GATESHEAD, see NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

GATTON PARK, see *Reigate*.

GEDDINGTON, see *Kettering*.

GERRAN'S BAY, see *Falmouth*.

Gerrard's Cross (Bucks), 5 m. from Uxbridge, and 9 m. from High Wycombe Stats., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Bull, a neat little hostel, close to *Bulstrode Park*, the seat of Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart. The gardens contain some fine cedars, tulip trees, and cypresses. The large circular entrenchment in the park, enclosing an area of 21 acres, should be noticed.

GIDLEIGH, see *Moreton Hampstead*.

GIGGLESWICK, see *Settle*.

GIGG'S HILL, see *Ditton*.

GILLING, see *Helmley*.

Gillingham (Dorset.), Stat. L. & S. W. Rly., about midway between Salisbury and Yeovil. *Inns*: Phoenix; Railway. It was once a town of considerable importance. In 1016 the Danes were defeated by Edmund Ironside in the immediate neighbourhood, the place of the battle being still called Slaughter Gate, and the part where the Danes made their last stand and peace proclaimed, Peace Marsh. The *Witan*, at which Edward the Confessor was accepted as King of England, was held here 1042; and near the Rly. stood a hunting-lodge of our early kings, of which the moat, called King's Court, alone remains. Three rivers unite a little below the town, and afford some good trout fishing.

Excursions.—(a) 4 m. N. stands the little market-town of *Mere* (*Inns*: Ship; George), on the borders of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, in a wild and bleak down country, with wide views all round. The *Ch.*, chiefly Perp., is one of the best in S. Wilts. It has a stately tower with lofty pinnacles, and within, a richly-carved oaken ceiling, good rood-screen, stalls, and pareloses. To the N.W. is the mound of the castle, built 1253 by Rich. Earl of Cornwall. To the S.W., near the town, is *Mere Park*, and 1 m. S. *Woodlands*, where the remains of the 15th-cent. mansion of the Doddingtons deserves a visit. 2 m. N.W. of Mere, on a precipitous hill, is *Whitesheet Camp*, considered

by Hoare as a British work, further strengthened by the Saxons.

(b) 3 m. W. is *Stourhead* (see).

GILLINGHAM (Kent), see *Chatham*.

Gillow - Heath (Staffs.), Stat. N. Staff. Rly. *Inn*: Talbot Arms. In a valley, 1 m. N.E. of the stat., is *Biddulph Grange*, the beautiful seat of Robert Heath, Esq., with extensive and superb gardens. *Biddulph Hall* is a fine old Elizabethan ruin, besieged and destroyed by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Wm. Brereton in 1643. The *Ch.* contains some beautiful stained glass from Belgium, and an altar-tomb to the Bowyers.

Gilsland (Cumbld.)—Stat. N. E. Rly.—16 m. from Carlisle. Omnibus meets the trains for *Gilsland Spa*, 1 m. (*Inn*: Shaw's H.), in the rocky valley of the Irthing, much resorted to for its medicinal waters (sulphuric and chalybeate springs). Here Sir W. Scott first met Charlotte Carpenter, who afterwards became his wife; it is also the scene of a part of 'Guy Mannering,' but "Mumps Ha" is pulled down.

The *Roman Wall* runs from Wallsend-on-the-Tyne to Bowness-on-Solway (73½ m.). This great fortification consists of a stone wall, strengthened by a ditch on its N. side, a turf wall or *vallum* to the S; also stations, castles, watch-towers, and roads, which lie for the most part between the walls. At 2½ m. from Gilsland Stat. is Birdoswald (Amboglana), the largest camp on the *Wall*, the head-quarters of the Dacian Cohort, commanding a fine view over the Irthing (see *Hexham*). On the W. side the wall is very perfect, and also the two W. and S. walls of the station. Through the N. gate of the Camp the "Maidenway" passed out to Bewcastle. From here, *Lanercost Priory* and *Naworth Castle* may be visited, a drive of 8 m.; or the Carlisle Rly. may be reached at Naworth Stat.

GLAISDALE END, see *Whitby*.

Glasson (Lancs.), 2½ m. from Galgate. Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. It is the port of Lancaster, situated at the estuary of the Lune, where it begins to narrow, and near the mouth of the

Conder. Vessels of 400 tons can enter the docks. 2 m. S. are the remains of *Cockersand Abbey*, consisting of the octagonal chapter-house, used as the burial-place of the Daltons. *Overton Ch.*, on the N. bank of the estuary opposite Glasson, has a Norm. door with zigzag mouldings. *Ashton Hall* (J. P. C. Starkie, Esq.) is beautifully situated to W. of station.

Glastonbury (Somerset.), Stat. Somerset. & Dorset. Rly., where it joins the line from Wells. *Inns*: George; Red Lion. The chief interest of this town, the ancient "Isle of Avalon," formerly surrounded by water, arises from its celebrated *Abbey*, one of the earliest centres of Christianity in England, which a legend says owes its foundation to Joseph of Arimathea, but which really dates from 6th cent. The entrance to the ruins is on the rt. of the High-st., under the Assembly Rooms, through a garden. Admission, 6d. Of the vast *Ch.* (originally 594 ft. in length) there are remaining the two E. tower piers, with one of the N. transeptal chapels, nearly the whole of the S. wall of the choir aisle, some bays of the S. nave aisle, and, at the E. end of the ch., but detached from it, the best preserved and most beautiful portion of the ruins of the roofless *St. Joseph's* (properly *Lady*) *Chapel*. It is a gem of late Romanesque on a small scale, on the site of the original wooden basilica. The composition is singularly rich, the style and the workmanship admirable. This Chapel, as well as the great Church, were begun by Hen. II. Within the crypt (an addition of 15th cent.) is St. Joseph's Well. Of the Abbey buildings within the precinct walls the only one standing is the magnificent *Abbot's Kitchen*, in a perfect state, entered by a gate in Magdalene-st. It is octagonal in form (33½ ft. square within the walls, and 72 ft. high), and includes 4 fire-places. It dates from 14th cent.

The *Entrance Gateway* for the laity and guests is merged in the Red Lion Inn, in Magdalene-st. The great gate is hidden by a modern house; but the vaulted entrance for foot

passengers is still accessible. Passing through the inn, in the yard at the back, there is a small *Almshouse* for women, with a chapel, founded by Abbot Beere. The *George Inn* in High-st., the old pilgrim's hostelry (temp. Edward IV.), "is the best piece of domestic work in Glastonbury. The front is one splendid mass of panelling, pierced, where necessary, for windows. The centre is occupied by a gateway, with a bay window to l. rising the whole height of the house."

A little higher up the street, nearly opposite the Post Office, is the *Tribunal*, built by Abbot Beere as the abbey court-house.

The *Abbot's Barn*, of the 14th cent., at the top of Chinkwell-st., is perhaps the finest and most richly ornamented of the monastic granaries still remaining.

A very rich small timber front, in Northlode-st., l. side, and the *Almshouse* and *Chapel* of St. Mary Magdalen, are in the street of the same name.

The principal Church is *St. John the Baptist*, a good example of Somersetshire Perp., the tower of which is very fine. It rises to a height of 140 ft. in 3 storeys, and is richly adorned with canopied niches, and crowned with an open-work parapet and eight slender pinnacles.

Excursions.—(a) The *Tor Hill* (follow the Shepton Mallet road, and turn off up the hill l. at the Tor Hill Inn) is 500 ft. above the sea. It is crowned by a beautiful tower, all that is left of a pilgrimago *Chapel of St. Michael*. The view from the top is very extensive. At a gallows raised on this spot the last abbot was hung by Hen. VIII. Descend on the N.E. side, visiting *Bushey Coombe* on the way back to the town, which will be re-entered by Chinkwell-st.

(b) To *Wirrall Hill*, famous for the Glastonbury Thorn supposed to have sprung from Joseph of Arimathea's staff, and to have always blossomed at Christmas. The spot where it grew is marked by a stone bearing the letters I.A., A.D. xxxi.

(c) *Sharpham Park*, 2 m. S.W., the

country residence of the old Abbots, is worth visiting. The remains of the mansion, the birthplace of Henry Fielding, 1707, are now used as a farm-house.

Wells Cath. (see), 6 m. N.E., and *Cheddar* (see), may be visited from Glastonbury.

GLEASTON, see *Ulverston*.

GLOSSOP, see *Sheffield*.

Gloucester (Glo'ster.), Stats., G. W. Rly. Junct. with S. Wales and Hereford lines; and Midl. Rly. Inns: **Bell, Southgate-st.; Spread Eagle, near the stat. Situated in a fertile plain on the l. bank of the Severn, it is the ancient Glevum of the Romans, and its 4 main streets, meeting at the Cross in the centre, prove its Roman origin. It is the county-town (pop. 36,550), and a bishop's see since 1541, but with a history dating from the Saxon era.

The *Cathedral* (restd. at a cost of £50,000) is a superb building, a Norm. body, altered and recased with Perp. work in the 15th cent. The chief feature is a noble central Perp. tower, 225 ft. high, enriched with tracery and open-work pinnacles. The building is 420 ft. long, and the vault 68 ft. high. The *nave*, excepting the W. end and window, filled with stained glass in memory of Bp. Monk (Perp. 1420), is massive Norm. (1100). The round piers supporting an E. E. roof (1242) are so tall (30 ft. high) as to dwarf the clerestory of the triforium. The font was designed by Sir G. Scott. The south *Porch* (1422) is Perp. with fan-tracery roof. The S. transept is Trans. Dec. and the N. transept is Perp. The vaulting of each roof is very elaborate. Observe the flying arches between the nave and choir, wonderful examples of constructive skill. The beautiful *Choir*, highly enriched, retains Norm. forms, but is encased with Perp. tracery, and has an apsidal chapel on each side. The triforium is carried under the E. window in a curve, forming the *Whispering Gallery*. Notice the beautifully carved stalls of rich tabernacle work in oak, 14th cent. The finely sculptured reredos was a

gift from the Freemasons of the county. The E. window, filled with old glass, is the second largest in England (1345-50). Beyond the choir is a cross Lady Chapel (1498), divided into four compartments. The following are the most notable *Monuments*: (a) In the N. choir aisle, to King Osric, founder of the church, circ. 681, and, close to it, (b) the shrine of King Edward II., murdered at Berkeley Castle, his marble effigy, surmounted by a canopy, the finest example of Dec. tabernacle work extant. (c) On the step of the altar, that of Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, with effigy in coloured Irish oak, one of the oldest specimens in wood. (d) In S. aisle, Sir J. Brugge, an Agincourt hero (15th cent.). (e) Ald. Blackleech and wife, 1639, by *Fanelli*. (f) Bp. Warburtou, 1779. (g) Sir John Guise, d. 1794. (h) Bps. Benson and Goldesborough. (i) Bas-relief to Mrs. Morley, by *Flaxman*. (j) To Dr. Jenner, by *Siever*. N. of the nave are the *Cloisters*, remarkable for the earliest example of fan tracery. On S. side see the *Carols*, or cells where the monks pursued their studies, and the Lavatory. On the N. side of the S. transept is the beautifully decorated *Chapel of St. Andrew*, restored; the paintings are by Mr. Gambier Parry. The matchless altar-screen in *St. Paul's Chapel*, in N. transept, has also been restored. The *Chapter-house* is a Norm. In the *Library* above it is a perfect copy of the Coverdale Bible; also some leaves of an Anglo-Saxon MS., 10th cent. The Norm. crypt, 1085, is entered from the S. transept.

The best view of the Cathedral can be obtained from the College Green and lawn, open to the public round the E. end. The noble *tower* was built by Abbot Seabrook (15th cent.). The *Bishop's Palace* is modern. Near it are some monastic ruins. The Deanery has portions as old as the 12th cent., including a Norm. chapel and a room in which Richard II. held a Parliament 1377.

St. Mary's-square, just outside the Abbey gate, was the scene of Bp. Hooper's martyrdom, marked by a

Gothic cross and his statue. *St. Mary Le Crypt Ch.* (restd.) is Perp. and cruciform with a Norm. W. door. "The Chancel is a model of elegance, and the way in which the clerestory walls are supported, truly wonderful." There are richly-carved sedilia with frescoes on the back. *St. Mary de Lode Ch.* is modern, having been almost entirely rebuilt. *St. Nicholas Ch.*, E. Norm. See curious handle on the N.W. door, representing a fiend bearing the soul of a witch to the infernal regions. The other buildings of interest are the *Guildhall* at the Cross; the *Blue-coat Hospital* in East Gate-st.; the *Museum* and School of Art and Science in Bruuswick-road; and the *New Inn* in North Gate-st., an old house for pilgrims to the shrine of K. Edward II., built of chestnut wood. Under the *Fleece Inn* is a Crypt, now a warehouse.

There are mineral waters in the *Spa Grounds*, now a public park. Near the docks are scanty remains of *Ilanthony Priory*, an offshoot of the better known Abbey in Monmouthshire, consisting of gateway, walls of the abbey farm, and some domestic buildings. Gloucester has a largo trade in corn, its docks being connected with the Severn near its estuary by the *Berkeley Canal*, 16½ m. long at Sharpness, where the Rly. Bridge crosses the Severn.

Excursions.—(a) About 8 m. to *Birdlip*, through *Upton St. Leonards*, 3 m., the *Ch.* of which has Norm. details, and fine monuments to the Snell family. 6 m. *Prinknash* (St. John Ackers, Esq.), an old 15th-cent. house, amidst charming woods and commanding lovely views. It was once the residence of the Abbot of Gloucester. From thence, explore the *Cranham Woods*, 8 m. *Birdlip Hill*, 970 ft. (*Inns*: Black Horse; George), with a glorious view over the plain of Gloucester, the channel, and S. Welsh hills, and a resort for invalids. Notice the *Ermine-st.* (Romau road), running for 6 m. perfectly straight. The excursion may be extended to Cheltenham, 6 m., passing Leckhampton hill, interesting to the geologist. The

Devil's Chimney, a curious isolated pinnacle of the rock, is a favourite resort of pedestrians. Return to Gloucester by *Whitecombe Park*, where are remains of a Roman *villa*, open to visitors. (b) 2 m. W. to *Highnam Court* (C. H. H. Parry, Esq.), containing rich collections of articles of vertu; the gardens and pinetum are very fine. The Ch. (1851) is richly decorated with stained glass and *paintings* on the chancel walls, baptistery and roof, of life size, by Mr. Gambier Parry, in a species of *fresco* invented by him.

(c) *Newent*, 8 m., or 6 m. from Mitcheldean Stat., Gloucester & Hereford Rly. *Inn*: George. The Ch. has lofty spire 153 ft. The roof is fastened by screws without pillars, like the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. There are *Monuments* to the Foleys and Grandisons.

(d) *Longhope* (Stat. G. W. Rly., about midway between Gloucester & Ross) is the best point to ascend *Yartledon* or *May Hill*, 973 ft., commanding a panoramic view of enormous extent. It is of interest to geologists on account of its zone of *Pentamerous* sandstones.

GLYDERS FAWR AND FACH, see *Capel Curig*.

Gnosall (Staffs.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. (Shrops. Union). The Ch. has a monument of knight in armour. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is *Norbury Ch.* (see). A little to N.E. is *Ranton Abbey* (E. of Lichfield), the tower and fine Perp. window being portions of the old Abbey (temp. Hen. I.), and a little to the S.E. is the beautiful sheet of water, *Aqualate Mere*.

Godalming (Surrey), Stat. L. & S.W. Rly. *Inns*: King's Head; Angel. The town is situated 5 m. S. of Guildford, on the river Wey, in the midst of very picturesque scenery, and within 8 m. of the Hindhead (see *Haslemere*). The Ch., Norm. and Perp., was partly rebuilt 1878. The High-st. contains old houses of 17th cent. 1 m. W. from the town, on an elevated site, is the *Charterhouse School*, removed from London 1870, having accommoda-

tion for 500 boys. It consists of several groups of buildings in the Gothic style by P. Hardwick, among them a handsome hall, library, and chapel. Inserted in the buildings are the arches from the old school, inscribed with hundreds of names of former pupils.

GODSHILL, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Godstone (Surrey), Stat., S.E. Rly. *Inn*: Clayton Arms. The village lies between the Godstone Stat. on the main line, and the Caterham Stat. on the Caterham Valley branch, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from each. The Ch. (rest'd. by Sir G. G. Scott) containing monument to Sir John Evelyn (17th cent.), and modern *Alms-houses* to E. of village, are picturesque. Near here are traces of the old Pilgrims' walk to Canterbury.

Excursions.—2 m. S.E. is *Tandridge*, once the seat of Augustinian Priory. The Ch. is E. E., and in the eh.-yd. is the monument erected by Sir G. G. Scott to his wife, 1872. The *Hall* is of the 16th cent. About 3 m. further is *Crowhurst*: the Ch. contains altar-tombs of the 15th cent. to the Gaynesfords. The yew-tree in the eh.-yd., said to be 1200 years old, is the largest in Surrey. The Mansion House (an old farmhouse) and Crowhurst Place, with its great hall and its moat, are worthy of note.

GODSTOW NUNNERY, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

GOFF'S OAK, see *Cheshunt*.

GOLDER'S GREEN, see *Hendon*.

GOMSHALL, see *Dorking*.

GOODRICH CASTLE, see *Wye River*.

GOODWICK, see *Fishguard*.

GOODWIN SANDS, see *Deal*.

GOODWOOD, see *Chichester*.

Goole (Yorks.), Stat. G. N. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Doncaster; also branch line to Knottingley (Lane. & Yorks. Rly.). *Inn*: Lowther H. A port and town of increasing importance, situated a little above the point where the Ouse and Trent, uniting, form the Humber. Great quantities of fruit and vegetables are imported here from Antwerp and Rotterdam, whilst the chief exports are iron, machinery,

cloth, and Yorkshire building stone. There are four capacious docks and a pier. Steamers daily to *Hull* (2 hrs.), and once a week to *Selby*; also twice a week to Rotterdam.

GORDALE, see *Skipton*.

GORHAMBURY, see *St. Albans*.

GORING (Berks.), see *Thames Tour*.

GORLESTON, see *Lowestoft*.

GORMIRE, see *Thirsk*.

GORPHWYSFA, see *Capel Curig*.

GOSFORTH, see *Keswick*.

GOSPORT, see *Portsmouth*.

GOUDHURST, see *Cranbrook*.

GOWER, see *Swansea*.

GOYT BRIDGE, see *Whaley-bridge*.

GRACE DIEU MANOR, see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

GRADE, see *Helston*.

GRAIN, Isle of, see *Sheerness*.

GRAMPOUND, see *St. Austell*.

Grange (Lancs.), Stat. Furness Rly. Inns: **Rigg's Grange H., close to stat.; Crown. This small watering-place, named from the *granaries* of Furness Abbey once established here, is a most delightful and healthy situation on the shores of Morecambe Bay, at the foot of *Yewbarrow*, which should be ascended for the view, and also *Hempsfell*, 3 m. N., on the summit of which is an Hospice, erected for shelter of visitors. 5 min. by train is *Kent's Bank*, pleasantly situated on top of the cliff facing Morecambe Bay and sands. Good lodgings may be obtained.

Excursions.—(a) To *Cartmel*, 4½ m. N.W. Stat., *Cart-in-Cartmel*. Inn: *Cavendish Arms*. A quaint old town. A Gothic archway leads from the market-place to a very fine cruciform Priory Ch., founded 1188 by William Marshall, E. of Pembroke, the only conventual building in Lancashire that escaped after the dissolution of the monasteries. The upper portion of the tower is placed diagonally upon the lower. Notice in the interior, which is partly E. E., the N.E. window, 45 ft. high, with some very old glass; the two Norm. doorways, the Renaissance oak screens, and the *carvings* of the oak stall-seats underneath. Some of these are Jacobean, and are due to George Preston of *Holker*,

who restored in 1624 the then roofless Ch. The two chapels are called the *Pyper* and the *Town Choir*. There is an altar-tomb of William de Walton, first Prior, and a splendid monument to Sir J. Harrington and his wife (1305). Observe the fretwork arch, and the scriptural representations of the upper portion of the tomb. Elizabethan monument, with recumbent effigy in white marble, of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, by T. Woolner, R.A. (1885). See also in the vestry rare specimens of early typography. (b) To *Holme Island*, 1 m., it is connected with the mainland by a causeway, and made into a very pretty residence by J. Brogden, Esq. (c) To *Humphrey Head*, 4 m., where there is a fine view, and a mineral spring, the *Holy Well*. (d) *Levens Hall* (Capt. Bagot), situated on E. side of river Kent. The gardens were laid out by Beaumont, who designed Hampton Court Gardens. In the mansion are some fine oak carvings, tapestry, and portraits. It may be also conveniently visited from Kendal. (e) *Holker Hall*, ½ m. N. of *Cart-in-Cartmel* Stat., a beautiful seat of the Duke of Devonshire. The house and gardens are freely shown. It is famous for a superb collection of pictures and a library.

The fishing villages off the *Cartmel* coast are very primitive, and carry on a large trade in cockles.

GRANTCHESTER, see *Cambridge*.

Grantham (Lincoln.), Junct. Stat. on the main line of the Gt. N. Rly., with branch to Nottingham. Inns: *Angel H. and Royal H., High-st.; George. The Angel is one of the three mediæval hostels remaining in England. It is recorded that King John held his court there on 23rd February, 1213, and that in this house Richard III. signed the death-warrant of the Duke of Buckingham on 19th October, 1483.

The town stands on the river *Witham*, 25 m. S. of Lincoln, and 14 m. S.E. of Newark. The Ch. (St. Wulfram) is a magnificent structure, with a noble square Tower, 140 ft. high, surmounted by a beautiful oec-

tagonal spire of 146 ft. (14th cent.). The interior is fine, and is lighted by handsome windows of the Dec. and Perp. styles. Notice the handsome font, late Dec., and the stone screen in the chancel. The crypt, under the S. aisle, contains a stone altar. The Grammar School was built by Bp. Fox 1485. On St. Peter's Hill is a bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton.

Excursions.—(a) To *Belvoir Castle*, 7 m. (see).

(b) 8. m. S. is *Woolsthorpe*, a hamlet of Colsterworth, where Sir Isaac Newton was born in 1642, in a small cottage which still exists. A monument has been raised on the adjoining estate of Stoke Rochford (Edmund Turnor, Esq.), a modern Gothic seat.

(c) *Belton*, 2½ m. N.E., is the fine seat, designed by Wren, of Earl Brownlow. In it are some good paintings by Lely, Kneller, and others, and carvings by G. Gibbons. A magnificent view is obtained from Belmont Tower, on E. side of the Park. ½ m. further is *Syston* (Sir John Thorold). The *Ch.* has interesting Norm. portions.

Grasmere (Westmor.) is on the high road from Ambleside to Keswick, 4 m. from former, and 13 m. from latter, and, from its central position, is very convenient as headquarters for tourists. The nearest Stat., L. & N. W. Ry., is at Windermere. *Omnibuses* meet most of the steamers at Waterhead (Ambleside), and *Coaches* pass the hotels daily, on their journey between Windermere and Keswick; there is a ferry across the Lake. *Inns*: *Prince of Wales H., on the Lakes, one of the best in Lake district; Rothay H., first class; Red Lion, in the village; Swan, ½ m. on the Keswick road.

The lake is 1 m. in length, and ¾ m. in breadth, and lies in a hollow, and the noble amphitheatre of mountains which encircle it can be best seen from the water. At Town End, near the Prince of Wales H., is the house occupied by Wordsworth when he first settled at Grasmere; it is now a lodging-house. It was once "The Dove and Olive-bough," referred to in the 'Waggoner.'

Here Wordsworth lived from 1799

to 1808. The house was afterwards occupied by De Quincey. The village of Grasmere is ¼ m. N. of the lake. The *Ch.* is a heavy, hideous building of great antiquity, with a massive tower. In the ch.-yard Wordsworth and several members of his family are buried. Within the ch. is a marble tablet with a medallion profile of the poet, by Woolner. The epitaph is the composition of John Keble. Near the grave are yew trees planted many years before his death by the poet's desire, if not with his own hands. The Rothay glides gently by, and Fairfield, Silver How, and Helm Crag look down upon the spot. "Westminster contains no resting-place so fit for him." A little behind the graves of the Wordsworth family is that of Hartley Coleridge, the eldest son of S. T. Coleridge, denoted by a cruciform tombstone.

Nab Sear, rising E. of Grasmere, has been pierced by the *Tunnel* for the passage of the Manchester aqueduct.

Excursions.—(a) *Easedale Tarn*, 2½ m., is reached on foot by following the second road on l. after leaving Red Lion H., crossing the foot bridge, continue through the fields, having Easedale Beck on rt.; thence, by ascending a steep path by the side of *Sour Milk Force*, the Tarn—one of the finest in the district—is 1½ m. beyond. A little to W. is *Codale Tarn*. The ascent to it is steep, but the scenery will repay the trouble. Good trout fishing in both Tarns, and a boat may be hired on Easedale Tarn. The return may be varied either by descending into *Far Easedale Glen*, or by climbing *Silver Howe* (1345 ft.) and descending near Grasmere Lake. (b) *Red Bank*, 1½ m. from the church, commanding fine views of Helvellyn and Skiddaw, Fairfield, Nab Sear, and Rydal Forest. Thence, taking the road to the rt., to *High Close*, on the highest part of the road to Great Langdale. Proceed to the seat bearing the inscription "Rest and be thankful," about 20 yards beyond High Close House. (c) *Loughrigg*, which can be easily ascended from Red Bank, but the *Terrace* bridge road,

half way up its side, is less fatiguing, and should be traversed from end to end. Return round the W. shore of Rydal Lake, passing Nab Cottage, Rydal Mount and Falls (see *Ambleside*), and diverging from the main road into a former turnpike road, now called the "Middle Road," to the *Wishing Gate*, the subject of one of Wordsworth's best lyrics. A short distance beyond a descent is made and the coach road entered near the Prince of Wales H. (d) *Greenhead Ghyll* (tho scene of Wordsworth's 'Michael'), $\frac{1}{2}$ m., is approached from behind the Swan Inn. (e) *Tongue Ghyll Waterfall*, rt. of Keswick road, about 1 m. from the Swan, should be visited. (f) *Helm Crag* (1299 ft.), 2 m., the rocks on the summit of which have been fancifully compared, when seen from different points of view, to a lion couchant with a lamb; to an astrologer, as by Wordsworth in his 'Waggoner;' and to a mortar throwing shells. (g) *Fairfield* (2862 ft.), 3 m., the double journey occupying about 4 hours. The ascent, which is not difficult, commences at a turning out of the high road, close to the Swan Inn. (h) *Helvellyn* (3118 ft.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. to summit. Either drive along Keswick rd. to Wythburn, or, after leaving the Swan Inn, from which Wordsworth, Southey, and Scott started together for the ascent, follow the Keswick road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., until a cottage is reached on rt. Take the path on N. side of the cottage, by side of Tongue Ghyll (notice the Waterfall), and thence by way of Horse Craggs, Grisedale Pass, to foot of Grisedale Tarn, 3 m. Thence by a zigzag path to the summit of Dolly Waggon Pike, and thence along a series of crests of hills forming nearly the whole length of the "mighty" Helvellyn range, for 2 m. to the cairn at the top. The views on a clear day are surpassingly fine. The easiest descent is to the Nag's Head Inn at *Wythburn*, situated on the Keswick main road, 5 m. from Grasmere, and 8 m. from Keswick. The ascent may also be made from this village, but the route ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), though shorter, is less interesting than that from Grasmere or

Patterdale. Ponies and guides can be hired at any of the principal hotels. (i) *Patterdale*, 8 m. from Grasmere, is reached by a steep and rugged bridle-road, by Grisedale Pass, quitting the main road by Tongue Ghyll (*vide supra*). The route passes through some of the grandest mountain scenery of the district. On entering the road in Patterdale, turn to l. and, at a bridge near to Patterdale Hall (G. H. Marshall, Esq.), a road to rt. leads to the church and village (see *Patterdale*). (k) The road from Grasmere to *Keswick*, after leaving the Swan, ascends *Dunmail Raise*, a desolate tract between Steel Fell on l. and Seat Sandal on rt. On its highest part is a rude cairn which is supposed to indicate the spot where Dunmail, King of Cumberland, was defeated by Edmund, King of England, A.D. 945. Before reaching top of Pass, look back on vale and lake of Grasmere. *Wythburn*, 5 m. (Inn: Nag's Head, formerly "The Cherry Tree" of Wordsworth's 'Waggoner'). Opposite the inn is

"Wythburn's modest house of prayer,
As lowly as the lowliest dwelling."

The road now skirts the W. base of Helvellyn range and for nearly 2 m. on l. the shores of *Thirlmere* lake, 3 m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad, and the highest of all the English lakes. It contracts in the middle, where it is crossed by a small wooden bridge. Its outlet has been dammed up in order to convert it into a Reservoir to supply Manchester with water. The best views are to be had from its W. shore, and should not be missed. King's Head Inn, at *Thirlspot*, is small, but clean and comfortable; a Post Office. For the next 3 m. the road runs through the rather uninteresting vale of Naddle. On arriving at a sharp turn (Castlerigg) 1 m. from the town, the vale of *Keswick* (see) suddenly opens out, with Bassenthwaite Lake in the distance, and Skiddaw, on rt.; Derwentwater and Borrowdale on l.; and the town below. The view here is one of the finest in the Lake District.

Gravesend (Kent), Stats. S. E. Rly. (N. Kent line) and L. C. &

D. Rly. ; 22 m. by road. *Inns*: Clarendon H.; Clifton H.; Talbot; Falcon.

The town is situated on the rt. bank of the Thames, 26½ m. below London Bridge, and has from very early times been the place of landing for royal personages.

The Steam Ferry plies between Gravesend and the Tilbury Stat. of the London and Southend Rly.

As the outer boundary of the Port of London, all outward-bound vessels receive here their final clearances, and the emigrant ships anchor here to undergo inspection by the emigration officers. Inward-bound ships are here boarded by the revenue officers, and take on board their river pilots. The town imports coal and timber, but the fishing furnishes the chief employment of the seafaring population. Shrimps are caught in prodigious quantities and are largely consumed at Gravesend by the summer visitors. There are whole streets of "tea and shrimp houses;" but the fishermen mainly depend on the London market.

Gravesend is the headquarters of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and yachting adds much to the profit of the town, and to the pleasure of the visitors. The club-house, on the Marine Parade, is a spacious and attractive building.

The *Town Pier*, 157 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, is the chief landing-place for the London steamers. The *Terrace Pier*, 240 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, is covered throughout, and has sliding shutters or *jalousies* at the sides, thus forming an agreeable promenade in almost any weather. Connected with it are the terrace gardens.

Rosherville Hotel, Gardens, and Pier, 1 m. W., may be reached by a varied and interesting, though not very clean or fragrant walk by the shore. Rosherville is a place of popular resort, formed out of an abandoned chalk-pit. The *Gardens* present, in many respects, an unique appearance, the cliffs, some of which are 150 ft. high, and the natural features having been skilfully taken advantage of. They are exceedingly pretty, and will repay a visit;

but it should be in the morning. On the E. side of the town is the *Fort*, and the basin of the old Thames and Medway canal. Here, too, are bathing machines and bathing establishments, Clifton Baths on the W., and the Albion Baths at Milton on the E.

Excursions.—To *Springhead*, noted for water-cresses and fruit. *Cobham*, 5 m. S. by E., with *Cobham Hall* and *Ch.* (tickets to be obtained at Coddels Library, King-st.); *Gad's Hill*, 4 m. S.E.; *Shorne Ch.*, 3 m. E.S.E., which may be visited along with Gad's Hill; and *Chalk Ch.*, 2 m. E. (see *Rochester*).

GREAT BADDOW, see *Chelmsford*.

GREAT BARDFIELD, see *Dunmow*, *Great*.

GREAT BARTON, see *Bury St. Edmund's*.

GREAT BRINGTON, see *Northampton*.

GREAT CHALDFIELD, see *Melksham*.

GREAT COXWELL, see *Faringdon*.

GREATHAM, see *Hartlepool*.

GREAT GRIMSBY, see *Grimsby*, *Great*.

GREAT MALVERN, see *Malvern*, *Great*.

GREAT MARLOW, see *Thames*.

GREAT MONGEHAM, see *Deal*.

GREAT SHELFORD, see *Cambridge*.

GREAT WALSINGHAM, see *Walsingham*.

GREAT WILBRAHAM, see *Cambridge*.

GREAT YARMOUTH, see *Yarmouth*, *Great*.

GREDDINGTON, see *Ellesmere*.

GREENHITHE, see *Dartford*.

GREENSTEAD, see *Chipping Ongar*.

Greenwich (Kent), Stat. S. E. Rly. Trains every 20 min. Also by G. E. Rly. every 15 min. from Fenchurch-st., *viâ* N. Greenwich (Cubitt Town), crossing the Thames from the New Rly. Pier. Steamers ply from Westminster Bridge every half-hour, distance 5 m. *Inns*: Ship H., west of the Hospital and close to landing-stage; Trafalgar H.; Yacht H.; Crown and Sceptre. These taverns were once much frequented for whitebait dinners, for which they are still to some extent popular. Greenwich appears to have been a royal residence as early as 1300. Henry VIII. was born here June 28th, 1491. At the Restoration, the palace had fallen into such disrepair,

that it was decided to pull it down and erect a new one, and eventually one wing—the W. wing of the present hospital—was finished, but nothing further was done. Queen Mary conceived the idea of completing the building as a hospital for disabled seamen. Before, however, any practical steps were taken to carry out the project, she died, 1694. William III. however determined that the hospital should be completed as a memorial of her public and private virtues. Wren was appointed architect, and the first stone was laid June 30th, 1696; and the hospital was opened January, 1705. The pavilions at the extremities of the terrace, and the Infirmary, were added in the reign of George III.

The "Hospital," in its completed form, comprises four distinct blocks of buildings, on a raised terrace, 865 ft. long. The two blocks nearest the river, known respectively as King Charles' and Queen Anne's buildings, stand on either side of the Great Square, 270 ft. wide; the two blocks S. of them are King William's and Queen Mary's buildings, with eupolas at the inner angles. The seamen for whom the great work was erected have departed, and their place is occupied by the *Royal Naval College*.

The magnificent *Painted Hall*, originally intended for the hospital Refectory, is now used as a gallery of naval pictures, and is open to the public. The Hall, approached by a noble vestibule, is a magnificent and admirably proportioned room, 106 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high. The walls and ceilings were painted by Sir James Thornhill. The collection of paintings is extensive and valuable. As works of art, some of them are of small account; but few are without historic interest. There are representations of a large proportion of England's bravest admirals, and many of her most famous sea-fights.

The *Nelson Room* contains a portrait of Nelson by *Abbott*, the most faithful and characteristic likeness extant, and various relics of the hero.

Queen Anne's building is fitted

up as a *Naval Museum*, open to the public. It occupies seventeen rooms, and is by far the finest and most comprehensive collection in this country.

The *Infirmary*, immediately W. of the hospital, was assigned to the Seamen's Hospital Society, and was opened in 1870 as a *Free Hospital for Seamen of All Nations*.

The Queen's House, in the Park, behind Greenwich Hospital, forms the centre of the *Royal Naval School*. The handsome stone building on the W., with the Admiralty arms in front, is a capacious *Gymnasium*, erected in 1872-73, from the designs of Colonel Clarke.

Greenwich Park (190 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester in 1433, and the wall round it was built by James I. It is one of the most popular of the open-air places of resort for Londoners.

The *Royal Observatory* was founded by Charles II. in 1675. Flamsteed, the first Astronomer-Royal, remained at the head of the Observatory for 43 years. The quaint old pile is ennobled by the associations of two centuries. It is a place of various, systematic, and unceasing observation, record, and reduction of astronomical, magnetic and meteorological phenomena. On S. side of the Park is *Blackheath* (see).

In Greenwich *parish Ch.* (St. Alphege), observe the picture on the S. wall of Charles I. at his devotions; on the E. wall, portraits of Queen Anne and George I.; and on the N. wall a representation of the tomb of Queen Elizabeth. Hen. VIII. was baptized, and Gen. Wolfe, was buried here.

One or two of the almshouses in the town are also noteworthy. *Queen Elizabeth's College*, in the Greenwich-road, nearly opposite the rly. stat., was founded (1574) by William Lambard, and is said to have been the first founded after the Reformation. *Norfolk College* or *Trinity Hospital*, a brick quadrangle, by the river side, E. of Greenwich Hospital, was founded, 1613, by the Earl of Northampton.

GRESFORD, see *Wrexham*.

GRESSENHALL, see *Dereham*.

GRETA BRIDGE, see *Barnard Castle*.

GREWELTHORPE, see *Ripon*.

Grimsby, Great (Lineoln.), Stat., G. N. and M. S. & L. Rlys. *Inns*: **Royal H., near the Docks; Yarborough. The town lies at the mouth of the Humber, about 7 m. from the sea, having a deep roadstead in front, with an excellent anchorage. This ancient Danish seaport had sunk in population to 3800 in 1790, but it has swollen to 50,000 since 1850-54, when the Railway and Docks were opened. The Quays and Docks (area about 150 acres) are crowded with shipping, bringing timber from the Baltic, corn from Hamburg, ice from Norway; while from the Fish Pontoon about a million tons of fish a year are sent to all parts of England. The locks are opened and closed by hydraulic machinery contained in a tower 309 ft. high.

St. James's Ch. is a fine cruciform building, with a stately central tower. The style is E. E., no triforium, but a continuous clerestory and lancets.

There are 2 *Theatres*, the *Royal*, in Victoria-st. North, and the *Prince of Wales's*, in Freeman-st.

Excursions.—In the neighbourhood are numerous interesting old Churches, especially those at Clee (restd.), with a tower at the crossing (see on the S. pier of the nave the consecration inscription by Bp. Hugh of Grenoble, 1182); Barton-on-Humber; Scartho; Waith, rebuilt all but the tower; and Marshchapel, 10½ m. S.E., with beautiful oak screen, font, &c.

Cleethorpes, on the coast E. (¼ hr. by rail), is a watering-place of great popularity. *Inns*: Dolphin H.; Cliff H.; Leeds Arms.

Grimsthorpe (Lincoln), the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby near Bourn Stat., G. N. Rly. It is an irregular structure built at different periods from temp. Henry III., but the principal part was erected by Charles Brandon, D. of Suffolk. Part of the old structure is included in the modern large square pile, which was partly modified by Vanbrugh in 1722. It stands in a park of 1990 acres, traversed by long

avenues, and abounding in red deer. A vast Entrance Hall contains French tapestries, which came into the possession of the D. of Suffolk through his wife Mary, Queen of France; a large collection of interesting family portraits, including the brave Peregrine Bertie; portraits of English sovereigns from Charles I., by Van Dyck; and several coronation chairs and throne canopies, perquisites of the office of Lord Great Chamberlain. Adjoining is *Edenham Ch.* (see), the burial-place of the Berties and Willoughbys, containing some fine monuments.

Grinstead, East (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: Dorset Arms; Crown; Railway. It contains several old-timbered houses, as well as some handsome new ones, the neighbourhood having a high reputation for beauty and salubrity. The *Ch.*, standing on a lofty ridge, serves as a landmark to the surrounding country. *Sackville College*, near the *Ch.*, was founded 1609 by Robert Sackville, 2nd Earl of Dorset, for the maintenance of a certain number of poor men and women. It stands on high ground, and commands noble views towards Asldown Forest. About 3 m. S.E., and near *Forest-row Stat.*, are the remains of *Brambletye House*, temp. James I., of no great interest, but the scenery of the valley in which they stand is attractive.

GROBY, see *Kirby Muxloe*.

GROOMBRIDGE, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

GROSMONT CASTLE, see *Monmouth*.

GRUNDISBURGH, see *Woodbridge*.

Guildford (Surrey), Junct. Stat., L. & S. W., S. E., and L. B. & S. C. Rlys., 30¼ m. from London, on the Portsmouth line. Branches to Aldershot and Farnham; to Dorking and Redhill; to Leatherhead and Epsom; to Horsham; also a loop-line from Surbiton, *viâ* Cobham. *Inns*: *White Hart; *White Lion; Angel. The county-town lies mainly on the E. bank of the Wey, consisting principally of the High-st., running from E. to W. up a steep hill. The *Castle*, rising conspicuously from a high mound on the rt. of High-st. and approached by an old

gateway in Quarry-st., is reduced to a Norm. keep (70 ft. high), date 1150, and a few shapeless walls. The castle and grounds were purchased 1885 of Ld. Grantley by the Corporation, and are now laid out as Public Recreation Grounds. *Archbp. Abbot's Hospital*, a handsome red-brick Jacobean building on the N. side of High-st., founded 1619 for 12 men and 8 women over sixty. Observe the Master's Stairease, the panelled room over the gate, the dining room, with portraits of Wyeliffe and others, and the very interesting stained-glass windows in the chapel, of 17th cent., telling the story of Jacob and Esau. Opposite to the Hospital is *Holy Trinity Ch.*, a modern building (1763) of red brick, but containing interesting monuments of Archbp. Abbot, Gerald Christmas (sculptor, 1640), and Speaker Onslow; also, in the porch, two fine altar tombs of the Parkhurst family. *St. Mary's Ch.*, Quarry-st. (restd. 1836), is full of interest. The body is Norm., including the 2 E. apses; the walls below the central tower, pierced with 2 small slit windows, may be Anglo-Saxon (1050). The rest of the Ch. is chiefly 13th cent. See at the W. end a low Lepers' window. In the chapel of St. John the Baptist, on the N. side of the chancel, are some very curious painted medallions. The *Guildhall* (1683), a quaint edifice with a projecting clock, in centre of High-st., contains portraits of Charles II. and James II., by *Lely*; also of Speaker Onslow. In the council-chamber over the Hall is a curious chimneypiece. The *Grammar School*, which dates from time of Henry VIII., is at the upper end of High-st. *St. Nicholas Ch.*, at the bottom of the town, close to the old bridge over the Wey, deserves notice as a handsome specimen of a richly-ornamented modern church, rebuilt 1875. On the S. side, *Losely Chapel*, with monuments to the More family, is preserved. The great attraction of Guildford is the beauty of the country around and the variety of rides and walks: among these may be mentioned the ascent up to *St. Martha's* and *St.*

Catherine's Chapels, the unsurpassed view from *Neulands Corner*, marked by its grove of yew-trees, 3 m. on the road to Albury.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. S.W. *Loseley* (W. More Molyneux, Esq.), a very good example of early Eliz. mansion; the Park, not the house, is open to the public; 1 m. W. is the very interesting old *Ch.* at *Compton*, Norm., with a chancel of 2 storeys; thence, through a succession of lanes and commons to *Puttenham*, where the tourist will emerge on the Hog's Back, 6 m. from *Farnham*.

(b) It is a most enjoyable excursion, either by carriage or on foot, from Guildford to *Leatherhead* (see), about 11 m.; thence to Box Hill, 3 m. (lunch at Burford Bridge H.), 1 m. beyond to Dorking, and about 7 m. further to Reigate.

Good boating may be had on the Wey, by means of which the Thames can be joined at Weybridge.

GUILDFIELD, see *Welshpool*.

Guisborough, or **Gisborough** (Yorks.), Stat., N.E. Rly., branch from Middlesbro'. *Inns*: Cock; Buck. Here are the interesting remains of an Augustinian Priory, founded circ. 1119. The best view of them is from meadow at the back of the Ch. The E. end is the principal relie. In the porch of the *Parish Ch.*, observe the sides of the memorial tomb of the De Brus family. The slab of the tomb forms the communion-table.

Excursions to *Saltburn* (see) by rail; to *Kildale* and *Stokesley* (see *Whitby*); to *Eston Nab* (see *Redcar*); to *Roseberry Topping* (1067 ft.), the summit 1 m. from village of Newton, and 3 from *Guisboro'* (see *Whitby*).

GUMFRESTON, see *Tenby*.

GUNTON (Norfolk), see *Aylsham*.

GUNTON (Suffolk), see *Lowestoft*.

GUNWALLOE, see *Helston*.

GURNARD'S HEAD, see *Penzance*.

GUY'S CLIFF, see *Warwick*.

GWYRCH CASTLE, see *Abergele*.

GWYTHERIN, see *Abergele*.

GYNN, see *Blackpool*.

HACKFALL, see *Ripon*.

HACKNESS, see *Scarborough*.

Haddon Hall (Derby.), 2 m. from Bakewell Stat.; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Rowsley Stat.; Midl. Rly. This splendid old seat of the Duke of Rutland is one of the finest specimens of baronial dwellings of the 15th and 16th cents. It is not inhabited, but is in perfect preservation. Down to the 12th cent. it belonged to the Avenals, from them it passed to the Vernons, and afterwards by marriage to the Manners. The first court dates from the 14th cent.; it includes in the S.W. angle the *Chapel*, which has painted glass, subject the Crucifixion. The *Great Hall* has a dais and music gallery, and a Roman altar in the porch. Notice the antler decorations, and the curious apparatus for punishing the churlish drinker. The *Small Dining-room* has oak panelling, and heads, in relief, of Henry VII., Elizabeth of York, and Will Somers, the jester. The arms over the fireplace are of Sir G. Vernon, "King of the Peak," and last of the male line, 1545. In the *Earl's Bedchamber* is a representation, in tapestry, of a boar hunt (16th cent.). The *Long Gallery* (temp. Eliz.), the bow window of which has the Rutland shield of twenty-five quarterings. The *State Bedroom*, with a chimney-piece with Orpheus charming the beasts, in stucco is hung with Gobelin tapestry and contains the bed and dressing-table of Q. Elizabeth. Notice the yews clipped in shape of the boar's head of Vernon, and the peacock of Manners; also the *Terrace* and doorway, from which the fair heiress, Dorothy Vernon, eloped on a ball night with Sir J. Manners. The view S. from the Eagle or Peveril's Tower and from the bridge over the Wye are most charming.

HADLEIGH (Essex), see *Southend*.

Hadleigh (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. The *Ch.* is a fine building, chiefly Perp., with some Dec. and E. E. portions. The original S. doors should be noticed. Adjoining the cli.-yd. is the so-called *Rectory Tower*, built of brick, by William Pykenham, rector, 1495. It is in fact a gatehouse, flanked by hexagonal turrets to which the present

rectory has been attached. *Sun Court*, near Hadleigh Bridge, is a house apparently of the 16th cent. In High-st., a house called "the Mayors," with Tudor portions, and some figures in "pargeting" in a court at the back, is worthy of notice. The Guildhall is of the 15th cent. This town was one of the ancient centres of the woollen trade (now defunct) in Suffolk. The villages of *Kersey* (3 m.), where there is a good late Dec. Ch., and *Lindsey* (4 m. N.), have, it is said, given their names to the fabrics known as "kerseys" and "lindsey-woolsey."

Excursions.—(a) 5 m. S.E. is *Little Wenham* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Capel* stat.). The *Hall*, a square building of brick and flint, one of the earliest specimens of domestic architecture remaining in this country, is picturesque and curious. Parts of it date from about 1260. As an early example of the use of brick, probably Flemish, this hall is remarkable. The *Ch.* is E. E., of the same date as the hall, and with very similar work. *Raydon Ch.* (stat.), $3\frac{3}{4}$ m., is Early Dec., and good. Notice the window tracery.

(b) The *Ch. of Stoke-by-Nayland*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., is large and of Perp. character, with one of the finest towers in the county. The W. doorway is very rich, and the panelling of plinth and battlement excellent and characteristic. The font is very good, and in one of the chancel chapels, enclosed by screen-work, are monuments to the two wives of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at Bosworth. Between Stoke-by-Nayland and Shelly stands *Giffard's Hall*, a fine old residence of red brick, temp. Henry VIII.

(c) At *Borford Ch.* (chiefly Perp. and fine), 5 m. S.W. is a very rich S. porch, elaborately panelled; and on the N. side, an interesting porch of Dec. woodwork.

HADLEY, see *Barnet*.

HADZOR, see *Droitwich*.

HAROD, see *Aberystwith*.

Hagley (Worcester.) Stat. G. W. Rly. *Hagley Hall* (Ld. Lyttelton), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Stourbridge, contains a valuable Library and a good collection of pictures, including a portrait

of Pope. The fine park, just outside of the Black Country, has walks leading up to Clent Hills—famous for the *view*. The 4 “Druidic Stones” on the summit were set up by Lord L. 1750. On the E. side of the hill is St. Kenelm’s Chapel.

HAILEYBURY, see *Amwell*.

Hailsham (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: George; Crown. This is a thriving town, with one of the largest cattle-markets in Sussex. The *Ch.* is of some interest; its pinnacled Perp. tower is of the Devonshire type. At *Otham*, in the S. part of the parish, is a small chapel of early Dec. character, now used as a stable.

The remains of *Michelham Priory*, 2 m. W. of the town, are important and interesting. The buildings, now converted into a farmhouse, formed a spacious quadrangle, and are surrounded by a broad moat. The enclosure is entered through a square gateway tower of three storeys. There is a crypt, now used as a dairy. The old priory mill stands without the moat.

Hurstmonceux Castle, is 4½ m. by road and 3 m. by footpath across the meadows. The present castle was built temp. Hen. VI. It is entirely of brick, and probably the largest post-Rom. building of that material in England. The shell of the castle still remains, a very interesting and most picturesque specimen of the half fortress, half mansion of the latter days of feudalism. The very fine main gateway is in the S. front. The flanking towers are 84 ft. high, and are capped by watch turrets, from which the sea is visible. The walls, particularly the N., are thickly covered with ivy, finely contrasting with the red colour of the brick. The inner courts are carpeted with a bright green turf, and hazel bushes have sprung up here and there between the walls. The “Green Court” is the first entered; and beyond this was the great hall, which had a central fireplace. The kitchen, like the hall, was of great height. The great oven of the bakehouse is 14 ft. in diameter. A row of grand Spanish chestnuts,

W. of the moat, are of great antiquity.

The modern *Hurstmonceux Place*, above the castle, is the property of H. M. Curteis, Esq.

Hurstmonceux Ch., mainly E. E., stands on high ground, commanding distant views of Beachy Head. In the chancel is a monument to 2nd Baron Down and his son in armour, 1534. Under the great yew in the ch.-yd. is a cluster of tomb crosses, to the memory of Archdeacon Hare and other members of his family, which alone would give interest to the spot.

HALBERTON, see *Tixerton*.

Hales Owen (Shrop.), Stat. L. & N. W. and G. W. Rlys. A town of some 20,000 Inhab., 5 m. S. of Dudley and 6 m. S.W. of Birmingham, just outside of the Black Country. In its spacious *Church* are monuments to the Lytteltons, and in its ch.-yd. the grave of Shenstone the poet, whose famous garden of “The Leasowes” has long since lost the charm which he imparted to it.

Halesworth (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly., Junc. of the Southwold Branch. An old town, with some antique houses. The *Ch.* has a fine Perp. font and a brass, half effigy, 1476. *Excursions*.—(a) 2 m. S. is *Bramfield Ch.*, early Dec., with a circular bell-tower. Notice especially the chancel screen, the ancient fresco, protected with folding-doors on the N. wall, and the very quaint inscriptions on monuments of Nelson family. (b) 6 m. S.W. is *Heveningham Hall* (Lord Huntingfield), built 1777, one of the finest houses in one of the best parks in the county. (c) To *Blythburgh* (see *Southwold*).

Halifax (Yorks.), Stat., Gt. N. and L. & Y. Rlys. *Inns*: White Swan; Old Cock. Halifax ranks next to Leeds and Bradford in importance among the “clothing” towns of the West Riding. It stands on a steep hill overlooking the Hebble, a small stream flowing into the Calder, 2 m. lower down. The existing *Parish Ch.* is for the most part Perp., c. 1447, but retains portions of two earlier churches.

In the lower part of the town is the *Cloth or Piece* hall, built 1780. It is a simple stone building, but imposing from its great size. The clothiers and merchants formerly met here every Saturday to dispose of their goods, but nearly all the Halifax manufacturers now carry their goods to the great mart of the district—Bradford.

The *Town Hall* was completed in 1862, at a cost of about 25,000*l.*, from the designs of *Sir C. Barry*, and his son, *E. M. Barry*. It is a picturesque building of Palladian architecture, and striking from the use of gilt and burnished metal on its exterior; but being closely surrounded by other buildings, it is seen to little advantage. Crossing the *North Bridge*, a lofty viaduct of six arches, and turning l., is the *Ch. of All Souls, Haley Hill*, widely celebrated, not only as one of the best of *Sir G. G. Scott's* many churches, but also as a noble gift of *Edw. Akroyd, Esq.*, who besides provided the endowment. The cost is said to have been 70,000*l.* It comprises a nave, with aisles terminating eastward in transepts; a chancel with N. and S. chapels; and a tower and spire at the N.W. angle of the nave. The style is early Dec. (Geometrical). On entering, the visitor is at once struck by its extreme richness and beauty. The arcade dividing the nave from its aisles is especially fine. A clerestory of fifteen lights, with a continuous internal arcade, carried on shafts of Derbyshire marble, runs above. The baptistery of black Derbyshire marble deserves attention.

Next to the *Ch.* is *Akroyd Park*, containing a branch of the Free Library and a Museum. Nearly opposite is the *worst'ed manufactory* of Messrs. Akroyd & Sons, employing about 1000 hands. Not shown without a special order. Messrs. Holdsworth's mills for woollens are on even a larger scale, and Messrs. Crossley's, at Dean Clough (the largest mills in the town, employing more than 5000 hands), is a great carpet manufactory.

The *Museum* of the Philosophical Society, in Harrison-road, contains

some local relics and antiquities of interest.

In a court opening from *Gibbet-lane* on the W. side of the town, the raised platform of stones, about 8 ft. by 6 ft. (with steps leading up to it), on which the famous *Halifax Gibbet* formerly stood, is still in existence. Fifty-three persons were beheaded here between 1541, when it was first erected, and 1650, when the last execution took place. A model of the gibbet, similar to the guillotine, may be seen in the Museum. The *Manor Court House*, in which criminals were tried, still remains in Nelson-st., near the parish Ch.

At the head of the town is a *People's Park*, laid out by *Sir Joseph Paxton*, and given to Halifax by the late *Sir Francis Crossley, M.P.*, and on the W. side is a fine building, the orphanage, capable of holding 500 children. It was erected, endowed, and presented to the town by the brothers Crossley.

The branch line from Leeds and Bradford, passing down the valley of the Hebble, connects Halifax with Sowerby Bridge, on the Lanes. and Yorks. Rly., where the vale of the *Calder* is entered. The valley becomes more picturesque as Hebden Bridge is approached; and thence to Todmorden presents a most remarkable mixture of wild mountainous scenery with the works and dense population of a manufacturing district.

Todmorden (see) is a manufacturing town, situated on the Rochdale Canal, which hence accompanies the Calder river as far as Sowerby Bridge. The *Holme Valley*, branching N. from Todmorden to Burnley (see), is especially picturesque, and is free from the contamination of manufacturing chimneys.

HALLIFORD, see *Shepperton* and *Thames*.

HALLSANDS, see *Dartmouth*.

HALLYSTONE, see *Rothbury*.

HALSALL, see *Ormskirk*.

Halstead (Essex), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. *Inn*: George. Three large silk and crape mills here, belonging to Messrs. Courtauld & Co., employ about 1300 persons.

Excursions.—(a) *Earl's Colne*, or *Great Monk's Colne* (Stat.), 4 m., is an ancient town on the right bank of the Colne. The manor belonged to the De Veres, *Earls of Oxford* (whence its name), until 1583. The handsome modern mansion of J. Carwardine, Esq., occupies the site of the Benedictine *Priory* founded by Alberic, or Aubrey (the progenitor of the De Veres), before 1100, as a cell to the great house of Benedictines at Abingdon. It was long the principal burial-place of its founders. The Priory was destroyed at the Dissolution, and of their *Monuments* 4 only were preserved by being removed into the Parish Ch. of St. Andrew. They are now arranged in a cloister attached to the garden of the former priory.

(b) 2½ m. S.W. is *Gosfield Hall*, originally built in the reign of Henry VII. The Queen's Gallery (so named from Queen Elizabeth's visits), on the W. side of the first floor, is 106 ft. long, by 12 ft. wide. This side alone is original; the rest was rebuilt about 1705.

(c) 2 m. N. is the Ch. of *Little Maplestead* (restd. 1852), the latest and smallest of the four extant English Round Churches. The W. door of the nave (temp. Edw. I.) is especially good in its mouldings and details.

(d) 9 m. N. is *Castle Hedingham* (see *Sible*) the Norm. Castle of the De Veres.

Haltwhistle (Northumb.), Stat. N. E. Rly. *Inn*: Crown. A small market-town with many houses retaining battlements or other traces of fortification. The E. E. Ch. of *Holy Cross* contains within the altar rails a curious gravestone to one of the Blenkinsopps.

Excursions.—(a) 3 m. W. is Blenkinsopp Castle, a ruin to which a farmhouse has been added. It was a border fortress, built 1339. (b) 1 m. N. is Greenhead Stat., and another m. beyond is Thirlwall Castle, a gloomy tower, situated in a grove of firs, where Edw. I. slept in 1306. The Roman wall passes here (see *Gilsland*). (c) 3 m. S. is Featherstone (Stat.) with

its picturesque Castle (Lady Mary Frances Hope), consisting of a square tower with two turrets to which the modern mansion has been added. The house contains some fine paintings by Reynolds and Gainsborough.

HAM, see *Petersham*.

HAMBLETON HILLS, see *Thirsk*.

HAMHILL, see *Yeovil*.

Hampstead (Middlx.). Stats., N. London Rly. at the Lower Heath and Finchley-rd.; the Midl. and Metropolitan Rlys. in Finchley-rd. *Inns*: Castle (best known as Jack Straw's Castle), on the summit of the hill; Spaniards, by the lane leading to Highgate; and Bull and Bush, North End.

Hampstead, famous for its Heath, pure air, and fine scenery, lies N. W. of London, on the outer edge of the Metropolitan boundary, and stands on one of the highest hills round London. The town occupies its southern slopes, the Heath its summit, 443 ft. above the sea level. The copious springs, for which the place has long been noted, issue from the sides of the hill, and in the course of ages have formed the series of diverging chimes, or narrow valleys, which add so much to the charm and variety of the scenery. Some of these springs are chalybeate, the most celebrated being that known as the Wells, which towards the close of the 17th cent. and the beginning of the 18th cent. rose into sudden popularity for their medicinal qualities. *The Wells*, the oldest, and long the chief house of entertainment, stood on the Hill side E. of the village, at the corner of the Well Walk, which leads from Flask Walk to the East Heath. The site is marked by the present Wells Tavern, a modern structure, with its grounds or tea-gardens. The springs on the E. are the sources of the Hampstead Ponds, and of the Fleet River; that on the W., near the Ch., is the source of the Bayswater Stream; one farther N., below the flagstaff, forms the Leg of Mutton Pond; and others, still farther round to the N., are among the headwaters of the Brent.

Some of the groves and avenues are

still flourishing; especially those about Frognal, Montague Grove, the Grove, and most of all that best known as Judge's Walk, with its grand prospect over Hendon and Harrow, and, from the extreme end, Windsor Castle and Cooper's Hill.

Kilburn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., formerly a hamlet of Hampstead parish, is now a populous suburb of London (Stats., L. & N. W., N. L., and Metropolitan Rlys.). *West End* is an outlying member of Hampstead, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the mother Ch. *North End* and *South End* are, as the names imply, situated some distance N. and S. from the town. *Frognal* is the western side of Hampstead. Belsize Park is covered with houses.

Hampton (Middlx.), Stat., Thames Valley Branch of the L. & S. W. Rly., *Inns*: The Red Lion; Bell, in the village; Railway H., by the stat. It is situated on the Thames, and 1 m. from Hampton Court and Bushey Park, and $14\frac{3}{4}$ m. from London.

Garriek Villa, as it is now called, but which, whilst the great actor occupied it, was known as *Hampton House*, stands a little E. of the Ch., on banks of the Thames. Garriek purchased the estate in 1754, and made it his country-seat till his death in January, 1779. On the death of his widow, in 1822, the contents were sold by auction, and dispersed.

The large white-brick buildings just beyond the village are the pumping works, and beyond these are the filtering beds, of the Grand Junction, the West Middlesex, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Companies, for supplying London with water.

Hampton may be considered the headquarters of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and here and a little higher up, on the Surrey side, are the ponds and streamlets made by the Thames Conservancy, and maintained by the Society, for hatching and rearing fish.

Hampton Races, one of the most popular of the "suburban gatherings," were formerly held on *Molesey Hurst*,

exactly opposite Hampton, on the Surrey side of the Thames, and a bridge from Hampton Court to East Molesey.

New Hampton, on the N. extremity of the parish, by Hampton Hill and the Hanworth road, has grown into a considerable village.

1 m. W. is *Kempton Park* Race-course where Race and Coursing Meetings are held.

Hampton Court (Middlx.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. at East Molesey ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant), on the opposite side of the Thames, but close to the Palace. *Inns*: *Mitre, by the bridge; King's Arms, opposite the Lion Gate; Greyhound, by the entrance to Bushey Park; Castle, by the stat.

Hampton Court, the palace of Wolsey and of Henry VIII., then of all our sovereigns in succession, from Edward VI. to George II., and now, by royal good will, a palace free to the enjoyment of everyone, stands on the l. bank of the Thames, midway between Hampton and Hampton Wick, and 12 m. W. from Hyde Park.

The State Apartments are open free to the public *every week day*, except Friday, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., from the 1st April to the 30th September, and from 10 till 4 from the 1st of October to the 31st of March. On *Sundays* the State Apartments are not open till 2 P.M., but visitors may attend the service in the chapel at 11 A.M.

Since the Palace ceased to be one of the royal residences, the private apartments have been appropriated as dwellings, at the pleasure of the sovereign, for members of noble and distinguished families, chiefly for widows of those who have rendered service to the State.

Wolsey's palace consisted of 5 great courts, surrounded by public and private rooms, and all the adjuncts of archiepiscopal dignity and enjoyment. In 1690, William III. intending to make the palace his chief residence, commissioned Sir Christopher Wren to erect a new suite of State Apartments. Wren demolished two of Wolsey's courts, and remodelled a third,

and erected the long uniform southern and eastern fronts, towards the Thames and the gardens. The elevations are imposing from their extent, and have much simple dignity of character. The garden front is about 330 ft. long.

On crossing the bridge from the stat., the West Gate of Hampton Court, the best approach to the buildings, is on the rt., and leaving the low line of cavalry barracks on the l., near the *Green*, the W. front of Wolsey's palace, perhaps the finest and most striking example of Tudor palatial architecture left, is reached. Passing the outer Gatehouse is the *Western Court*, a fine quadrangle, 167 ft. by 161 ft. Observe here and throughout the old buildings, the fine chimney shafts. Directly in front is the 2nd western gatehouse, with its handsome oriel, leading to the *Middle*, or *Clock Court*, so called from the curious old clock marking 24 hours on the dial.

A broad flight of steps l. under the gateway leads into the *Great Hall*, erected by Henry VIII., but styled Wolsey's Hall. It is of noble proportions, being 106 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high. Entering the hall from under the dark Minstrels' Gallery, the effect is very striking. High up, on both sides, range wide Tudor windows, filled with modern heraldic emblazonings; on the walls beneath them hang 15th-cent. tapestries, representing in 8 compartments the principal events of the life of Abraham, and over all bends the grand old open hammer-beam Roof.

Beyond the hall is the *Withdrawing Room*, or *Presence Chamber*. The walls are hung with faded tapestries. Above them is a series of 7 cartoons, in monochrome, by *Carlo Cignani*.

The *Chapel* is small, but characteristic, and has a good Renaissance groined roof.

The entrance to the *State Apartments* is under the colonnade, at the S.E. corner of the Clock Court, up the *King's Staircase*, decorated with mythological mural paintings by *Verrio*. The wood carvings generally were executed by *Grinling Gibbons*, or under his

direction. See the two of twelve fine wrought-iron screens formerly in the gardens (one is still *in situ*). Most of the rooms contain furniture of the time of William III., Anne, or George I.; but their chief attraction is the collection of pictures, about 1000 in number, contained in them. The most important are the "Triumph of Julius Cæsar" (in the Gallery connecting the King and Queen's Apartments)—one of the best works of *Andrea Mantegna*, a series of nine paintings in tempera, purchased by Charles I. from Mantua; there are examples of *Titian*, *Correggio*, and many other painters of the Italian School of more or less merit. Worthy of notice are portraits by *Mabuse*; by *Janet*, of Mary Queen of Scots; by *Holbein*, of Henry VIII., of Lady Vaux, Erasmus, Froben, &c.; by *Van Dyck*, of Charles I. and others; Lely's series of "Beauties" of the Court of Charles II.; and portraits by *Kneller*. In the *Queen's Gallery* is part (seven pieces) of a series of *Tapestry* illustrative of the Life of Alexander. *Queen Anne's Drawing-room* is hung with pictures by *West*, painted for George III. Many of the paintings, though of no great artistic value, are of much historic interest.

The charming *Gardens*, always open, owe their general form to Charles II. They were extended and remodelled by William III. and Mary. The canal, commonly known as the "Long Water," with its bordering avenue of lime-trees, three-quarters of a mile long, was one of William's devices: a favourite resort for skating during frost. Adjacent, is the oval basin, with its fountain and gold fish, from which the two fronts of Wren's State Apartments are seen to great advantage; and so too, in the opposite direction, are the three avenues for which Bushey Park (see below) is so noted. The river terrace is another fine feature. The *private garden* may be seen on application to the gardener, who expects a small fee. The *Vine* was planted in 1769, has a stem 38 inches in circumference, the leading branch is 110 ft. long, and it bears on an average 1500 bunches. The *Royal Tennis Court*, N. of the garden

front, is reputed one of the best in the country, but it is not open to the public. A doorway, a little beyond it, leads to the *Wilderness*, a pleasant shady retreat of about 11 acres. Nearing the Lion Gate the *Maze*, the most popular spot with holiday visitors and children, is passed. The *Home Park*, adjacent to the river, is not open to the public.

Bushey Park lies N. of Hampton Court. The S. entrance is directly opposite the Lion Gate of Hampton Court Gardens; the N., or Teddington Gate, is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the Teddington Stat. of the L. & S. W. Rly. The glory of the park is its unrivalled triple avenue of limes and *horse-chestnuts*, over a mile long. The full splendour of the park is only seen in the month of May, when the horse-chestnuts are in bloom. The sight is worth a journey from London.

The *Lodge*, the large sombre red-brick house seen on the l. of the avenue on approaching Teddington Gate, is the residence of the Ranger. The park is always open to the public.

HAMSTALL RIDWARE, see *Rugeley*.

HANBURY, see *Uttoxeter*.

HANDSWORTH, see *Birmingham*.

Hanley (Staff.), Stat., N. Staff. Rly. *Inns*: Queen's H.; Saracen's Head. A very busy and dirty town in the centre of the Potteries. It is dependent equally on the earthenware and the iron trade. Earl Granville's large *blast furnaces* are close to the town (see *Etruria*).

HANMER, see *Ellesmere*.

Hanwell (Middx.), Stat. G. W. Rly. *Inns*: King's Arms; Duke's Head; Old Hat, on the road to Ealing. The town lies on the Uxbridge road, 8 m. W. from Hyde Park Corner. The neighbourhood is green and pleasant, gently undulating, with the Brent, a narrow stream, winding through it.

The *Ch.* (St. Mary) has the tomb of Jonas Hanway (d. 1786), the travelled merchant, who first brought umbrellas into use from the East.

On the l. of the Uxbridge road, nearly opposite the *Ch.*, but in Norwood parish, is the *County Lunatic*

Asylum, generally known as Hanwell Asylum, an immense structure. The average number of inmates is about 1750, of whom nearly 1100 are females.

HAPPISBURGH, see *Walsham*.

HARBERTON, see *Totnes*.

HARBLEDOWN, see *Canterbury*.

HARBORNE, see *Birmingham*.

HARBOTTLE, see *Rothbury*.

HARDWICK HALL, see *Mansfield*.

Harecastle (Staffs.), Stat. N. Staff. Rly. *Inn*: Harecastle. It is close to the famous *tunnel* made by Brindley on the Grand Trunk Canal—2880 yards long. The scene at the mouth is extremely picturesque and worth the few minutes' walk from the station. 2 m. E. is *New Chapel*, where, according to tradition, lived the Harmonious Blacksmith of Handel.

HAREWOOD, see *Leeds*.

HARFORD BRIDGE, see *Dartmoor*.

Harlech (Merions.), the Stat. of the Camb. Rly., is on the flat land at the foot of the rock on which the Castle stands. The ascent to the village is steep. *Inns*: Castle H.; Blue Lion. The chief attractions of this cheerful village are the magnificent *views* which it commands over the sea and the rauges of Snowdon and Caernarvon; and the ruins of the *Castle*—designed (temp. Edw. I.) by the architect of Caernarvon Castle. Although well worth careful inspection, the ruin lacks the beauty found in Couway or Beaumaris; it is smaller, and more simple in plan; but its situation is superb.

Excursions.—(a) To *Tan-y-bwlch* (see), 10 m. About 2 m. N. on rt., after passing Morfa Harlech, l., is *Maes-y-Neuadd*, the grounds of which command splendid views over the Traeth and the Snowdon range. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to l. of the high road is the village of *Llanvihangel-y-Traethau*, in the ch.-yd. of which observe curious rude stone with an inscription of the 12th cent. $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. on rt. is the glen of the little river Rhydfach, up which a path of 1 m. leads to the waterfall of Rhaiadr Du (the Black Cataract), a little above which is the Raven Fall; the path, however, being difficult to find, it is better to visit them

with a guide from *Maentwrog*, close to *Tan-y-bwlch* (Stat.) From the falls, the tourist may either return to the high road, and proceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. through the lovely village of *Maentwrog* to *Tan-y-bwlch*, or follow a bridle-path, l., past *Llyn Tecwyn* and the village of *Llandeudwyn*, back to *Harlech*, a district most interesting for the scenery, as also for the fishing and geology.

(b) To *Cwm Bychan*, 5 m. The ridge of hills immediately behind *Harlech* must be crossed into the *Llanbedr* road; a road runs straight up the hill, on summit of which is a bridle-path, l., which take, as it is a short cut into the glen of the *Artro*, of which *Cwm Bychan* is the source. A different route, longer by $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., may be taken by proceeding S. from *Harlech*, 3 m., to village of *Llanbedr* (see below), whence the rt. bank of the *Artro* must be followed about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to its source in the lake; at 1 m. the river is joined by the *Nant-col*; hence the road winds by a lovely valley at foot of the *Rhinag Vawr*, to *Dolwrheiddiog*, the "rooty meadow," a solitary mansion, the farthest point practicable for cars; a little higher up, but concealed by an abrupt turn of the valley, is *Cwm Bychan*, finely situated in a narrow wild glen. Towering above it is the precipitous rock *Craig-y-Saeth*, "the rock of the arrow," a capital landmark for the pedestrian.

(c) To *Barmouth* 10 m. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. is the Circle of *Muriau Gwyddelod*; and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further *Llanfair*, the *Ch.* of which has some good stained glass. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the rt., close to the sea-shore, is the ruined *Ch.* of *Llandanwg*, the interior of which is still worth a visit. About 1 m. S. of the *Ch.* is a tongue of land called *Mochras*, where rare and beautiful shells are to be found. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Llanfair*, on the banks of the *Artro*, is the pretty little wood-embosomed village of *Llanbedr*, (Stat.) next to *Tal-y-llyn* the best fishing station in *Merioneth*. *Inn*: *Victoria*. Near the road, are 2 curious pillar stones, and lying beside them an incised stone of great interest. 3 m. further is *Dyffryn* (Stat.), and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond the *Ch.* of *Llanddwywe*,

opposite which a long straight avenue of lime-trees leads to *Cors-y-gedol* (E. F. Coulson, Esq.), the old family seat of the *Vaughans*; the oldest of the dates on the house is 1576, and the ceiling of the great hall is said to be not later than the time of Hen. VIII.; there is still preserved some furniture of *Griffith Vaughan* (16th cent.), including a bedstead taken from one of the wrecked *Armada* squadrons. Near *Llanddwywe* the river *Ysgethin* flows into the sea, and may be followed up for about 3 m. to *Llyn Irdlyn*, 2 m. above which is the fine *Llyn Bodlyn*, situated under the crags of *Diplwys*, the highest point of *Llawlech* (1900 ft.); not far off is the small pool of *Llyn Dulyn*, with good fishing, and the finest of the group with regard to scenery. A prominent feature in the sea views in this district is *Sarn Badrig*, or St. Patrick's Causeway, a narrow ridge of rock and pebble (24 ft. broad, and extending 21 m. from the shore), of which more than 9 m. are left dry at ebb-tide. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond *Llanddwywe*, on rt., is the small sea-side *Ch.* of *Llanaber*, with its exquisite interior; 2 m. further, *Barmouth* (sec).

Harlow (Essex), Stat. ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant) *Gt. E. Rly.*, *Cambridge* line. *Inns*: *George*; *Greenman*; *Railway H.* An old market-town. The old *Parish Ch.* was rebuilt 1709, and restored 1876. Some brasses from the older fabric are preserved in it. The font bears an inscription which may be read from either end. The old manor-house of *Harlow Bury*, 1 m. from the *Ch.*, was a seat of the *Abbots* of *St. Edmundsbury*. A barn near it was the chapel, and contains some ancient portions. *Moor Hall* is the fine seat of *R. W. Ethelston*, Esq.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. is *Down Hall* (Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart.), a large modern house in a pretty park, chiefly remarkable as the site of the house belonging to the poet and diplomatist *Matthew Prior*. A rudely framed arm-chair, the favourite seat of *Prior*, said to have belonged to an abbot of *Sacombe*, is preserved in the hall.

HARNHAM, see *Salisbury*.

Harrogate (Yorks.), Stat., Gt. N. Rly., midway between High and Low Harrogate. *Inns*, of the first class, are Granby H., Prince of Wales H., Queen H., in *High Harrogate*; Prospect H., Crown H., in *Low Harrogate*. Others somewhat inferior, but still good, are Royal; Clarendon; and Gaseigne's (Com.) (High Harrogate); White Hart; Wellington; Adelphi; George (Low Harrogate). Lodgings are to be had in all directions. The season continues from the middle of summer to the end of autumn.

Harrogate is a wide Common (the *Stray*), 430 ft. above sea-level, amidst the Yorkshire moors. Along its margin are rows of lodging houses and large Hotels, and in the hollow near the rly. stat. are the wells and streets which form the town. The climate is dry and bracing, and in conjunction with its healing waters render it the most fashionable watering-place in the N. of England. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is not very picturesque; and in Harrogate itself the chief resources are the promenades, the pump-rooms, and the balls given occasionally at the different hotels.

The first mineral spring was accidentally discovered by Sir William Slingsby, about 1596, who caused it to be protected; its fame increased, and many remarkable cures are recorded as effected by it before 1632. About 25 springs are now known, and are available by the public. All are sulphureous and chalybeate, and nearly all are in Low Harrogate. More than a dozen springs rise in a boggy meadow, which is connected by a pretty Public Garden with the Old Well. The chief sources have been thus arranged:—

1. *Strong Sulphur Waters*.—The Old Well; the Montpellier Strong Sulphur Well.

2. *Mild Sulphur Waters*.—Of these there are 17 springs: 13 in Lower Harrogate, 1 at Starbeek, 3 at Harlow Car.

3. *Saline Chalybeates*.—In the Montpellier and the Royal Cheltenham Pump-rooms.

4. *Pure Chalybeates*.—2 on the Common, High Harrogate; 1 at Starbeek; 1 at Harlow Car.

The sulphureous waters are most useful in cases of indigestion, and in all biliary and nervous disorders, as well as in diseases of the skin. The chalybeates are alterative and bracing. None, of course, should be taken without medical advice.

The *Harlow Car* springs, about 1 m. W. of Harrogate, amid pleasant woodland scenery, were discovered in 1810. The waters are used for baths as well as for drinking.

The *Victoria Baths*, near the Town Hall, were built in 1832. There are others in the Montpellier Gardens, at Starbeek, and at Harlow Car. A "Bath Hospital," for the relief of poor patients, was founded in 1834, and is mainly supported by voluntary contributions.

Harrogate contains no ancient buildings. The most important promenade and pump-room is the Royal Cheltenham (Low Harrogate), opened in 1835. Pleasant gardens are attached to it.

Walks from Harrogate (a) to *Birk Crag*, about 1 m. S., a narrow valley, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, wild and picturesque, with rocky sides; (b) to *Harlow Car*, somewhat S. of Birk Crag, on the road to Otley. (c) *Harlow Tower*, 1 m. W., is 100 ft. high, and from its summit a magnificent view is obtained. Longer walks may be taken to *Almias Cliff* at Rigton, 5 m. S.W., a gritstone crag, crowning a hill 716 ft. high, from whence wide views are obtained. The grounds of *Plumpton* (Earl of Harwood), 4 m. S.E., are extensive and beautiful. They are open to visitors. *Knaresborough* (3 m., and 10 min. by rail) is also within walking distance (see). Its picturesque site, ruined Castle and Dropping Well, recommend it to the stranger's notice.

Many places of interest are within a day's excursion from Harrogate. The most important are—

(a) *Ripon* (Cathedral), 11 m., and *Fountains Abbey*, 3 m. S. of it, are easily reached by railway (see *Ripon*). (b) *Ribston Hall* (J. D. Dent, Esq.)

(5 m.), famous as the place where the "Ribston pippin" was first grown. The original tree died in 1835. The collection of pines and firs in the grounds is one of the finest in the N. of England. The gardens and chapel are open on Tuesdays. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Ribston Park, on the l. bank of the Nidd, is *Cowthorpe*, where the largest oak in England still exists. It stands on a croft adjoining a farmhouse near Cowthorpe Ch.

(c) *Harewood*, 8 m. by road, or 4 m. from Arthington stat., N. E. Rly. The house and grounds, with the remains of the castle and Ch., are open on Thursdays (see *Leeds*).

(d) *Otley* and *Otley Chevin*, with a magnificent view, lie 4 m. rt. of the Arthington stat., whence a branch line runs through Otley to Ilkley (see). Near Otley is *Farnley Hall*, with its fine collection of Turner drawings.

(e) *Bolton Priory* (see *Ilkley*) and the *Wharfe* can be visited from Harrogate. The drive (16 m.) across what is called the "Forest Moor" is a somewhat dreary one, but commands fine views.

(f) *Ripley* (Stat.), 4 m. The Ch. is Dec.; see, at E. end of nave, effigies of Sir Thos. Ingilby (temp. Edw. III.) and wife. *Ripley Castle* (Sir H. D. Ingilby) is not shown. The gardens are open on Fridays, and are worth a visit.

(g) *Hackfall*, 7 m. from Ripon by road, is well worth a day's excursion. It is a wooded ravine descending to the river Ure. The woods (entrance fee, 6d.) are most picturesque (see *Ripon*).

(h) *Aldborough* and *Boroughbridge*, 10 m. At Aldborough are the remains of a most important Roman station (see *York*).

(i) *Spofforth* (5 m., on the Wetherby & Tadcaster Rly.), where there are the considerable remains of Spofforth Castle.

(k) *Brinham Rocks* (2 m. N. of the Dacre Stat., and 9 m. from Harrogate) are easily accessible and well worth a visit (see *Ripon*).

(l) *Pateley Bridge* (14 m. by rail). *Inns*: King's Arms; Crown. This is an excellent centre from which to

explore Nidderdale and the wild country towards the Wharfe.

Close to the town is *Beverley* (T. E. Yorke, Esq.). The grounds are open on Tuesdays and Thursdays (6d. is charged for each person).

Harrow-on-the-Hill (Middlx.), Stats., L. & N. W. Rly., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the town, Metropolitan Rly. *Inns*: King's Head H., High-st.; Railway H., by the stat.; Mitre, on the S. slope of the hill.

Harrow is famous for its Ch., its hill, and the prospects from it, and, above all, for its *School*. It is situated 10 m. N.W. from London by road. The Hill rises, abrupt and isolated, some 200 ft. from the plain, and, with the spire of the Ch. which crowns its summit, is a conspicuous and pleasing feature in the landscape for many miles on every side.

The Ch. of St. Mary (restd.) was founded by Abp. Lanfranc (temp. Wm. I.), but the only portion of his building remaining is the lower part of the tower, the W. entrance of which has the round Norm. arch, with chevron mouldings. It has some noteworthy *brasses*. The prospect from the ch.-yd. terrace, near to Byron's favourite tombstone, is very fine.

The *School* was founded, 1571, by John Lyon, yeoman, of Preston, a hamlet of Harrow. It has long outgrown Lyon's stipulations, and taken a foremost rank among the "Eight Great Schools" of England. The *School Buildings*, immediately S. of the Ch., are mostly of recent date. In the old school are cut in the wainscot the names of Byron, Sheridan, Peel, Temple, and other great men who have studied within its walls.

The suburb of *Greenhill* lies between Harrow town and the rly. stat.

Sudbury adjoins Harrow on the S.E.; at its eastern end is a Stat. (L. & N. W. Rly.). From Sudbury there are pleasant walks, on the one hand to Wembley (see below), and on the other to Perivale and Greenford.

Wembley is a hamlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Harrow, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Sudbury Stat. *Wembley Hill* is celebrated for its views, and the *Green Man Inn*

with its gardens, at the top, is much frequented by holiday parties and for trade dinners. The walks by the lanes from Wembley Hill to Kingsbury, the Hyde, and Hendon, or Whitchurch, are very pleasant.

Pinner (Stats., L. & N. W. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., and Metropolitan, in the village) is nearly 3 m. N.W. of Harrow by road, but nearer by the fields. On the N. side of the main street is a long, low, old country inn, Queen's Head, an excellent specimen of its class, bearing date 1705, and no doubt a genuine relic of Queen Anne's time. *Pinner Green* is a hamlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the village. Close to the L. & N. W. Rly. Stat. are the *Commercial Travellers' Schools*, founded 1845.

HARTBURN, see *Morpeth*.

Hartington (Derby.) is an extensive parish, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Dove, 10 m. N.N.W. from *Ashbourne* Stat., North Staffs. Rly., and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. from *Bakewell* Stat. Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Chas. Cotton, comfortable. It is an admirable station for the angler, tourist, or archæologist. The *Ch.* (St. Giles'), cruciform, contains curious paintings of the emblems of the 12 tribes. Visit from here the pretty village and *Ch.* of *Sheen*, 2 m. N.W.; *Longnor*, 3 m. further and, crossing the Dove at Glutton Bridge, enter the pass of *Glutton Dale*, near the village of *Earl Sterndale*, 5 m. from Buxton.

HARTLAND, see *Bideford*.

Hartlepool (Durham), Stat., N. E. Rly.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Newcastle; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Darlington; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Durham. *Inns*: King's Head; Railway Hn. The town, of 18,000 Inhab., is situated on a peninsula, and separated by an inlet forming the harbour, which is crossed near its mouth by a ferry, from *West Hartlepool*. (*Inn*: Royal Hn., close to the stat.). Facing the harbour is a fine embankment, the sole remains of the ancient fortifications of the town, which affords an agreeable walk, presenting fine views of coast and bay, especially at high water. In this wall, a water-gate leading from High-st. to the beach is in very

good preservation: the arch is about 8 ft. wide, and strengthened by an angular bastion on each side. The old Pier is 150 ft. long; a new one, 1250 ft., has been carried out from the Heugh, the headland on the E. of the town, where is also a lighthouse 58 ft. high. From *Southgate-st.* is approached *St. Hilda's Ch.*, finely situated at the E. extremity of the town, and overlooking a wide expanse of sea and a wild country backed by the Yorkshire hills, among which is Roseberry Topping. It is an admirable specimen of E. E. work, attributed to Hugh Pudsey, Bp. of Durham at the close of the 12th cent. It possesses a fine S. doorway of late Norm., a relic of an earlier ch. There is a singular brass to "Jane Bell," and in ch.-yd. are several quaint epitaphs. The *Town Moor* is a favourite resort, protected by a fine sea-wall 3400 ft. long. West Hartlepool is an important town and coaling port, risen up during the last 40 years.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. S. of the harbour is *Stranton*; the *Ch.* of *All Saints* is more harmonious than most Durham churches; the chancel has stalls, and in N. aisle is the figure of J. Bellasys (1640) rising from the tomb. (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is *Hart*, where is the *Ch.* of *St. Mary Magdalene*; part of the tower and chancel arch are Norm. On the outer S. wall of the chancel is a curious bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon. There is a striking view looking back over Hartlepool.

(c) About 3 m. S. (20 min. by rail) is *Seaton Carew* (*Inn*: Crown), a small bathing-place with beautiful sands 5 m. in length, and views of the Whitby headland rt., and Hartlepool with St. Hilda's Ch., l. At *Seaton Snook*, 2 m. S., a point jutting into the estuary of the Tees, are the ruins of fortifications built 1667; between this and Hartlepool are remains of a submerged forest. 5 min. further by rail is *Greatham* Stat., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. rt. of which is the *Hospital of God, St. Mary, and St. Cuthbert* (date 1272), and rebuilt (1803-9) from the designs of *Wyatt*. *Billingham* with its *Ch.*, 8 min. further

by rail, and *Wynyard Park*, about 3 m. N.W. of it, may also be visited (see *Stockton*).

(d) To *Castle Eden*, 7 m. N.W. (20 min. by rail), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. of which is *Castle Eden Hall* (R. Burdon, Esq.); here is preserved the cup of the last abbot of Bury, and an Anglo-Saxon drinking vessel found with a human skeleton in 1802. Near the house is the entrance to *Castle Eden Dene*, access to which is had only by special permission, but which well deserves a visit. It is a ravine thick with yew, ash, &c., intermixed with rocks; at the upper end the finest of these precipices overhangs a chasm, in which is the deep blue *Gunner's Pool*. By clambering over the rocks at the back the climber will find himself in a narrow cleft through which the stream works its way at a great depth. Above the pool "(Robt.) Bruce's Ladder" ascends by a narrow ledge in the cliff and through a chasm to *Shotton*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. from the mouth of the Dene are the *Blackhall Rocks* on the sea-coast, some scooped into caverns (one 150 ft. long) and others standing in grotesque isolated masses. From *Castle Eden* the tourist may proceed 5 m. by road, passing at 2 m. the *Black Bull Inn* at *Shotton*, to *Easington*; or rail of 17 min. may be taken to *Haswell Stat.*, from which the village is 2 m. The *Ch. of St. Mary* (restd. 1852) is interesting. Observe the lofty and original timber roof and E. E. window of five lights; and the carved seats (temp. Charles I.) N. of the *Ch.* is the *Rectory House*, a building of great antiquity, with traces of a tower and of a large hall with pointed arches at the end. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of *Easington*, on the edge of a little glen called *Thorpe Dene*, is the small but interesting *Horden Hall* (about 1600). On the S. is a projecting porch with heavy round pillars, and mullioned window above. Over the door is the shield of Chris. Conyers (temp. Elizabeth). Inside are a fine old staircase and a remarkable chimney-piece. About 1 m. N. of *Easington* is the beautiful *Hawthorne Dene* (see *Sunderland*). (e) To *Stockton* by rail, 40 min.

HARTSHILL, see *Stoke-on-Trent*.

Harwich (Essex), Stat., Gt. E. Rly., 70 m. from London. *Inns*: ** Great Eastern H.; Pier H.; both on the Quay. An ancient seaport and borough, built on a small peninsula at the confluence of the *Stour* and *Orwell*. The streets are very narrow and old-fashioned. Its harbour is the best on the E. coast of England. A stone breakwater, 400 yards long, has been run out from *Beacon cliff* (see below), in order to stop the advance of the shingle-beach on the E. of the harbour, which encroached at the rate of 12 yards a year, and blocked up the best entrance.

The esplanade to the S.E. of the town forms an agreeable walk, extending to *Beacon Hill*. At this point a pathway l. leads to *Dovercourt* (see below). A steamer runs three times daily, and more frequently during the summer, between *Harwich* and *Ipswich*, 1 hr. The river *Orwell*, which is thus ascended, displays some of the prettiest scenery in the eastern counties, past *Orwell Park* (Major Pretymann). The steamers call at *Felixstowe Pier*, on the opposite side of the river, whence it is 2 m. to *Felixstowe* (see *Ipswich*).

Landguard Fort, on a spit of land now joined to the *Suffolk coast*, was built in the reign of James I. Of late years the fort has been much strengthened.

Dovercourt, Stat., Gt. E. Rly., forms a suburb of *Harwich*. *Inns*: ** *Cliff H.*; *Queen's Head*; *Victoria*, near the station. An agreeable watering-place. The beach is of firm sand, and affords good bathing at high water. There is a carriage-drive along the cliff; and an esplanade, on which is the *Spa House*, containing reading and refreshment rooms. The "*Dovercourt Spa*," a mild tonic and stomachic, containing carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia and oxide of iron. The *Ch.* is in *Upper Dovercourt*, about 1 m. from the lower village, or *New Town*.

Parkston Quay Stat. *Inn*: G. E. Rly. H. First-class steamers, in connection with the Gt. E. Rly., ply to and from *Rotterdam* and *Antwerp*, also to *Hamburg* and *Denmark*.

For places lying W. of Harwich see *Manningtree*.

Haslemere (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. *Inn*: White Horse. The spreading village (down to the Reform Bill a Parliamentary Borough with 2 members) stands in a lovely varied country, between Blackdown and Hindhead hills, which are becoming studded with country seats. Among the best are *Aldworth* on Blackdown, built by Lord Tennyson, in late Gothic style; *Lythe Hill* (J. Stewart Hodgson, Esq.), richly decorated with paintings by modern artists. The country abounds in wood; many hands are employed in turning, and several tons of walking sticks are sent to London yearly.

A favourite *Excursion* is (3½ m.) to the top of *Hindhead*, 950 ft. high, following a road which leaves the Portsmouth road at the Royal Huts Inn, just beyond Professor Tyndall's red house. Before the Portsmouth road descends into that wondrous cauldron, the *Devil's Punch Bowl*, turn rt. to the *Cross* on the summit of Hindhead erected by Sir Wm. Erle to mark the scene of a murder by 3 sailors, who were afterwards hung in chains here. The *Panorama* from this point is superb.

Hastings (Sussex), Stats., Central at Hastings; Warrior-square and Marina at St. Leonard's; L. B. & S. C. Rly. and S. E. Rly., 74 m. from London. *Inns*: ** Queen's H.; Albany H.; Royal Albion H.; Royal Marine H.; Palace H.; Castle, in the old town. At *St. Leonard's*—Alexandra H.; Royal Victoria H.; The Grand H. Eversfield H.; Royal Saxon H., and numerous *Private Hotels* and *Boarding Houses*. Hastings and St. Leonard's, virtually one town of 50,000 Inhab., is by far the most picturesquely situated watering-place on the coast of Sussex. The climate varies, but is generally mild owing to the sheltered situation of the town. The old town, which fills up one of the narrow valleys which here open in the sand rock toward the sea, and all the lower range of houses reaching as far as Pelham-place, are thoroughly sheltered

from the N. and E., and well suited for invalids during the winter and spring. The higher parts of the town enjoy a climate far more bracing. There is a fine beach and a pleasant Esplanade, with good houses fronting the sea for 3 m. On the extreme end of the W. cliff stands the *Castle*, a ruin already in the 14th cent. On the E. side are fragments of three semicircular towers, and on the W. are a circular and square tower, both still of considerable height. The most interesting remains, however, are those of the *Castle Chapel*, which are Tr.-Norm. Its area is laid out as a pleasure-ground. Admission 3d.

At the back of the town are the Alexandra Park and Gardens. An excellent view of the old town is gained from the E. cliff, as well as from the *Pier*, which is 900 ft. long, with a Pavilion at the end of it. First-class baths, Aquarium, reading-rooms, &c., have been erected near the Pier, opposite to which is situated the Hastings and Sussex Hospital, a fine building. The *Churches* of Hastings are uninteresting; that of *All Saints* (rest'd. 1870) stands picturesquely at the entrance to the old town, by the old London road, and is mainly Perp., as is that of *St. Clement's*, in the High-st.

St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Belgravia of Hastings, stretches W. in an uninterrupted line of terraces of handsome houses, facing the sea, from Hastings, W., to the Junct. Stat. of the L. B. & S. C. Rly., a distance of about 2 m. The best houses are in *Eversfield-place*, the *Marina*, and *Warrior-square*. The principal *Churches* at St. Leonard's are *Christ Ch.*, in London-road, a handsome modern building erected at a cost of 25,000l. (seats all free); *St. Paul's* (seats all free), with a beautiful pulpit, reredos, and stained glass windows; *St. Mary Magdalene*, on E. side of Warrior-square; and *St. John's*, Upper Maze-hill. There are also the beautiful *St. Leonard's* pleasure-gardens behind the Victoria H., and Gensing Gardens off the London-road.

Excursions.—The neighbourhood of

Hastings is rich in charming walks; and drives and railway excursions may be made to embrace a great part of East Sussex.

(a) Over the E. hill to *Ecclesbourne* (1 m.), where a picturesque valley opens on the sea. Continue the walk, 2 m., to *Fairlight Glen* and the *Lovers' Seat* (3 m. E. from the Albert Clock Tower), returning by the *Dripping Well*, due N. of the Glen; thence by the fields and main road. The *Lovers' Seat* is a ledge of rock at the Glen (1.), high up in the face of the cliff, overlooking the sea S. of the Glen. It owes its name to the stolen interviews of the Captain of a revenue cutter with a Kentish heiress. Those who do not object to rough walking over pebbles and boulders may keep along the shore either going to or returning from Ecclesbourne and Fairlight Glen. Behind Fairlight Ch. is *Fairlight Down*, 599 ft., the highest ground in this part of Sussex.

(b) To *Battle Abbey* and *Normanhurst* (see *Battle*), 8 m. N. (c) To *Winchelsea* (Stat.), 9 m. N.E., by *Guestling* (4 m.) and *Ichlesham*. At *Pett*, 1 m. S.E. of *Guestling*, is a very handsome Ch. Hence a road leads over *Chick Hill*, with a wide view, to *Cliff End*, the solitude of which is striking, and the scene wild and picturesque. (d) *Crowhurst Ch.*, 6 m. N.W., stands pleasantly in a valley surrounded by trees. In the ch.-yd. is a noble yew of unknown antiquity, 27 ft. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground. S. of the Ch. are the remains of an ancient manor-house of late E. E. character.

(e) *Hurstmonceux Castle*, is 14 m. (see *Hailsham*), and 4½ m. from *Pewsey Stat.* (f) To *Bodiam Castle*, 12 m. N.; the distance will be slightly increased by taking *Brede* and *Northiam* on the way. *Bodiam Castle* stands on a slope above the Rother. It was built in 1390 by Sir Edw. Dalingrudge, a follower of the Black Prince. It is highly picturesque, though a mere shell, and is surrounded by a deep moat filled with water. It is nearly square, with a round tower at each angle, and with square towers in the centre of each

side except the N., where is the great gateway. Within are the remains of hall, kitchen, chapel, and other apartments, carried round the main walls, leaving an open court in the centre. On the N. side may be heard a remarkable echo. *Bodiam Ch.*, ½ m. distant on the top of the hill, deserves mention only on account of the beauty of its situation and view. The return to Hastings should be through *Sedlescombe*, where is an E. E. Ch., with some Perp. additions. The font cover (Perp.) deserves notice. It is 6 m. thence to *St. Leonard's*.

Bexhill (stat.), 5 m. W. (*Inns*: Bell; *Queen's*), is a quiet watering-place.

Hatfield (Herts), Stat., Gt. N. Rly. Situated on the North-road, 20 m. from London. Branch Rly., 7 m. E. to Hertford, and 5 m. W. (¼ hr.) to *St. Alban's*. *Inns*: Red Lion, North-road; *Salisbury Arms* in the village (temperance). This is a quiet, old-fashioned place, lying along a hill-side, with the towers and oaks of *Hatfield House* above it. A new town has spread W. on *St. Alban's*-road.

The Ch., *St. Etheldreda* (restd. 1872), is not handsome, but is one of the largest in the county. It dates from Norm. times; but the only fragment left of the original building is a late Norm. arch in the S. transept.

The *Salisbury Chapel*, on the N. of the chancel, was erected by Robert Ceeil, E. of *Salisbury* (d. 1612, the builder of *Hatfield House*), whose stately monument, bearing his recumbent effigy in his robes, flanked by marble statues of the four cardinal virtues, occupies its E. end. The chapel on the S. side of the chancel, known as the *Brocket Chapel*, was restored at the cost of Mr. Wynn Ellis.

Hatfield House, the magnificent Jacobean mansion of the Marquis of *Salisbury*, stands in a fine park immediately E. of *Hatfield* town. In 1108, when the Abbey of *Ely* was erected into a bishopric, *Hatfield* became an episcopal residence, and a sumptuous palace was built there. In

1538 the manor was conveyed to Henry VIII. by Thomas Goodrich, Bp. of Ely, in exchange for lands in Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, and the palace became a royal abode. It was the favourite residence at various times of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I.

In 1607, James I. preferring Theobalds, a more magnificent house, belonging to the E. of Salisbury, offered him Hatfield in exchange, and built him a new mansion in the utmost magnificence of the time, the larger part of the old palace having been pulled down. The house was completed in 1611; but the Earl was already in ill health, and died in May of the following year. James I. paid an early visit to Hatfield House, and his state bedroom is religiously preserved with its sumptuous original furniture intact.

The grand entrance, from the Rly., is by lofty iron gates leading to a Viaduct thrown over the old approach to the N. or Elizabethan front. The S. door leads into an arched corridor, stretching the whole length of the building, and conducting to the chapel. It is lined with suits of armour.

A simple brick gateway, near the Parish Ch., leads into the court of the *Old Palace*, originally of the Bp. of Ely (date 1460), in which Q. Elizabeth was residing when she was summoned to reign at her sister's death. One wing, including the old Hall (date 1480), of red brick remains, now converted into stables.

The adjacent *West or Privy Garden*, an unaltered example of the Jacobean pleasure-garden, was laid out by James I., who planted the four mulberry trees still growing in its four corners. It is only about 150 ft. square.

Hatfield House is in plan a parallelogram, 280 ft. long, and 70 ft. wide, while the S., or principal front, has two wings projecting 100 ft. The S. front is very noble. The Italian Renaissance style is employed with good effect in the highly enriched Elizabethan central entrance tower, 70 ft. high, and stepped gables.

The state rooms are superb, as a

whole, perhaps, the finest remaining examples of their class and time. The *Marble Hall*, is a spacious and lofty banqueting room, 50 ft. by 30 ft. At the lower end is a massive carved screen, decorated with heraldic bearings; the walls are wainscoted with oak, and hung with tapestry.

The *Grand Staircase*, 35 ft. by 20 ft. 9 in., of five landings, has massive carved balusters. On the walls are portraits of the Cecils. It leads to the *Long Gallery*, striking from its length and height—163 ft. by 20 ft., and 16 ft. high. It has a floor of dark oak, and grotesque panelling on the walls. Here is preserved Queen Elizabeth's cradle.

King James's or the *Drawing Room*, originally the "Great Chamber," at the E. end of the gallery, is gorgeously decorated, and lighted by three tall oriels. Its great feature is the grand chimneypiece, 12 ft. wide, of coloured marbles, and enclosing a bronze statue of King James. King James's organ, in a very rich case, is in the *Summer Drawing Room*.

At the W. end of the gallery is the *Library*, the great treasure of which, besides a fine collection of printed books, is the *Cecil State Papers*, including autographs of Lord Burleigh and the sovereigns and statesmen his contemporaries, including the original draft for Queen Mary's execution in his own hand.

The *Chapel* has a rich painted window of late Flemish work.

Most of the principal rooms contain portraits of members of the Salisbury family, and of personages of historic fame. Note those of Queen Elizabeth in a peacock robe, by Zuccherro; Queen Mary and Philip II.; E. of Northumberland and his lady, by *Van Dyck*.

Near the house are a riding-school and a tennis-court, both large buildings. The gardens, pine grove, and grounds about the house are laid out with great taste, and kept in perfect order.

The *Park*, the finest in the county, is of great extent, undulating, with the Lea flowing through it on the N., and abounding in noble trees. Some of the trees are famous. The Lion

Oak, near the house, is over 30 ft. in girth, of most venerable antiquity, and, though dilapidated from age, still verdant. More famous, however, is Queen Elizabeth's Oak, now a mere hollow trunk, at the side of the avenue leading towards the kitchen-garden and vineyard. Through the gardener's lodge the *Vineyard* is entered, a terraced garden, traversed by yew and box hedges, once perhaps a vineyard, as the name implies, descending to the river Lea, here crossed by a Gothic bridge of recent erection.

Brocket Hall stands on the Lea, just beyond Lemsford Mills, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. The present mansion was begun by Sir Matthew Lamb, and completed by his son, Viscount Melbourne. It is a large and stately structure of four storeys. In front of it the Lea spreads out so as to form a broad sheet of water, crossed a little higher by a stone bridge of three arches, which serves as the approach to the hall. The park is varied in surface, affords some good views, and contains some fine trees. Brocket Hall has been the residence of two Prime Ministers—Lord Melbourne, who died here Nov. 24, 1848, and Lord Palmerston.

6 m. distant is *Bedwell*, the seat of Mrs. Culling Hanbury, which contains a fine collection of paintings.

HATHERLEIGH, see *Torrington*.

Hathersage (Derby.), 11 m. from Sheffield. *Inns*: George H.; Ordnance Arms. A little town in a charming situation, about 1 m. from the Derwent, and surrounded by wooded hills and moors. The Dec. *Ch.* (restd. by Butterfield), has a clerestory, square three-staged tower, and octagonal spire. The stained glass is very good. Opposite the porch are two stones marking the grave of "Little John," Robin Hood's trusty friend, who is supposed to have lived in a thatched cottage close to the *Ch.* Adjacent is Camp Green, a British encampment, and on the hill to the E. (Hathersage Mountain) is a fine British fortification called *Carl's Wark*. The vallum, 17 ft. thick, has a gateway on the S. The 4th side is defended by a wall of large blocks.

There are *stones* (possibly Druidical) on Higgar Tor, a little to the N., and a magnificent view over Kinderscout, Lose and Win Hills, Tray Cliff and Mam Tor, and the Yorkshire moors.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. to *Mytham Bridge*, and up the vale of Derwent, which rises some dozen miles away in the moors. (b) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Ashopton*, where is an *Inn* affording good accommodation, at the junction of the Ashop and Derwent, a good point to visit Derwent Edge, on which are the *Salt Cellar* and the *Cakes of Bread* (between 3 m. and 4 m.), together with the *Rockbasins* on Stanage Edge. A drive from Ashopton to the Snake *Inn*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, affords fine views of moorland scenery (see *Sheffield*).

HATLEY COCKAYNE, see *Sandy*.

HAUGHMOND ABBEY, see *Shrewsbury*.

Haverfordwest (Pemb.), Stat. Gt. W. Rly., $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by train from Caermarthen Junct. *Inn*: Castle H. Picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill overlooking the western Cleddau. The fine *Ch. of St. Mary's* (restd.) has a clerestory—a very unusual feature in Welsh churches. The nave is remarkable for the beauty of its roof carving. The windows also are well worth inspection. Little remains of the *Castle*, except the keep.

Excursions.—(a) To *St. David's*, 16 m. (see). The road is bad, but the scenery is very fine. 5 m. rt. is *Keeston Castle*, and 3 m. beyond *Roch Castle*. Thence another 5 m. is the beautiful little village of *Solva*, situated in a narrow creek. 3 m. further is *St. David's*. Omnibuses daily. (b) An omnibus also runs from Haverfordwest to *Fishguard*, 14 m. (see). (c) 5 m. E. is *Picton Castle*, strikingly placed a little above the confluence of the 2 Cleddaus, a Norm. structure which, with the exception of a few modern additions, is substantially the same as that founded seven centuries ago.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, see *Romford*.

Hawarden, pron. Harden (Flint.), 2 m. from Broughton Hall Stat., 2 m. from Queen's Ferry Stat., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Chester, L. & N. W.

Rly. *Inn*: Glynne Arms. It adjoins *Hawarden Castle*, the modern seat and favourite residence of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., formerly the property of the Glynnes—containing Mr. Gladstone's extensive library. Visitors are admitted to the very picturesque *Park* by the lodge gates. It abounds in fine bits of woodland scenery, and is traversed by winding paths. Not far from the house rise the ruined walls of the *Keep* of the Edwardian Castle, furnished with a curious sally-port descending into the fosse. A fine view of the Vale of Dee is obtained from the summit. The *Ch.*, (restd. after a fire in 1858), is an edifice of solid structure and dignified character. It contains a memorial effigy of Sir Stephen Glynne, and a reredos raised in memory of his brother Henry.

Excursions.—Passing 1. the mining district of *Buckley Mountain*, at 2 m. N.W. is *Ewloe Castle* (13th cent.); the ruins, situated at the head of two densely wooded dingles, are difficult to find, though but a short distance from the high road to Northop. The adjoining wood of *Coed Ewloe* was the scene of Henry II.'s defeat by Owain Gwynedd. About 3 m. beyond Ewloe Castle is the pretty village of *Northop*, the *Ch.* of which is one of the finest Perp. buildings in N. Wales; the tower (98 ft.) should be ascended for the view; in the interior is excellent stained glass; and in N. aisle four stone effigies to the Welsh prince Edwyn, and others.

HAWES, see *Wensleydale*.

HAWESWATER, see *Penrith*.

HAWKESBURY, see *Wickwar*.

Hawkhurst (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly. *Inn*: Queen's H. A charming village, in a pretty country, 4 m. from Etchingham. The *Ch.*, Dec. Perp., has a fine E. window and porch (restd.). There are several fine seats in the neighbourhood, including *Collingwood* (Lt.-Col. J. Herschel, R.E.); and *Seacox Heath* (Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen).

Hawkshead (Lancs.), 4 m. from Coniston Stat., Furness Rly., 5 m. from Ambleside, and 4 m. to the Ferry on Windermere. *Inn*: Red Lion. A

quaint little town on the banks of *Esthwaite Water* (good but very expensive fishing on the lake, and comfortable quarters at the inn), with superb views of the Ambleside and Grasmere mountains. The *Ch.* is E. Norm., and contains an altar-tomb to the father and mother of *Archbp. Sandys*, who was educated at the *Grammar School*, as was also Wordsworth, the poet. *Hawkshead Hall* (a farm house), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N., was once the manorial court of the Abbots of Furness; it has good gateway and mullioned windows.

HAWKSTONE, see *Wem*.

HAWORTH, see *Keighley*.

HAWTON, see *Newark*.

HAY, see *Wye*.

Hayes (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly., 12 m. S.E. from London. *Inn*: *The George. Close by the *Ch.* is *Hayes Place* (Edw. Wilson, Esq.), the residence and scene of the closing days of the great Lord Chatham, and the birth-place of his illustrious son, William Pitt.

Immediately S. is *Hayes Common*, of 220 acres, secured to public use, and placed under the charge of a Board of Conservators, 1869. It is a broad expanse, high and breezy, bordered by goodly elms and beech, and covered thickly with gorse and ferns. On all sides are wide prospects over Bromley, Bickley, and Chislehurst, and far away into Kent. *Keston Common* is a prolongation of Hayes Common, equally enjoyable, and more picturesque, because more broken and varied. Here are the remains of an extensive encampment, long known as Caesar's Camp, which is now generally held to mark the Roman station, *Noviomagus*. Many Roman remains, foundations of buildings, tiles, broken pottery, and coins have been found. The water flows from *Caesar's Well* and spreads out into the large sheets of water known as the *Keston Ponds*.

Holwood Park was the favourite residence of Mr. Pitt, who planted many of the noble trees, especially cedars, which still adorn it. The House (Earl of Derby) was rebuilt 1823. Under an oak in the park, Mr. Pitt

and Wm. Wilberforce settled to abolish slavery.

HAYES BARTON, see *Budleigh Salterton*.

Hayfield (Derby.), Stat., Man. Sheff. & Linc. Rly. *Inn*: Royal H. A small town on the banks of the Sett depending on its calico printing. The *Ch.* of *St. Matthew* is a handsome stone edifice, rebuilt in 1818.

Excursions.—(a) To the *Kinder Scout* (1981 ft.), the ascent of which can be best made from the Snake Inn (see *Hathersage*). The *Kinder Downfall*, a waterfall, may be visited.

(b) 4 m. N. to *Glossop* (Norfolk Arms H.), the road commands fine prospects all the way.

(c) 5 m. S. to *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (see).

Hayle (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. Rly., $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Penzance. *Inns*: White Hart H.; Steam Packet H., on shore of Phillack Creek; Cornubia H., at Copperhouse. The town, once renowned for its copper smelting, possesses large iron foundries, and carries on a considerable coasting trade. Conspicuous on N. of town is the *Ch.* of *Phillack*, overhung by *towans*, or sandhills. The view of *St. Ives* (see *Penzance*) and its bay from the mouth of the river is exceedingly beautiful. At *St. Erth*, 1 m. S., is a very old bridge.

HAYLES ABBEY, see *Winchcombe*.

HAYLING ISLAND, see *Portsmouth*.

HAYNES, see *Amphill*.

HEADINGTON, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

HEADLESS CROSS, see *Alcester*.

HEATHFIELD, see *Mayfield*.

Heckington (Lincoln), Stat., G. N. Rly. *viâ* Sleaford, possesses a magnificent *Ch.*, which is a nearly perfect model of one uniform style, Dec. Gothie of the best character (1345–1380). It consists of a tower, with lofty spire, nave, wide transepts, and a long chancel, in which are a remarkable *Easter Sepulchre*, 3 stone stalls, and the tomb of Richard de Potesgrave, chaplain to Edw. III., who commenced the *Ch.*

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, see *Sible Hedingham*.

HEDON, see *Hull*.

HEDSOR, see *Thames*.

HEIGHAM, see *Norwich*.

HEIGHINGTON, see *Darlington*.

Helmsley (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: Black Swan; Royal Oak. This is an excellent centre from which to visit some of the most interesting places in this part of Yorkshire. The *Ch.*, rebuilt 1869 by C. Barry, is in Norm. style. In the market-place is a Gothic cross by Scott, a memorial to Lord Feversham. Just within the gates of *Duncombe Park* (Earl of Feversham) is the ruined *Castle Fursan* of the De Ros families, and afterwards of the Villiers. It is a square enclosed by double ditch, and ramparts of uncertain age, and within is a fragment of a Keep. The park is open to the public. The house, burnt 1879, was built from a design by Vanbrugh. It contains a fine collection of pictures, including "Garriek as Richard III.," by Hogarth, and good examples by Guido, Leonardo, Poussin, Titian and others; also a celebrated dog in Parian marble said to be the work of the Greek sculptor Myron. Visit above all, in the Park, the *Great Terrace*, which commands a magnificent view of the ruins of

Rievaulx Abbey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, the first Cistercian house in Yorkshire, founded 1131, and a beautiful example of Gothic art at its purest period. The ruins, which consist mainly of the choir and transepts of the *Ch.* and the refectory, lie buried in a romantic vale. 7 m. from Rievaulx, by a walk across the moors, and 10 m. from Helmsley, are the ruins of *Byland Abbey*, founded circ. 1134.

From Helmsley *Kirkdale Cavern*, 4 m., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, *Kirkby Moorside* (*Inns*: White Horse; King's Head, both good) may be visited. At *Hovingham* (branch line from Gilling Stat.)—*Inn*: Worsley Arms H.—is a *Spa*; thence it is 2 m. to *Slingsby* (Stat.), where the *Castle* and *Ch.* are worth notice.

Helston (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. Rly., branch from Gwincar-rd. *Inns*: *Angel; Star. This old town is pleasantly situated on a hill. A fine

view may be obtained from the ch.-yd. A favourite walk is to the *Loe Pool* (i.e. *Lake Pool*), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to head of the lake, and 2 m. to the sand-bar on the sea-coast. The woods of *Penrose* are the principal ornament of the Loe valley. The little seaport of *Porthleven* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, and the same distance from Loe Bar. S. of the town lies the district of *The Lizard*, remarkable for grand and singular coast scenery, dependant on a large development of *Serpentine*, a rare and beautiful rock, the boundary of which (about 6 m. from Helston) is very clearly defined by the growth of the *Erica vagans*, the rarest and most beautiful of the English heaths. The interior of the district, however, possesses but little interest.

Excursions.—Visitors repair to Helston commonly as to a starting-place for an excursion to the *Lizard Point*, and Lighthouse, about 11 m., diverging from the direct road to visit Mullion and Kynance Cove on W., and returning by the Frying Pan at Cadgewith, E. of the Point. A four-horse brake runs daily during the summer months at 10.30, from the Angel H. to Lizard town, returning at 4.15. About 5 m. S. of Helston is the fishing village of *Gunwalloe*. The *Ch.*, 15-cent. structure, is quite close to the sea, the solid rock forming the foundation of the detached belfry. Proceeding along the coast from Gunwalloe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Poljew*, a sandy cove; 1 m. *Bellurian Cove*, the descent to which commands a striking view of *Mullion Island*; 1 m. *Mullion Cove*, which should be visited at low water. [1 m. up the valley is the village of Mullion, with its venerable Perp. Ch., worth a visit.] Thence to the grand promontory of *Pradanack Head*, and *Vellan Point*, from which the cliffs sink to a sheltered recess called *Gue-graze*, or *Soap Rock*, 3 m. Here the serpentine is traversed by large veins of *steatite* (pure magnesia). A little beyond is the bold headland of the *Rill*, commanding a superb prospect over the whole circle of the celebrated *Kynance Cove*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, one of the wonders of the Cornish coast. The serpentine here is beautifully coloured

and veined. To be fully explored, the cove should be visited about the time of low water. Turning a corner of projecting rocks, the visitor finds himself on an area of smooth sand, left dry at low water, shut in by a circle of rocky pinnacles, pyramids and cliffs, some hollowed into caves, all of beautiful serpentine. Here through a chink in the rock bursts a jet of water, like a spouting whale, called the *Devil's Bellows*, at the foot of a mound called *Asparagus Island*. Beware of lingering too long on the sands, as the tide comes in quickly. The Cove is full of interest to the geologist and the botanist. From here it is possible to walk along the top of the cliffs, 2 m. to the lighthouses on the *Lizard Point*, the most southerly promontory of England, passing *Caerthillian*, a ravine remarkable for its botanical rarities; *Old Lizard Head*, *Pistol Meadow*, the sandy cove and fishing village of *Polpeer*, and thence to the 2 lighthouses. The point below the lighthouses is prolonged at low water to a columnar rock, called the *Bumble*. From the Lizard the visitor is recommended to walk by the cliffs to *Cadgewith*, 3 m.

At *Lizard Town* are two homely *Inns* of moderate pretensions. After passing a cove called *Kilkobben*, the pedestrian will reach *Parnose*, or *Lizard Cove*, the harbour of the parish. Here a boat may be taken to Cadgewith for the purpose of exploring the lonely caverns, especially *Raven's Hugo* and *Dolor Hugo*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the valley, and the same from Lizard Town, is the village of *Landewednack*. The *Ch.* is the most southerly in England. It has a peculiar hagiocope, like that at St. Mawgan (*post*). The sea-view from the tower is very fine. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Cadgewith (Inn: Star)*, a romantic fishing village, in a pretty valley, but principally known for that singular "cavern destitute of a roof," or amphitheatre, called the *Devil's Frying Pan*. Near are the churches of *Grade* (containing monuments and brasses of the Eriseys, 1522, &c.) and *Ruan Minor*, both worth visiting if time permit. The usual course is to re-

turn from Cadgewith direct to Helston, though the scenery further E. may well tempt the stranger to prolong his excursion. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. are the grand rocks of *Innis Head*, and in succession, the valley of *Poltesco* (2 m.), *Calleon Cove*, *Kennack Cove*, *Black Head* promontory, to *Coverack Cove*, 6 m. from Cadgewith, especially interesting to the geologist. The village, too, is exceedingly picturesque. In the sea off *St. Keverne* lie the dangerous rocks the *Mannacles*. 1 m. N. of *Nare Point* is *St. Anthony in Mèneage*, an exceedingly pretty spot. Visit the *Ch.*, which is built on the shore. *Manaccan Ch.* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Observe chancel roof and S. doorway. 3 m. N.W. is *St. Mawgan in Mèneage*, where the antiquary should examine a stone cross, some 1500 years old; and S. of the village, near *Trelowarren* (the mansion, built circ. 1620-40, of Rev. Sir V. D. Vyvyan, Bart.), at a spot called *Halligey*, some very remarkable *subterranean chambers*. In the *Ch.*, notice especially the hagnioscope, the Perp. tower, and monument to Sir R. Vyvyan (1696). The distance from here to Helston is 4 m. N.W., and 7 m. to Falmouth.

HEMINGFORD GREY, see *Huntingdon*.

HEMSTONE, see *Totnes*.

HENBURY, see *Bristol*.

Hendon (Midlx.), Stat., Midl. Rly., 7 m. N.W. of London. *Inn*: *Greyhound, by the *Ch.* At the S. end of the parish the little river Brent forms a large lake, the *Kingsbury Reservoir* (see *Kingsbury*). The country is exceedingly pleasant, and abundantly wooded; the hills affording very pleasant views, and the valleys having many pretty field-paths and quiet shady lanes. The *ch.-yd.* is of exceptional beauty, carefully planted and well kept, and the view from the N. side of the old *ch.-yd.* is very fine.

Golders's Green, a hamlet of Hendon, lies along the main road, midway between Hampstead and Hendon. *Inn*, *White Swan*, the garden of which is in great favour with London holiday-makers. From the village there are pleasant walks by lanes and

field-paths on one side to Hendon, or the Edgware-road; on the other, to Hampstead Heath or Finchley.

Mill Hill is a hamlet and ecclesiastical district of Hendon, from which it is about 2 m. N. The Stat. on the G. N. Rly. (Edgware and Highgate line) is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. of the village; that of the Midl. Rly. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. *Inn*: King's Head. From the summit of the hill wide views are obtained.

Highwood Hill adjoins the N. end of Mill Hill, and extends E. to *Totteridge* (Herts.).

HENFIELD, see *Steypning*.

HENGISTBURY, see *Christchurch*.

HENGRAVE, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, see *Stratford-on-Avon*.

Henley - on - Thames (Oxon.), Stat. G. W. Rly., branch from Twyford. *Inns*: Red Lion (see lines by Shenstone on the window pane); Angel; Catherine Wheel. The town, on the left bank of the river, stands on one of the most beautiful spots in the whole course of the Thames, which is here flanked by gentle hills, covered with hanging woods. Near the handsome *Bridge*, built 1786, is the Dec. and Perp. *Ch.*, conspicuous from its square tower, with six-sided turrets. At the W. end is an effigy of Lady Eliz. Periam (d. 1621), sister of Lord Bacon.

On the opposite bank *Park Place* (J. Noble, Esq.) has beautiful woods upon the chalk cliffs, which rise nearly 300 ft. above the river. In the grounds is a Druidical temple, removed from Jersey 1785. *Fawley Court* (W. D. Mackenzie, Esq.), on the Bucks side, is a handsome edifice with four regular fronts by Wren, 1684. The old manor house was terribly injured by the Royalist soldiers quartered here 1642. Just below is the island with a small Grecian temple. The Henley Regatta is held every year in July.

Greenland House (Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith) is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on the left bank. The old house underwent a siege of six months by the Parliamentary forces in 1644 (see *Thames Tour*).

At *Twyford* is a chapel and school-

house founded by Mr. Polehampton (1721).

HENSBARROW, see *St. Austell*.

Hereford (Hereford.), Stats., Gt. W. and L. & N.W. Rlys. *Inns*: Green Dragon H.; City Arms; Mitre; Greyhound; Black Swan. An ancient city, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Wye, which affords excellent fishing—splendid salmon, &c.—and good boating. The *Shire-hall*, in St. Owen's-st., was built from the designs of Smirke. The portico is after that of the Temple of Theseus, at Athens. In front of it is a bronze statue of Sir G. Cornwall Lewis (d. 1863).

The *Cathedral*, restored by Sir G. G. Scott, is one of the most interesting buildings in England, exhibiting rich examples of Norm., E. E., and Dec. work. It was commenced by Bp. Losing (1079-95) to replace on a larger scale a ch. destroyed by the Welsh. It is entered on the N. side by an elaborate porch of two stages. In a bay of the S. aisle is a Norm. font, having a circular basin with figures of the Apostles beneath the arches, and a lion projecting from each corner of the base—an unusual example.

A screen of iron and brass, painted and gilt, separating the choir from the nave, was executed by Skidmore, from designs by Scott.

The *Choir* has a solemn appearance, occasioned partly by the heavy Norm. architecture, and partly from the lofty transepts, which prevent the admission of light except from the clerestory.

The *Reredos* was designed by Cottingham, junior, as a memorial of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart. (d. 1850). Between the 5 canopied compartments rise small shafts, supporting angels who carry the instruments of the Passion. The pierced leafage at the back of the canopy is very beautiful.

The *N. Transept*, the finest and most imposing portion of the cathedral, was built to receive the shrine of *Cantilupe*. It has been most effectively restored. The geometrical window, filled with stained glass, was put up, by the Freemasons of the county, in memory of Archdeacon Lane Freer (d. 1863).

Bp. Stanbery's Chantry (1453-1474) is a good example of rich late Perp. The W. end is covered with fan-tracery, and the vaulting is richly groined. At the angles of the chapel are very grotesque capitals. The *Lady Chapel* is a beautiful specimen of E. E., rebuilt by Cottingham in 1850. The *Audley Chantry* is separated from the Lady Chapel by a stone screen. It is an excellent specimen of late Perp.

The *Chapter Library* above the great N. transept has been thoroughly restored. The library consists of nearly 2000 vols., including many rare and early-printed books and MSS., and a very curious, indeed unique, *Mappa Mondii*.

The *Crypt*, called *Golgotha*, extends under the whole of the Lady Chapel. It is the solitary example, in an English cathedral, of a crypt constructed after the end of the 11th cent. It consists of a nave and aisles 50 ft. long, and divided by plain clustered shafts.

On the S. side of the cathedral, and connected with it by a cloister 109 ft. long, the oaken beams of its roof being finely carved, is the *College of Vicars Choral*, a very interesting quadrangular building, with an inner cloister. It is for the most part Perp., about 1472. Its spacious hall was erected by public subscription in 1740.

The *Episcopal Palace* stands S., between the cathedral and the river, and is formed almost entirely out of an ancient Norm. hall, with pillars of timber.

The *Castle Green*, a public walk overlooking the river, formed, in 1753, on the site of the lower keep of the castle and commanding pleasing views, is open at all hours. In the centre is a column 60 ft. high, on an unfinished pedestal, erected, 1809, to commemorate Lord Nelson's victories. The Infirmary is adjoining, on the bank of the Wye.

All Saints Ch. has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire 212 ft. from the ground. Some carved stalls in the chancel, of 16th cent. work, are curious and well executed.

At the end of the High Town is a fine specimen of a timbered house, the only remaining portion of "The Butcher's Row."

Beyond it is *St. Peter's Ch.*, with a lofty tower and spire. There are some good 15th cent. stalls in its chancel.

The Waterworks on Broomy Hill are a favourite resort of pedestrians.

In the Widemarsh suburb are the ruins of the *Black Friars' Monastery*, founded 1276, with an interesting relic of that religious order—an hexagonal preaching-cross of cinquefoil arches, open on each side, and standing on a flight of steps.

Adjoining these ruins is *Coningsby Hospital*, founded 1614, locally known as *The Red Coat Hospital*.

1 m. N. on the road to Brecon is "*The White Cross*," a flight of steps, surmounted by an hexagonal shaft, erected by Bp. Lewis Charlton, in gratitude for the departure of the black plague in 1347. The markets had been held on this spot during its continuance.

Near Abbeydore Stat., in the Golden Valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail, the *Ch.* alone remains of that fine Cistercian monastery.

The most interesting scenery of the Wye commences at Hereford (see *Wye Tour*).

Herne Bay (Kent), Stat., L. C. & D. Rly., $62\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London. *Inns*: Dolphin H.; Pier H. A rather favourite watering-place, containing many good lodging-houses. The sea view is good, and the country landward well wooded.

The village of *Herne* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. The large ch. (E. E., Dec., and Perp.) contains some fine *Brasses*.

The most interesting place to be visited from Herne Bay is the Roman fortress of *Reculver*, distant about 3 m. Reculver, the ancient "Regulbium," was the sister-fortress of Richborough (Rutupiæ) (see *Sandwich*). The S. and E. walls are still standing, but much shattered, and covered with ivy and bushes. The twin *Towers* alone remain of the very ancient Ch., pulled down 1809. They were built by an

Abbess of Davington to serve as a sea-mark for vessels entering the Thames, and are still kept in repair by the Trinity Board, for that purpose.

Some distance from the coast, between Whitstable and Reculver, is the *Pan Sand*, or *Pudding-pan Rock*, from which oyster-fishers have constantly dredged up great quantities of Samian pottery.

HERRINGFLEET, see *Lowestoft*.

HERSHAM, see *Walton-on-Thames*.

Hertford (Herts), Stats., G. E. and G. N. Rlys., 21 m. by road from London. *Inns*: Salisbury Arms; Dimsdale Arms; White Hart; Green Dragon; Railway Taverns, by the rly. stats.

Hertford, the county town, was a place of importance in Saxon times. Theodorus, Archbp. of Canterbury, held the first ecclesiastical synod here in 673. During the Plague of London (1582–1592) the Courts of Law were removed to Hertford.

Of the old *Castle*, which was a residence of several kings, little is left but an embattled wall and fragments of a tower and a mound.

There are some noteworthy monuments inside *All Saints Ch.*

Christ's Hospital School, the preparatory school for Christ's Hospital (the Bluecoat) School, London, is at the E. end of the town, on the l. of the road to Ware.

Balls Park (Marq. of Townshend), S.E. of the town, on the rt. of the road to Hoddesdon, is a stately brick structure, erected in the reign of Charles I.

Bengeo, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., is pleasantly situated on high ground, with the Lea river below it on the S., and its tributaries, the Bene on the W., and the Rib on the E. The old *Ch.* (St. Leonard's) is reached from Hertford by a pretty walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ m., having the Lea on the rt., and on the l. a high sandy bank, wood, and rabbit warren. It is now only used when there is a burial in the ch.-yd. From Bengeo old Ch., there is a charming walk (2 m.) across the Rib, and through *Ware Park* to Ware (see).

Bayfordbury (W. R. Baker, Esq.),

2½ m. S. The house contains the famous portraits (46 in number) of the members of the Kit Cat Club, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for Tonson the publisher. The conifers here are very choice.

Panshanger (see) is about 2½ m., and *Hatfield* (see) 5 m. W.

HERTINGFORDBURY, see *Panshanger*.

HEST BANK, see *Lancaster*.

HESTON, see *Hounslow*.

HEVER CASTLE, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

Hexham (Northumb.), Junct. Stat., N.B. & N.E. Rlys., 1 hr. by rail from Newcastle, and 1½ hr. from Carlisle, with a branch to Riccarton Junct. *Inns* (none first class): Royal H.; White Hart. This ancient town, once famous for its tangloves, is on a hill, in a beautiful situation, just below the union of the S. Tyne with the N. Tyne. On the E. of the Market-place is a fine grey tower called the *Moot Hall*, used for holding courts till 1838; passing under its Gothic arch a street called Hallgarth leads to another square tower, called *Manor Office*. On the W. of Market-place is the *Abbey Ch. of St. Andrew*, a magnificent specimen of E. E., built 12th and 13th cent. on the site of the Saxon Ch. of Bp. Wilfrid. It was formerly cruciform, but the nave and monastic buildings were destroyed by the Scots 1296. The ch. is entered by a door through the vaulted entry or slype at end of the S. transept, which is 157 ft. long and 66 ft. high. It enjoyed the privilege of Sanctuary, and at the side of the altar is preserved the *Fridstool*, or stone seat of Safety. The choir was, 1859-60, barbarously stripped of its woodwork stalls, screens, carvings, and Ogle shriuo. In the transept are collected most of the monuments of the ch., and in the slype are preserved many tombstones of abbots and monks bearing crosses. In the S. transept are two Roman altars and a carved tombstone, with a sculptured effigy of a Roman Standard-bearer trampling on his foe, which was dug up in 1881. Here also is placed the stone shriuo of Prior Leschman (1491), very singular with its grotesque carvings, surmounted by an oaken canopy also

carved. Within is an effigy of the prior with a cowl drawn over his eyes. The *Choir* is separated from the transept by a richly carved and painted *Rood-screen* (c. 1500), the work of Abbot Smithson, though much mutilated; its panels, painted with figures of Saints, Bishops, and parts of a "Dance of Death," are unique in this country. N. of the altar in the choir hangs the helmet of Sir John Fenwick, killed at Marston Moor. Beneath the pavement, close to one of the piers which support the Tower, is the crypt, or *Saxon Ch. of St. Wilfrid*, one of the oldest ecclesiastical structures in Britain, built of stones from the Roman Wall, some sculptured; on one in the roof an inscription with the name of "Geta" erased, the Roman Emperor (211-212) who was assassinated by his brother, and his name deleted from all public monuments. It is but a small cell, approached by a double staircase. The present police-office W. of the ch. contains perfect remains of the Refectory, and near it 2 arches of the Norm. *Abbey Gateway*. W. of the ch.-yd. is a promenade, called *the Seal*; the eminence called the *Priest's Seat* has a fine view.

Excursions.—(a) To the *Roman Wall*. Chollerford Stat. (good *Inn*), 5 m. on the N. Tyne Rly., is close to Chesters, the site of an important Roman Castle on the wall of Hadrian. It stands within the ground of Mr. Clayton, who laid open the ruins and allows strangers to visit them. Near a group of sycamores is the W. gate of a square fortified Camp; in some of the 4 gateways may be seen the sockets in which the doors turned. The Great Wall touches the camp between its 2 E. and 2 W. gates. Near the centre of the square is the Forum, or market-place, retaining the bases of the column on which its roof rested, and a stone-vaulted crypt or treasury. Near the E. central gate is the Prætorium or General's quarters; and outside the E. gate by the river-side is an extensive range of Baths, entered by an open paved court. Close to may be seen in the river the piers of the Roman bridge which connected the Wall.

7 m. W. is another important Roman Station on the Wall, Housesteads (*Boreovicus*). It can be reached from Bardon Mill Stat. Chollerton, however, is the best centre for visiting the entire Wall, 19 m. E. to Wallsend (see *Newcastle*) and W. to Greenhead (see *Gilsland*).

(b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., by a path requiring a guide, is *The Queen's Cave*, through the lovely wooded, rocky ravine of *Deepden*, or *Dipton*; a path leads from the cave over the hills to Dilston (see below). (c) 9 m. S., by a bleak moorland road, is *Blanchland* (*Inn*: *Crewe Arms), hidden in the deep valley of the Derwent. The village is entered by an old battlemented gateway. The *Ch. of St. Mary the Virgin* is a remnant of a much larger building, of which traces are seen on the E. A baptistery was added on S.E. in 1844. N. of the altar are some sedilia, and in front of it two magnificent incised slabs, of a bishop and of a forester. In the baptistery is another magnificent gravestone of a forester. (d) 2 m. S. of Haydon Bridge Stat. (20 min.) are ruins of *Langley Castle*, first mentioned 1365. 3 m. further S.W. is the beautifully situated *Whitfield* (*Inn*: Blueback Temperance H.). *Whitfield Hall* (1785) has some fine pictures; in the park is the Monk's Wood.

(e) 1 m. N., crossing the fine bridge, whence are beautiful views of the Tyne, the spire of *St. John Lee* is seen above the trees. 1 m. beyond, a little on rt., is *High Warden*, on the hill-top near which is a circular *Camp*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N. is the quaint little village of *Wall*. On the opposite side of the river is the beautifully situated *Walwick Grange*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Chollerford* (Stat.), with pretty scenery of river and wood. 2 m. rt., on a hill, stands the *Chapel of St. Oswald*, near the scene of a battle gained by that saint over the Britons. From *Barrasford* (Stat.), 2 m. further, may be visited *Haughton Castle*, about 1 m. N. W., picturesquely situated on a wooded relief above the Tyne. It is a fine relic (temp. Edw. I.). The wooded banks of the river (which

abounds in salmon) are here very beautiful. About 4 m. W. of Haughton are *Nunwick* and *Chipchase Castle* (see *Bellingham*); 3 m. N.E. of either Haughton or Chollerton is *Swinburne Castle*. (f) $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. is *Dilston Castle* (originally temp. Hen. I.), interesting for its extreme beauty, and its connection with the last Earl of Derwentwater. Below the castle, in a glen, flows the sparkling Devil's Water. Between Dilston and Nunsborough is a very fine scene of wood and water. Below the rocks is the "Robbers' Cave." $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Dilston is *Corbridge* (*Inn*: Angel); the *Ch. of St. Andrew* is ancient. At the N.E. corner of the market-place is a square *Peel Tower*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Corbridge is the remarkable and picturesque *Aydon Castle* (1280-1300). About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Corbridge is the beautiful and secluded *Bywell*. A massive machicolated gateway remains of the old *Castle of the Baliols and Nevilles* (15th cent.).

HEYBRIDGE, see *Maldon*.

HEYSHAM, see *Lancaster*.

Higham Ferrers (Northants.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Green Dragon, 1 m. from stat.

The interest is gathered round the remarkable group of buildings, the Church, the college, the two crosses, the school, and the Bede-house, in most part raised by Archbp. Chicheley, in honour of his birthplace, and in gratitude for his own great fortunes. The *Ch.* is one of the finest in the county and of especial interest from its arrangement, viz., 2 naves of equal height, each with side aisles. The chief points to be noticed are the superb *W. portal* of the tower; the *Dec. windows*; the *stall-work screens* in the chancel; and the *monuments*. The building is E. E. and Dec., with some few Perp. additions.

On the N. side, a little in advance of the tower, is the *school-house*, a Perp. building of 3 bays, with very good windows, open battlements, and buttresses carrying finials. Within, in the S. wall, is a stone pulpit; nearly opposite are the remains of a *Dec. cross*, raised on steps; and on the S.

side of the eh.-yd. is the *Bede-house*, or hospital, designed for 12 men and one woman. The W. end, with its fine window and open bell-cot above, is good. At the E. end is the chapel, ascended by 6 steps from the hall, and beneath is the crypt.

The original vicarage-house stands adjoining the Bede-houses, W., and completes this group of buildings.

The collegiate and domestic buildings of Archbp. Chicheley's establishment are in the main street and have become very ruinous. The market-cross is a slender monolith. There are also the remains of a castle with moat and earthworks N. of the eh.

Excursions.—(a) To *Rushden Ch.*, 1½ m. S. on the high road toward Bedford. It has some striking peculiarities; the principal of which are the richly decorated strainer arch across the nave; the small flying buttresses at the porch; and the beautiful "Bocher" arch into the S. chancel aisle. The ground-plan is unusual—a short, broad nave, of 3 bays, and with broad aisles; a chancel and aisles of 2 bays; short, wide transepts, opening on either side from the easternmost bay of the nave; N. and S. porches in the westernmost bays; and a W. tower crowned by a very fine and graceful crocketed spire. There are also interesting ancient monuments.

(b) 2 m. N. is the *Ch.* (once collegiate) of *Irthlingborough*.

(c) 2 m. N.E. is the *Ch.* of Stanwick, its special feature being the graceful octagonal tower and spire.

HIGH BEECH, see *Epping Forest*.

HIGHCLERE, see *Newbury*.

HIGH CONISCLIFFE, see *Darlington*.

HIGH FORCE, see *Barnard Castle*.

Highgate (Middlx.), Stats., Gt. N. Rly. (Edgware branch), and Gospel Oak, North Lond. Rly. A suburban village on the Gt. North-road, Inns: Gatehouse, opposite the Grammar Sch.; Wrestlers, Red Lion, at N. end; Fox & Crown, West Hill.

Highgate occupies the summit of Hampstead's "sister hill," at the junction of the two main Northern roads, which is reached by the steep acclivities of Highgate Rise and High-

gate Hill. *Holly Lodge* (Baroness Burdett Coutts) is on the former. There is a tramway up the latter, the cars being drawn by ropes. A good view of London is gained from the terraces behind Highgate Ch., which is not, however, always accessible. The tall spire of *St. Michael's Ch.*, which occupies nearly the highest point, is conspicuous for miles around. Immediately behind it is *Highgate Cemetery*, the most beautifully situated of all the suburban cemeteries.

HIGH HAM, see *Langport*.

HIGHWOOD HILL, see *Hendon*.

HIGHWORTH, see *Swindon*.

HIGH WYCOMBE, see *Wycombe, High*.

HILLESDON, see *Buckingham*.

HINCHINBROKE, see *Huntingdon*.

Hinckley (Leices.), Stat., L. & N. W., and Midl. Rlys. Inn: George. A busy little town, engaged in the stocking trade. There are extensive views from the Castle Hills and other parts of the town.

Excursions.—4 m. S., through Stoke Golding, 2½ m. (observe handsome restored Ch.), and Dadlington, to *Bosworth Field*, the scene of the battle (1485) between the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) and Richard III., who was defeated and slain. The White Moors, where Richmond's force encamped, is ¾ m. S. of the village of Shenton (Stat.), in the ancient Ch. of which are numerous brasses. Richard's forces were posted on the banks of the Tweed, between Dadlington and Stapleton. 2 m. N. is the little town of *Market Bosworth* (Stat.), in the Ch. of which is a curious font and monuments to the Dixie family. *Bosworth Park* (C. N. L. Tollermeade Scott, Esq.) was long the seat of the Dixies. 4 m. further N.W., and near Shakerstone Stat., is *Gopsall Hall* (Earl Howe), built by C. Jennens, the friend of Handel, at a cost of 100,000l. It contains original MSS. by Handel, and some fine paintings. From here the tourist, who does not wish to return to Hinckley, may proceed to *Desford Stat.*, through *Newbold Verdon* (once the residence of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu).

About midway between *Elmes-*

thorpe (a place for rare aquatic plants) and *Narborough* Stats., a short distance N. of *Hinckley*, is *Croft Hill*, which has some fine granite quarries, and commands extensive views. 21 churches may be seen from the summit. The Ch. (partially restd.) at *Narborough* is well worth a visit. It has a Norm. doorway, and E. E. sedilia and piscina.

Hingham, see *Wymondham*.

Hinksey (North and South), see *Oxford* (Exeurs.).

Hinton Charterhouse, see *Bradford* (Wilts.).

Hinton St. George, see *Crewkerne*.

Hipswell, see *Richmond* (Yorks.).

Hitchin (Herts), Junet. Stat., G. N. Rly. with branch to Cambridge, and Midl. Rly. to Bedford. *Inns*: Sun; Railway. The town is prettily situated in a valley with hills on the S. side. The Ch. of *St. Mary* is Perp. It contains monuments to the Radcliffe family and some fine brasses. The straw-plait trade is extensively carried on. The Biggin priory founded for nuns formerly stood near the Ch. The remains are now an asylum.

Hoghton Tower, see *Preston*.

Holbeach, see *Dudley*.

Holker Hall, see *Grange*.

Holkham (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. Rly., 3 m. from Wells. *Inn*: Victoria H. The Hall (El. of Leicester) is a large and handsome Palladian edifice of white brick with a Corinthian portico to the S. It contains *Art Collections* of great value chiefly formed by the founder of the house, consisting of ancient marbles, paintings, and drawings by great masters, besides MSS. and books. Some of the ancient marbles are of extreme importance, and rank among the finest in England. There are many excellent pictures, and the *Claudes* especially are to be noticed. The gardens are open on Wednesdays during the summer, but the house is not shown unless by special order. The Park is 9 m. in circuit, and contains 3200 acres. There is a fine sheet of water near the house, about a mile long. The grand approach on the S. is through a triumphal arch, whence a vista, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

long, opens to the *obelisk* (80 ft. high), from which the hall, the lake, and the sea beyond are well seen. On the l. of the road lie the *farm buildings*. The *Leicester monument*, erected (1845-48) as a memorial to the E. of Leicester, known as "Coke of Norfolk," is a lofty column surmounted by a wheat-sheaf.

Holkham Ch. stands within the park. It was restored and almost rebuilt 1868-69, at a cost of 10,000*l.*, 7000*l.* of which was expended on wood-carving alone.

Hollingworth Lake, see *Rochdale*.

Holmfirth, see *Huddersfield*.

Holmwood, see *Dorking*.

Holsworthy, see *Torrington*.

Holt (Norfolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. *Inn*: The Feathers. A clean market-town, standing on high ground.

7 m. S. W. is *Melton Constable*, the seat of Lord Hastings. The house was built about 1680, and ranks fourth among the great houses of Norfolk. Unfortunately its art collections have been dispersed. A lofty prospect tower, called the "Bellevue," is passed l. shortly before reaching Melton Constable from Holt. The Ch. (restd.) of *Cley-next-the-Sea*, 6 m. N. of Holt, is fine, and deserves a visit. It is chiefly Perp. The coast here is little more than a level marsh, and is uninteresting. *Blakeney*, 1 m. W. of Cley, is full of interest for the ornithologist.

Distances by road.—*Wells*, 9 m. *Cromer*, 12 m.

Holt, see *Wrexham*.

Holton, see *Oxford* (Exeurs.).

Holyhead (Anglesey), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 264 m. by rail from London, *via* Crewe. *Inns*: **P. of Wales H., belonging to L. & N. W. Rly., adjoining Stat. and Harbour; Marino; George. A primitive town, built close to a harbour formed by a considerable estuary, important as being the nearest point in Gt. Britain to Dublin, and possessing a Harbour of Refuge. The magnificent mail steamers ply between Holyhead and Kingstown twice a day in $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.; and those of the L. & N. W. Rly. Co. run also twice a day between Holyhead and the North Wall, Dublin,

in $4\frac{1}{2}$ h. Vessels belonging to the same company also ply between Holyhead and Greenore. At the mouth of the harbour and connected with the mainland by an iron bridge is *Ynys Halen*, or the "Salt Island," from which a long pier of 1000 ft. runs E., faced seawards by massive embankments which protect the harbour from N. W. gales. At the entrance of the pier is a marble arch to commemorate the landing of George IV. in 1821, and at the end a lighthouse. On the opposite rocky side of the estuary is an *obelisk* to the memory of Captain Skinner. The Ch. of *St. Cybi*, of the 15th cent. (rest'd. 1879), is the most interesting in Anglesey. It is an embattled, cruciform structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, aisles, and transept, with a square tower, surmounted by a low, flat kind of spire. The walls of the ch.-yd. on 3 sides are possibly Roman.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town the immense works of the *Harbour of Refuge*, comprising a N. breakwater 7860 ft. long, and an E. breakwater 2000 ft. long, with a pier of 1500 ft., the two forming a gigantic half moon and enclosing a roadstead of above 600 acres of deep water. The breakwater is terminated by a lighthouse; the foundation is a great rubble mound of stone 400 ft. wide at base, above which is built a solid central wall 38 ft. 9 in. high, surmounted by a promenade and parapet on the sea side; on the harbour side, at a lower level, 27 ft. above low water, runs a quay 40 ft. wide, formed by an inner wall. The head of the breakwater is a massive structure of ashlar masonry, 150 ft. long and 50 ft. wide. A visit should be paid to the Quarries in the *Holyhead Mountain*, whence the blocks of stone were conveyed by rail to the works; hence a rough mountain-path, passing a small granite block to the memory of Captain Hutchinson, R.E., leads up to the Signal-station of the *Holyhead Telegraph*; N.E. of which are seen the *Skerries Island*, called in Welsh, *Ynys Moelrhonaid* (Seals Island). Just underneath the signal-station are the *Ynys Arw*, or *North Stacks*, which are hollowed into successive caverns by

the action of the sea upon the contorted strata of Silurian schist, the largest being called the Parliament House, from the noise made on entering by the sea-birds, which dwell here in countless numbers; it is only accessible by boat in very calm weather, and at half ebb-tide. The promontory consists of high cliffs, of various heights, that afford shelter for innumerable birds, such as pigeons, gulls, razorbills, sea-ravens, guillemots, cormorants, and herons. On the loftiest crag lurks the peregrine falcon. From the signal-station a short steep climb leads to the summit of the Holyhead Mountain or *Pen Caer Gybi*, 709 ft., where are traces of fortifications, and a rude circular tower, supposed to have acted as a pharos or watch-tower.

1 m. S. W. are the *Stairs*, 380 steps, cut in the precipitous face of the mainland, which lead by a chain suspension-bridge to the *South Stack*, with its magnificent rock scenery, where is built a lighthouse 212 ft. above high water. Here, as at the North Stacks, are wonderful caverns and innumerable sea-birds; from the S. Stack a good road ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) leads to the town.

Excursion.—A visit may be paid to the little Perp. Ch. of *Rhoscolyn* (about 5 m. S.), near which is the ancient house of *Bodior*. Another 5 m. brings the tourist, by the sea-shore, through the romantic places called *Creigiau Crigyll* and *Rhos Neigyr*, to the old town of *Aberffraw*, formerly the residence of the Welsh princes; and he can return to Holyhead by rail from *Ty Croes* (stat. for *Maelog Lake II.*).

HOLY ISLAND, see *Belford*.

Holywell (Flint.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. and G. W. Rly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. *Inns*: King's Head; King's Arms; Red Lion; and Antelope. Immediately below the Ch. is the celebrated well of *St. Winifred* (the chief object of interest), the scene now, as formerly, of frequent pilgrimages; apart from the miraculous power attributed to it, it is remarkable for the enormous quantity of water it supplies, more than 20 tons a minute, hardly

ever varying in amount. The sweet-scented moss (*Jungermannia asplenoides* of Linnæus) grows on sides of the well, and the stones are coated with a vegetable production called *Byssus jolithus*. The *Chapel* over the well, erected (1490) by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, is an exquisite specimen of late Perp. work; the groined arches which rise from the sides of the well are adorned with figures and escutcheons of the Stanley and other families. Public baths have been erected, and the old well building improved.

At a Hospice opened by the Roman Catholics of Holywell the poor and afflicted who visit the well are provided with gratuitous lodging.

The "Feast of St. Winifred" is celebrated in Holywell Rom. Cath. Chapel in June and November of each year, on which occasions some of the bones of St. Winifred, enclosed in a small box with glass top, are produced and kissed by the congregation.

Excursions.—(a) *Basingwerk Abbey*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from rly stat.; the ruins (latter half of 12th cent.) consist of portions of the abbey ch., refectory, abbot's buildings, barn, and grange, which have been allowed to fall into decay, and the refectory has been converted into a farm building. W. of the refectory is an E. E. building, with 7 lancet windows, probably a guesten-hall. Along E. side of the ravine, near the abbey, *Watt's Dyke* may be occasionally traced. The eminence on which the abbey stands commands extensive views. *Mostyn* (see) is about 4 m. from here along the turnpike-road. (b) To *Whitford*, about 3 m., whence *Garreg Mountain* and *Maen Achwyfan* may be visited, and the excursion continued 3 m. beyond to *Newmarket* and the "*Gop*," 1 m. further. (c) To *Pantasaph*, 2 m.—a delightful walk—where there has been established the largest Franciscan monastery in Wales, and a beautiful Rom. Cath. Ch. dedicated to St. David, also a large convent and orphanage.

Honiton (Devon.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., Yeovil and Exeter Branch.

Inns: Dolphin H.; Angel H. Picturesquely situated in the valley of the Otter, and celebrated for its lace. Observe in the old *Ch.* the late Perp. screen (probably the work of Bp. Courtenay, 1477–87); the tomb of Thomas Marwood (d. aged 105), physician to Queen Elizabeth, and the grotesque heads on the ceiling.

Excursions.—(a) To *Hembury Fort*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing, 2 m., the villago of *Awliscombe*, where there is a good Perp. Ch. (restd.). The *Fort* is a fine specimen of an ancient camp, and the lofty ramparts are in excellent preservation. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant is the *Ch.* of *Broadhembury*. The W. window is very good. Toplady, author of "Rock of Ages," was for some time vicar. (b) To *Farway* (800 ft.) and *Broad Downs*, on road to *Sidmouth*. (c) To *Dumpton Hill* (879 ft.), 2 m. N., having on summit a large oval camp; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further to *Mohun's Ottery*, the seat of the Carews, of interest to the antiquary, though little remains of the old house; thence to the ruins of *Dunkeswell Abbey*, 8 m. from Honiton, founded for Cistercian monks, 1201. (d) To *Sidmouth*, 7 m. (see).

HOPE, see *Castleton*.

HOPTON HEATH, see *Weston* (Staffs.).

Hornby (Lancs.), Stat., Midl. Rly., Skipton to Lancaster branch. *Inns:* Castle; Royal Oak. Charming situation near the confluence of the Wenning with the Lune. Close to the stat. is the *Castle* (Major Foster), a fine pile of buildings, originally erected by Sir E. Stanley, Baron Monteagle (temp. Hen. VIII.). The oldest portion is a large square tower or keep, on the N. side of which is Sir E. Stanley's motto, "Glav et gant." Visitors are allowed to see it on application. The *Ch.* was built after the Battle of Flodden by Stanley in fulfilment of a vow he made, when setting out from Hornby Castle, that if he returned in safety he would build a church as a thank-offering. It has an octagonal tower, and contains a monument to Dr. Lingard, the historian, who lived for many years in the villago. There is excellent salmon

and trout fishing in the neighbourhood.

HORNBY CASTLE, see *Northallerton*.

HORNINGSEA, see *Cambridge*.

HORNINGSHAM, see *Warminster*.

Hornsea (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. (Hull and Hornsea Branch). *Inn*: Alexandra H. A watering-place of some pretensions, but very quiet. The *Ch.*, which stands high, is Dec. and Perp., the portions of the latter period (elerestory and chancel) are very good. The point of greatest interest at Hornsea is the *Mere*, which closely adjoins the town, and is the largest in the county, nearly 2 m. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. across at its broadest part. It is dotted with small wooded islands, and abounds with fish. It is leased to a company for boating and fishing. There are some pleasant walks in the neighbourhood. For *Excursions*, see *Hull*.

Horncastle (Lincoln.), Stat., G. N. Rly., *via* Kirkstead Junct. *Inns*: *Bull; George. The town is celebrated for its great horse-fair, held yearly in August, at which dealers from all parts of England and the Continent assemble. The *Ch.* of St. Mary is a fine building with a massive tower and spire. It contains a monument and an old brass to the Dymoke family. About the town are traces of an old Roman fortress, and on the S.W. side is the site of a Roman maze called Julia Bower.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. off stands *Scrivelsby Court*, residence of the Dymokes, hereditary champions of England. On the death of the last male heir of the direct line, the estate passed to a branch line, the Dymokes of Tetford. The picturesque old Tudor house contains an armoury, with suits worn at coronations, and some family portraits. In the uninteresting *Ch.* are two effigies of Marmion.

6 m. S. W. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Kirkstead Junct. is *Woodhall Spa* (stat.). *Inn*: Victoria H., in the grounds of which are baths for cure of gout and rheumatism. The amount of iodine and bromine far exceeds that of any other spa in England.

Hornsey (Middx.), Stat., G. N. Rly., 4 m. from King's-cross. *Inns*:

Threo Compasses; Great Northern Tavern; Railway H. A once rural, now suburban village, still retaining some of its primitive features.

Westward from the *Ch.* is a pleasant lane to Muswell Hill and Alexandra Park. A footpath from the ch.-yd., S., leads to *Mount Pleasant* (222 ft. high), and thence to *Finsbury Park*, of about 120 acres, laid out in the landscape-garden style, and affording some pretty views.

Crouch End, on the S.W., has still some pretty rural lanes. Nearly opposite Christ Church is a stat. on Barnet branch of the G. N. Rly.

Fortis Green is a hamlet lying between Muswell Hill and the Finchley-road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Hornsey *Ch.*

Muswell Hill is about 1 m. N.W. of Hornsey. Stat. Gt. N. Rly., Alexandra Palace branch. *Inns*: Green Man; Victoria. The place owes its name to a holy well near the top of the hill, over which a chapel was erected in 1112, by the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell. The well still remains on the E. side of Coluey Hatch-lane, and, though covered, the water is obtainable by a pump.

The *Alexandra Palace* and *Park* occupy the E. portion of the summit and the S. and E. slopes of the Hill.

Horsham (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: *King's Head; Anchor; Black Horse. There is some pleasant country in the neighbourhood, but the only object of interest in the place itself is the *Church*, which well deserves a visit. It is E. E., with Perp. additions. From the ch.-yd. a pleasant path, crossing the river Arun, leads to *Denne Park*, which is open to the public. It commands fine views over the N. weald.

Excursions.—(a) *St. Leonard's Forest*, containing about 11,000 acres, lies E. It is mostly oak and beech; but there are extensive plantations of larches, and the large ponds overhung by fine trees are particularly picturesque. *Mike Mill's Race*, the principal avenue, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, and contains 15,000 trees. The excursion should include *Holmbush Tower*, picturesquely situated, and *St. Leonard's Lodge*.

(b) 4 m. S.W. is *Nuthurst* in which parish the scenery is very attractive. *Nuthurst Lodge* commands fine views. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. from the house are the remains of an ancient castle. The little ancient *Ch.* is worth notice. The excursion may include *Knepp Castle* and *West Grinstead Park House*, on the return to Horsham. (c) 3 m. N. is *Field Place*, the birthplace of Shelley, the poet.

HORSINGTON, see *Wincanton*.

HORSLEY, see *Otterburn*.

HORTON (Yorks.), see *Settle*.

HOUGHTON CONQUEST, see *Amphill*.

HOUGHTON-LE-DALE, see *Walsingham*.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, see *Sunderland*.

Hounslow (Middlx.), Stats., L. & S. W. Rly., loop line, and District Rly. A town on the main Western road, 9 m. from Hyde Park Corner.

The fame of Hounslow is mainly due to its *Heath* and exploits of high-waysmen. The cavalry barracks are on the rt. of the road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Hounslow. Opposite to them, on the l. of the road, is a drill or exercise ground, of about 300 acres.

Hounslow Powder Mills are situated on the King's and Isleworth rivers.

Heston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from the Hounslow Stat. L. & S. W. Rly., and a like distance S. from the Southall Stat. Gt. W. Rly., is a village of three or four irregular streets, converging upon a little triangular green. About the village are a few old timber-framed houses. The entrance to the ch.-yd. E. of the green is by a large picturesque old oak *Lich-gate*. From the back of the ch.-yd. there is a pleasant walk of about a mile to *Osterley House*, a stately red-brick mansion of the Earl of Jersey. The interior is still splendid, and contains some antique statuary and interesting pictures. The *Park*, of about 350 acres, contains some fine elms. A public road and path crosses it from Syon Hill to Norwood.

HOVINGHAM, see *Helmsley*.

HOWICK, see *Alnwick*.

HOYLAKE, see *Birkenhead*.

Hucknall Torkard (Notts), Stat., Midl. Rly. (Mansfield

Branch) and G. N. Rly. (Leen Valley Branch). This dreary, dirty, ugly village of colliers and stockingers would appear the last place in the world for a poet to rest in, yet here in the uninteresting *Ch.* is buried the body of Lord Byron, on the confines of the domain of Newstead Abbey. On the rt. of the altar is a tablet set up to his memory by his sister, the Hon. Augusta Leigh, and a slab of rosso-antico marble, sent by the King of Greece, has been inserted in the floor of the chancel over the spot where the coffin lies. A second tablet is erected to Ada, daughter of Lord Byron, wife of Earl Lovelace. The oldest tablet is in memory of the second Lord Byron (Richard, d. 1679), who followed the fortunes of Charles I., and fought in the Civil Wars. The church was rebuilt, and a south aisle added 1873, and enlarged 1887.

Excursions.—(a) *Newstead Abbey* (see), 3 m. from Hucknall; (b) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. to *Beauvale Abbey*, founded, temp. Edw. III., for Carthusian monks. What little is left is incorporated in a farmhouse.

Huddersfield (Yorks.), Stat. G. N., L. & N. W. and Lancs. & Yorks. Rlys. *Inns*: *George H.; Imperial H.; Queen H. This is a clean stone-built town, standing partly in the valley of the Colne, and partly on a hill rising toward the N.W. The staple trade of cloth-weaving is carried on, not only in the town, but in all the surrounding district; there is a large and increasing foreign trade in woollen goods. Except its mills and factories Huddersfield contains little to interest the visitor. The chief buildings are the *Public Hall* and *Borough Court* in Prince's-st., containing a hall 140 ft. long; the *Town Hall*, an Italian building, also in Prince's-st., and the *Market Hall*, opened 1880.

The *Mechanics Institution*, in Northumberland-st., a little below the *Post Office*, is one of the most flourishing in the kingdom.

The *Literary and Scientific Society*, in South-st., has a small museum. The *Archæological and Topographical Association*, founded in 1864, has the

nucleus of a library in a room allotted to it by the President, Col. Brook, in Burston-road.

Excursions.—(a) *Almondbury Camp* (Castle Hill as it is generally called), 3 m. E., may be easily reached from the Berry Brow Stat. of the Holmfirth Rly., whence it is 1 m. distant, or from the Fenay Bridge Stat. on the Kirkburton Rly. Castle Hill is about 900 ft. above the sea, and is crowned by an embankment. The village of Almondbury lies N.E. under the hill. The *Ch.*, dedicated to All Saints, is worth a visit. About 1 m. from the village is *Woodsome Hall* (Earl of Dartmouth), one of the most charming old places in Yorkshire, and an admirable specimen of a good Yorkshire house of the 16th cent. The interior is as little changed as the outside. A gallery runs along one side of the hall, which, with its old portraits, armour, cabinets, and enormous fireplace, affords an admirable study for the artist.

(b) *Slack* is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. There is a good road passing Trinity Ch., and leaving Lindley to the rt. The pedestrian may walk to it along *Longwood Edge*. Although other places have been fixed as the situation of the Roman town, the discoveries which have been made here render it tolerably certain that this was the site of Cambodunum. A sloping piece of ground, of about twelve acres, is divided into enclosures, called the "eald," or "old" fields, on which, says the local tradition, there formerly stood a great tower. Many remains have been found, and a thorough examination of the "eald fields" has been made by the Yorkshire Archaeological Association.

(c) A short branch of the L. & N. W. Rly. runs to *Kirkburton*. At *Kirkheaton* (Stat.) is a Ch. prettily situated. *Fenay Hall* (Fenay Stat.) is a handsome old timbered building, of the 17th cent. At *Kirkburton* is a fine Ch., E. E. and Perp. (restd.).

(d) *Holmfirth* (Stat., M. S. & L. Rly.), a large manufacturing village, high up in the valley of the Holme. It is best known as the scene of the terrible catastrophe of the bursting of the Bilberry reservoir, on 5th Feb-

ruary, 1852. The scenery of the valley is very picturesque.

HUGHENDEN, see *Wycombe*.

HUSH EPISCOPI, see *Langport*.

Hull, Kingston-upon- (Yorks.), Stats., The Paragon, N. E. Rly., and the Manch. Sheff. & Linc. Rly. in Nelson-st., close to the *Victoria Pier*.

Inns: ** Royal Station H., at the Paragon Stat.; Imperial H., near the N. E. Stat.; Vittoria H., close to the Pier and Docks; Cross Keys, in the Market-place.

Hull ranks fourth in commercial importance and extent of shipping among the seaports of Great Britain (only surpassed by Liverpool, London, and Glasgow). It is the port for the north of Europe; and the larger part of the imports from Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the Baltic are landed here. There is a daily (Sunday excepted) service between Hull and *Gainsborough*, calling at Grimsby, Goole, and Keadby, and between Hull and Brigg (Thursday and Sunday excepted). *Ferry Steamers* from Victoria Pier across the Humber to New Holland Rly. Stat., for Lincoln and Boston. The old town is in reality an island, surrounded by river Humber on S., river Hull on E., and 3 docks N. and W.; Pop. 156,000.

The *Docks*, which, though far inferior to those of Liverpool, are extensive. The Hull river itself forms a natural dock, narrow, but thronged with vessels and lined with warehouses for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and until 1778 it formed the only dock which Hull possessed. It is crossed by the South Bridge near its mouth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up by the North Bridge, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further up by the Swann-st. Bridge, and also by the "Sculcoates" Bridge of the N. E. Rly. A cut from the Hull leads E. into the Victoria Dock. Another on the W. communicates with the "Queen's," and other Docks, extending through the town from the Hull to the Humber. The Albert Dock opens from the basin of the Humber Dock, and thus is in direct communication with the Humber.

The *Quays*, landing-stages, and es-

planade, extending along the Humber from the Victoria Hotel westward, present at most hours of the day scenes full of life and interest, not only from the ships, steamers, fishing smacks, and other craft, and the steam ferries and packets crossing and recrossing, but also from the crowds collected on shore, especially on market-days, and on the arrival of foreign vessels or the sailing of a fishing fleet.

The *Trinity House*, founded first as a religious fraternity, in 1369, is an establishment for the relief of the decayed and distressed seamen of the merchant service, their widows, and children; and for the buoyage and beaconage of the Humber. It has also a Navigation School attached to it, in which 130 sons of sailors receive a good free education and clothing. It contains interesting pictures, nautical relics of ancient date, and plate, and is shown on application to the house-keeper.

Near the angle at which the Prince's and Queen's Docks meet rises the *Wilberforce Monument* (completed 1835), a Doric pillar of sandstone 72 ft. high, surmounted by the statue of *William Wilberforce*, who was born in High-st., Aug. 24, 1759.

Near this monument, and bordering the Queen's Dock, is the *New Dock Office*, an elaborate structure of Renaissance type.

The *Park*, given by Z. C. Pearson, Esq. (ex-mayor), lies 1 m. N. of the town, and is well worth visiting. To W. of the park is a fine boulevard.

The most important of the Hull Churches is that of the *Holy Trinity* in the Market-place. It is the largest parish Ch. in England, restored 1860 by Sir G. G. Scott. There is a good general external view from the S.W. angle of the yard. *St. Mary's Ch.* in Lowgate (almost rebuilt) with a large Perp. E. window, of which the tracery deserves notice. The general effect of the interior is very striking.

The *Town Hall* (Cuthbert Brodriek, archit.) is the finest modern building in Hull. The style is Italian, with a clock-tower or campanile.

High-street, the most important

street in ancient Hull, is a narrow and inconvenient lane, which follows the rt. bank of the Hull. Here still remain many old houses of the great Hull merchants. Notice that of the De la Pole family, and the King's Head. About half-way down the street (l. in descending) is *Wilberforce House*.

In the newer part of the town, N. of the docks, is the *Royal Institution* in Albion-st., opened in 1854 (Cuthbert Brodriek, archit.); it contains the *Subscription Library* and the *Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society*. The *Museum* has many curiosities worthy of notice (admission 1d.).

Excursions.—(a) To *Beverley* (see) is 8 m. by rail. *Cottingham* (stat.) Ch. may be seen on the way. (b) To *Burton Constable* (stat.), the stately park and mansion of Sir F. A. Talbot Clifford-Constable. The house is of various dates; but the two principal fronts (E. and W.) may be temp. James or Charles I.; the grand staircase and the library should be noticed. (c) To the picturesque ruins of *Thornton Abbey*, S. of the Humber. Take steam-ferry at Corporation Pier to New Holland Stat., $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and thence by train (11 mins.) to Thornton Abbey Stat., close to the ruins. Extensive monastic remains, the Dec. Chapter House are especially fine.

(d) To *Barton-on-Humber*, 6 m. S.W. (Inn: George H.), by ferry to N. Holland, thence by rail, where there are 2 interesting churches, one of them (*St. Peter's*) of Saxon origin.

(e) To the Churches of *Hedon* (5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) and *Patrington* (restd.), 14 m., on the line to Withernsea. The great western portal and the aisle portals N. and S. of the Ch. of Hedon should be examined. The Ch. of *Patrington* is one of the glories of Yorkshire; it is a large cross building with a fine spire. The nave and transepts have arches resting on very graceful clustered columns.

(f) *Withernsea* (stat. 18 m. by N. E. Rly.). Inn: Queen's H. A watering-place, which is gradually rising in public favour, owing chiefly to its

salubrity and bracing air. The neighbourhood, however, is uninteresting.

HULNE ABBEY, see *Almwick*.

Hungerford (Berks and Wilts), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: *Three Swans; Bear H. This town, which is watered by the Kennet and the Kennet and Avon Canal, has long been a favourite resort for the angler. It consists chiefly of one wide street, with a Corn Exchange and Town Hall, in which is carefully preserved an ancient horn given to the townsmen by John of Gaunt, along with the fishery in the Kennet.

The *Ch.*, which was rebuilt in 1814, and restored 1880, contains an effigy of Sir Robert de Hungerford, temp. Edw. III., in the N. aisle.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is *Avington*, a village possessing one of the most interesting churches in the county, a very small Early Norm. edifice (75 ft. by 14 ft. 7 in.), which has been judiciously restored. The chancel arch and S. door are fine.

Littlecote Hall, 4 m. N.W., the seat of the Pophams (not shown), situated in a well-wooded park in valley of the Kennet. It is a picturesque specimen of an almost unaltered 16th cent. mansion. The house is full of interesting objects. Among the numerous family portraits are those of Judge Popham and Nell Gwyn.

Hunstanton (locally called *Hunston*) (Norfolk.), Stat., Gt. E. Rly., about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by rail from *Lynn*. The stat. is at the new town, generally called "St. Edmund's." Old Hunstanton is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. *Inns*: At St. Edmund's, Sandringham H.; Golden Lion. At Hunstanton village, "Le Strange Arms," quiet and old-fashioned. The chief attractions are the *cliff*, about 1 m. long, and 60 ft. high at its highest point, the firm sandy beach below it, and the wide sea view. During the summer the place is exposed to constant forays of excursionists.

There is a pleasant walk along the cliff to the lighthouse, near which are the shattered ruins of St. Edmund's Chapel.

The *old* village of Hunstanton lies somewhat inland from the lighthouse.

The family of Le Strange have been Lords of the Manor here since the Conquest. The *Ch.*, of early Dec. character, was almost entirely rebuilt by the late Mr. Le Strange. The oaken roof is rich and massive, with half figures of the Apostles in the nave, and angels in the choir.

Near the *Ch.* is the entrance to *Hunstanton Hall*, the ancient residence of the Le Stranges. The house is for the most part of the end of the 15th cent. It is surrounded by a moat, and contains some ancient armour, old furniture, and family pictures.

The *Ch.* at *Snettisham* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Snettisham Stat., $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Hunstanton) should be visited. The position of the *Ch.* is striking. The fine tower was central; but the chancel and N. transept are ruined, only fragments of wall remaining in each. There is much pleasing scenery in the neighbourhood.

HUNSTANWORTH, see *Stanhope*.

Huntingdon (Hunts), Three Stats.: (a) G. N. Rly., 59 m. from London, (b) G. E. Rly., $77\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, *via* Cambridge and St. Ives Junct.; and (c) Midl. Rly., Kettering and Cambridge branch. *Inn*: George H. (visitors recommended to sleep at Peterborough). The town is pleasantly situated on l. bank of the Ouse. The ancient *Ch.* of All Saints, in the Market-place, chiefly Perp. (restd. by Scott), has stained glass, a pulpit, and font worthy of notice. In one of the old registers kept in the vestry, is the entry of the baptism of Oliver Cromwell, together with the record, about twenty years later, of his having done penance. The Protector's father was buried in the *Ch.*, 1617. The *Grammar School*, E. of the *Ch.*, is a curious Norm. edifice with external arcades long covered by a brick front. Oliver Cromwell was educated here. *St. Mary's Ch.* (restd.), situated between All Saints *Ch.* and the bridge, was rebuilt 1620. It has a very fine tower and some remarkable monuments. The race-course (races run in July) is about five minutes' walk from the Market-place. The ancient stone bridge (erected before 1259) crosses

the Ouse to *Godmanchester*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., the site of the Roman station *Duro-lipons*.

On the outskirts of the town, W., is *Hinchingbrook*, approached by a grand gateway, flanked by 2 statues of Wild men. It was sold by O. Cromwell's grandfather to the Montagu family, and is now the seat of the Earl of Sandwich. It is an interesting Jacobean mansion containing many historical and family portraits: O. Cromwell, by Walker; his mother; Gen. Monk; P. Rupert; Napoleon, by De la Roche.

Excursions: (a) *Kimbolton* (Stat., Midl. Rly.) is 11 m. W. The *Ch.*, E. E. style, is worth a visit. At the *Castle*, seat of the Duke of Manchester, Catherine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII., lived and died 1536. The collection of pictures includes examples of Holbein, Rubens, Van Dyck, Kneller, &c., and the Library is valuable and extensive. (b) 5 m. E. is *St. Ives* (Stat. Midl. and G. E. Rlys.). *Inn*: Golden Lion. At *Hemingford Grey*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., the *Ch.* of St. James is a very ancient structure, and contains some good specimens of Norm. and E. E. architecture. (c) *St. Neots* (Stat. G. N. Rly.), 9 m. S. *Inn*: Cross Keys. Here is a long bridge over the Ouse. The *Ch.* (Perp.) has a fine tower, some interesting wood-carving, and good stained glass. (d) The *Ch.* at *Ramsey* (10 m. N.E.) is well worth a visit. In the chancel is a remarkably fine lectern of wood.

HURLEY, see *Thames*.

HURSLEY, see *Winchester*.

HURSTMONCEUX, see *Hailsham*.

HURSTPIERPOINT, see *Brighton*.

HUTTON BUSCEL, see *Scarborough*.

HYDE ABBEY, see *Winchester*.

HYLTON, see *Sunderland*.

HYTHE (Hants.), see *Southampton*.

Hythe (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly. *Inns*: Seabrook H.; Swan; White Hart. This is one of the cinque ports, but there is now a waste of shingle, a mile wide, between the town and the sea. A modern suburb has been formed on the shore, and many houses erected. The School of Musketry is established here, and the shore westward is thickly studded with rifle-butts.

The *Ch.* (St. Leonard's) stands on high ground commanding a fine view of the sea and Romney Marsh, and well deserves a visit. In what is improperly called the crypt, is an extraordinary collection of human skulls and bones. *Omnibuses* to Sandgate, Shorncliffe, and Folkestone.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. N. are the remains of *Saltwood Castle*, picturesque situated. Beyond the moat is the inner *Gatehouse*, flanked by two circular towers, which have been restored, and with additional modern buildings converted into a residence by William Deedes, Esq. The older parts are the work of Archbp. Courtenay, 1382. Saltwood Ch. (restd.) is worth a visit.

(b) At Lymne, 3 m., are the ruins of the ancient *Castrum*, now known as *Studfall Castle*. The area (about 12 acres) is uneven, the result of a great landslip, caused by springs undermining the greasy clay soil. The best idea of the *Castrum*, and of its relation to the haven, may be obtained from the canal bank.

(c) Adjoining Westenhanger Stat. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), among some fine old walnut trees, are the remains of the ancient mansion of *Westenhanger*, a good example of the fortified moated manor-house of the 14th cent. The walls were defended by nine towers, alternately square and round. Of these three only remain; and the interior buildings have all but disappeared, a farmhouse having been built on part of the site. (For other *Excursions* see *Folkestone*.)

ICKLESHAM, see *Winchelsea*.

ICKLINGHAM, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

ICKWORTH, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

IDEHILL, see *Sevenoaks*.

IFFLEY, see *Oxford* (*Excurs.*).

IGHTHAM, see *Sevenoaks*.

ILAM, see *Dovedale*.

Ilfracombe (Devon.), Stat., L. & S. W. and Gt. W. Rlys. *viâ* Barnstaple. *Inns*: *Ilfracombe H.; *Royal Clarence; Britannia, near the harbour; Queen's H.; Great Western H. There are also numerous lodging-houses. The chief attractions of this increasing and fashionable watering-

place are its fine bracing air, bold picturesque coast scenery, and its convenient position for delightful excursions inland. On the W. side of the town are the *Baths*, and the charming walks (admission 1d.) round the cliffs known as the *Seven Tors*. A tunnel at the back of the baths leads to the *Ladies' Bathing cove*. There is the pleasant *sea walk*, well supplied with seats, round *Capstone Hill*, and the little hill N. of new pier is *Lantern Hill*, on which is the lighthouse (once an ancient chapel), the lower part of which is fitted as a newsroom. The headland (447 ft.) E. of the harbour is *Helesborough*, on which is one of those old earthworks called "Cliff-castles." From it the visitor may ramble through the village of *Hele* to *Watermouth*, *Smallmouth*, and *Combe Martin* (see *Lynton*).

Excursions.—(a) A walk or ride to *Lynton* (20 m.) affords an opportunity of exploring the finest scenery in the county (see *Lynton*). (b) In a westerly direction the visitor can make an excursion (about 6 m.) to the *Valley of Lee*, *Rockham*, *Morthoe*, and the *Woollacombe Sands* (see also *Bideford*). At the end of the Warren forming the N. point of *Morte Bay* is a magnificent sea view, with *Lundy Island* in the distance. S. of *Morthoe* are the *Sands* and *Barricane*, a delightful spot, where the beach consists almost entirely of shells, many beautiful and curious. (c) On the road to *Barnstaple*, 12½ m., is *Braunton*, 8 m., where the *Ch.* will repay a visit.

Ilkeston (Derby.), Stat., Midl. & G. N. Rlys. (Erewash Vall. Branch). *Inn*: Rutland Arms. The *Parish Ch.* contains a fine stone Dec. screen. There were formerly mineral springs resembling those of Seltzer, and baths of great repute for rheumatism and scrofula, but they are now closed.

Ilkley (Yorks.), Stat., Midl. or N. E. Rly. *via* Leeds on branch line to Skipton. *Inns*: **Middleton H., most agreeable quarters in a charming garden outside the town; The Crescent H., in the town. *Hydro-pathic Establishment* (at which visitors who are not patients are also received),

Ben Rhydding and Ilkley Wells House are first class; Craighlands, Troutbeck, and West View are cheaper establishments; the Wharfedale Convalescents' Home, for persons of moderate means.

Ilkley stands very pleasantly on the S. bank of the Wharfe, at the base of Rumbald's Moor. It derives its importance wholly from the water-cure establishments which have been set up in its immediate neighbourhood. From the village in the bottom of the vale, an array of villas and terraces is spreading up the hillside. Tickets for fishing in the Wharfe may be obtained at the hotels, 2s. 6d. a day.

Ben Rhydding (stat.) stands about 1½ m. E. of the village. It is an imposing pile, accommodating 160 visitors, surrounded by plantations and beautiful grounds, and commanding very fine views.

Ilkley Wells House is also a stately building, excellently fitted up, and commanding fine views.

The *Church*, for the most part early Dec., has been restored, to the confusion of the antiquary. Observe at the W. end of the N. aisle the curious pews of carved oak (1633), and in the ch.-yd. the three remarkable sculptured *Crosses*.

Pleasant walks may be taken in all directions from Ilkley. Overhanging Ben Rhydding are the *Cow and Calf Rocks*, 1 m. S.E., commanding a magnificent view of Wharfedale. Beyond Ilkley Wells House, the *Panorama Rock* commands a wide view of the hills N. of Bolton and Skipton. *Rumbald's* (generally called Romell's or Rumbles) *Moor* (1323 ft.) 2 m. S., is well worth climbing; the views from it are most extensive. A pleasant walk or drive may be taken across the moor to *Keighley*, about 7 m. *Hollin Hall*, 1½ m. on the Skipton road, was the old house of the Hebers. It is now a picturesque farmhouse with gabled end and mullioned windows. *Fairy Dell*, 3 m. N. above the hamlet of Middleton, is a wooded glen worth visiting. The *Black Tors* (3 m.), a waterfall in Langber Gill, is picturesque. *Denton Park*, 3 m.

N.E. Carriage drive through the Park.

Excursions.—(a.) To *Bolton Priory* (6 m.) and the beautiful scenery on the Wharfe between the Priory and Barden Tower, take the road to Skipton, and turn off a little before reaching Addingham (*Inn*: Swan). At Bolton Bridge, 2 m. from Addingham, is a good *inn*, Devonshire Arms H. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further are the houses of the guides to the Priory and to the woods. (1s. is charged for all carriages entering the woods, but they are free to persons on foot.)

The ruins of *Bolton Priory* stand on a patch of open ground, round which the Wharfe curves. Much wood clusters about the ruins and the river bank; and across the Wharfe a steep rock rises. The chief relic of the Priory is the *Ch.*, the nave of which is perfect, and has been restored, but the rest of the church is in complete ruin. The lower walls of the choir are Trans. Norm. Observe the W. front (1520), with its double Gothic portal, and within the modern reredos and the old rood-screen. At the end of the nave is a "vault where the bodies are buried upright—

"There face to face and hand by hand
The Claphams and Maullevers stand."
—Wordsworth.

Of the *conventual buildings*, the remains are scanty. The *Priory Barn*, with some curious timber work, is still used, and is worth a visit.

Bolton Hall (Duke of Devonshire), which stands a short distance W. of the church, is modern, with the exception of the central portion, which was the gateway of the Priory. The hall, formed out of the ancient archway, is represented in Landseer's well-known picture. The house is not usually shown; it contains a few pictures and portraits of interest.

The woods are open free except on Sunday. The scenery between the Priory and Barden Tower, where the Wharfe, for about a distance of 2 m., runs through a wooded ravine, is of a fine character. The walks and drives through the woods are so numerous that (especially if the visitor's time

be short) it will be better for him to be accompanied by a guide.

Across the river, and climbing the side of *Simon Seat* (1593 ft.), whence there is a magnificent view, is *Bolton Park*, the ancient deer-park of the Cliffords. Simon Seat may be reached either through Bolton Park, or from Barden. The latter is the easier route.

The scene at the *Strid*, a narrow vent in the rocks through which the river rushes, is exceedingly fine, especially after rain. Here it is said that the boy of Egremont was drowned by his greyhound in leash holding back whilst he was in the act of leaping. Beautiful paths wind through the woods and along the hillsides; and, a little beyond the Strid, *Barden Tower* rises beyond the valley, backed by slopes of heather. It is a ruin of a large square building of Henry VII.'s time, with a chapel attached. The view from the chapel is very fine, and the whole position of the tower, with Barden Fell rising behind it, is most picturesque. There is a tumbling fall on the *Gill-beck*, which descends to the Wharfe a little N. of the bridge below Barden Tower. (b) *Otley* and *Otley Chevin* (925 ft.) are distant 20 mins. by rly., the latter commanding a beautiful view, whence it is a pleasant walk to Arthington Junct., 4 m. In the *Ch.* at Otley are some Fairfax monuments.

ILKWELLBURY, see *Sandy*.

INGESTRE, see *Stafford*.

INGLEBOROUGH, see *Settle*.

INGLETON, see *Settle*.

INKBERROW, see *Alcester*.

INSTON QUAY, see *Bideford*.

IPPLEPEN, see *Newton Abbot*.

Ipswich (Suffolk), County-town, Stat., Gt. E. Rly. *Inns*: White Horse (the scene of Mr. Pickwick's interview with the lady in curl-papers). Crown and Anelhor; Golden Lion; Temperance H. This town is agreeably placed, on a gentle slope, at the head of the salt-water estuary of the Orwell. A tolerably good idea of its position is to be obtained from the hill above the rly. stat., and a better one from the tower of St. Mary-at-Key. The *Post*

Office and Town Hall, handsome modern buildings, are on the Cornhill.

Ipswich contains fourteen churches, but most of them are not remarkable. *St. Margaret's* is a Dec. building, with some Perp. additions. The wooden roof of the nave is very rich, though much mutilated. The tower is fine, and the stepped battlements of the church should be noticed. *St. Mary-at-Tower* has been rebuilt, with the exception of the Perp. piers and arches. At the end of the S. aisle is a lofty and very picturesque tower, capped by a spire. The *Ch. of St. Mary-at-Key* is Perp. with a very good nave-roof. The font and lofty tower deserve attention; also a brass, in very good preservation. Ipswich was the birth-place of *Cardinal Wolsey* (1471); the house no longer exists; but a low brick Tudor gateway, in College-st., corner of St. Peter's Ch., is the only relic of a College which he founded here.

Sparrowe's House, in the Old Butter Market, now occupied by a bookseller, is an excellent specimen of Charles II. ornamentation. The *Museum* contains a rich collection of fossils from the Norfolk and Suffolk Crag. Open free throughout the week, except Monday, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.

The *Lower Arboretum* (admission 6d.) is divided from the upper by a narrow lane. The upper is free to the public.

The *Factory of Messrs. Ransomes & Co.*, the well-known makers of agricultural implements, on the banks of the Orwell, adjoining the Ipswich Dock, covers thirteen acres, and employs more than 1600 men.

Excursions.—(a) *Pin Mill*, 6 m., half way between Ipswich and Harwich, at which the steamers call, crossing Stoke Bridge and Bourn Bridge, and proceeding through Wherstead, Freston, and Woolverstone Park. (b) To *Sproughton, Bramford*, and *Claydon* (4 m.), in the Valley of the Gipping, returning by rail. (c) To *Gainsborough-lane*, by way of *Bishop's Hill* and the race-course, returning by the footpath which skirts

the Orwell. *Woolverstone Park* (Capt. H. Berners) is undulating and finely wooded, and for permission to visit it and to inspect the beautiful gardens, ferneries, dairy, &c., application should be made to the head gardener.

(d) On the opposite side of the river are *Orwell Park*, the beautiful seat of Major Pretymann, and the village of *Nacton* (*Inn*: Anchor, good), a favourite resort for picnics.

(e) The gardens of *Shrubland Park*, 6 m., are shown on Fridays by written application. They well deserve their great reputation. There are 65 acres of dressed ground, admirably varied.

(f) It is a pleasant trip by steamer to *Harwich* (see). The banks of the Orwell rise in undulating and varied slopes, covered with rich woods and lawns. *Freston Tower* should be noticed. From the bends in its course the river appears to be landlocked, and, at high tide, resembles a fine lake. Steamers ply several times daily (time 1 hr.).

(g) *Felixstowe*, Stat. G.E. Rly. (*Inns*: **Bath H.; Ordnance H.; Pier H., overlooking Harwich harbour. This seaside resort, on a tongue of land between the Orwell and Deben, is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing and Golf-playing, upon its convenient and extensive Links. The Ipswich and Harwich steamers call at *Felixstowe Pier* (stat.), which is 2 m. distant.

Ironbridge (Salop), Stat., Severn Valley Rly. and Gt. W. Rly. *Inn*: Tontine. A town dependent on the adjoining coal and iron works of Coalbrookdale, situated in a fine gorge of the Severn. It is celebrated for its *Bridge*, of cast iron, with an arch of 120 ft. span, erected by Abraham Darby in 1779. Interesting as being the first iron bridge successfully built. It is well seen from the railway. *Buildwas Abbey* (see *Bridgnorth*) is 1 m. W.; and the *Coalport China Works*, 1 m. E.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, see *Higham Ferrers*.

ISLE OF GRAIN, see *Sheerness*.

ISLEHAM, see *Ely*.

Isleworth (Middx.) lies on

the l. bank of the Thames, between Twickenham and Brentford, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from the Spring Grove Stat. of L. & S. W. Rly. (loop-line). It extends for 3 m. along the Thames, where the river first becomes sylvan, Kew Gardens and Richmond Lower Park lining the opposite bank. *Inn*: Northumberland Arms. The first mile from Brentford is occupied by the ducal park and palace of Syon. Then come the ivy-clad Ch. and mill, and the riverside village, with its good old-fashioned red brick residences, shops, and boathouses.

The chief entrance to *Syon* (or *Sion*) *House*, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, is by the Lion Gate, on the Hounslow-road, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond Brentford; but a narrow lane at Brentford End, a short distance E. of the gate, leads to a public foot-path, which crosses the park to Isleworth and affords a good view of the house.

It occupies the site of Syon Monastery. The house and appurtenances were granted by Edw. VI. to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, who built himself a stately mansion. On his fall it reverted to the Crown; and in 1553 the King granted it to John, Duke of Northumberland, by whose execution Syon again reverted to the Crown, and in 1557 Queen Mary restored the monastery and recalled the nuns. On the accession of Elizabeth the monastery was again suppressed. In 1604 James I. granted Syon to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. By the marriage, in 1682, of Lady Elizabeth Percy, Syon was conveyed to Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and shortly after his death, 1748, his son and successor, Algernon, gave Syon to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband Sir Hugh Smithson, who was afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, and in whose descendants the title and estates have since continued.

There are some good portraits and other pictures. The Inner Vestibule is supported by 20 columns of verd antique, nowhere to be matched. The *Gallery*, extending the entire length

of the E. front (135 ft. long), is arranged as a museum and library.

The Pleasure Grounds, including a lake, are shaded by some noble trees, especially conifers. Here has been erected the *Lion*, which, until it was pulled down (1874), was a prominent feature in Northumberland House in the Strand. The *Great Conservatory* is in the form of a crescent, with pavilions at the extremities and a lofty central dome. The centre, 100 ft. long, contains a fine collection of tropical plants.

ISLIP (Northants.), see *Thrapstone*.

ISLIP (Oxon), see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

IVINGTON, see *Leominster*.

IVY BRIDGE, see *Dartmoor*.

JARROW, see *Sunderland*.

JERVAULX ABBEY, see *Wensleydale*.

KEDDINGTON, see *Clare*.

KEDLESTON HALL, see *Derby*.

Keighley (Yorks.), (pron. "Keethley"), Stat., Midl. and G. N. Rly. *Inn*: *Devonshire Arms. A large manufacturing town pleasantly situated. The agreeable public *Park* was the gift to the townsfolk of the D. of Devonshire, 1888. A very pleasant walk of between 6 and 7 m., over Rumbald's Moor, will bring the tourist to *Ilkley* (see).

On the branch line to Oxenhope is *Haworth* (Stat.). *Inn*: Black Bull. This village is interesting from its association with the Brontës, although the Parsonage has been much altered and the old Ch. pulled down, except the tower. It was to the vicarage here that Mr. Brontë brought his wife and children in 1820. A tablet in the chancel of the Ch. records the deaths of the family, most of whom are buried here. Charlotte (Currer Bell), the eldest, died 1855, having, with the exception of a short residence in Brussels, spent almost the whole of her life at Haworth, where her novels were written. Mr. Brontë died in 1861, aged 84, having been incumbent for more than 41 years.

KELD, see *Richmond* (Yorks.).

KELHAM, see *Newark*.

Kelvedon (Essex), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. *Inns*: Angel; Star. The

town consists of one long street, extending from the *Ch.* to the stat., close to which is a bridge over the Blackwater. 4 m. S.E. is *Tiptree*, where Mr. Mechi formerly carried on his experiments in agriculture. 3 m. N. is *Coggeshall* (*Inns*: White Hart; Chapel); an omnibus runs to and fro 3 times daily. The *Ch.* is a fine Perp. building. A Cistercian abbey was founded here by King Stephen (1142), the site of which is marked by an old farmhouse, l. of the road from Colchester, across the Blackwater. The remains are scanty, but afford the earliest instance of mediæval brick which has yet been noticed in England. In the Abbey lane is a chapel of the 13th cent., long used as a barn. The remains deserve notice as architectural fragments, and are entirely of late Norm. and Trans. character. The brickwork should everywhere be noticed. Numerous Roman remains, especially urns and coins, have been found at Coggeshall. The painted glass window, described by Walpole, still remains in the chancel of *Messing Ch.*, 2 m. At a distance of rather more than 2 m. is *Layer Marney Hall*, built 1520-3 (see also *Witham*).

KEMP TOWN, see *Brighton*.

Kendal (Westmor.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. on branch from Oxenholme Junct. to Windermere. *Inns*: King's Arms H.; Commercial. Pleasantly situated on the river Kent. There are carpet and woollen manufactories, which give employment to a large number of the inhabitants; but there is no coal near, so it is not an increasing place. The fine old parish *Ch.*, well worth visiting, is chiefly remarkable for having 4 aisles; and at the E. end are 4 private chapels: one only (Strickland) is now reserved. The helmet suspended in the N. aisle is said to have belonged to the redoubtable Major Philipson (Robin the Devil), of Belle Isle, Windermere, who rode into the *Ch.* in search of Col. Briggs, an officer in Cromwell's army. The incident is referred to by Sir W. Scott, in 'Rokeby.' The *Natural History Society's Museum*

has a good collection, especially of fossils from the neighbouring carboniferous limestone (admission by order from a member of the Society, or on payment of 6d.).

The *Castle* is on a green eminence on the opposite side of the Kent river. The ruins consist of 4 greatly dilapidated towers and portions of walls. Little is known of its history (temp. circ. 12th cent.). Queen Catherine Parr was born here. There was a Roman station at *Watercrock*, 1 m. S., and several relics found near it are deposited in the Museum. 1½ m. S.W. is the bold eminence of *Scout Scar*, which commands very striking views.

Excursions.—(a) To *Mardale Green* (*Haweswater*) 15 m. Following the Penrith road for 4½ m., *Long Sleddale Valley* is reached; thence over the Gatesgarth Pass, and by a cart-road between Branstree and Harter Fell (see also *Penrith*). (b) To *Levens Hall* (Capt. Bagot), 5 m. S., see *Grange*.

For other excursions in this neighbourhood, see *Lakes*.

Kenilworth (Warwick.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 5 m. from Leamington, Warwick, and Coventry. *Inns*: King's Arms; Bowling Green. The Castle, a grand and picturesque historic fortress, founder of which was Geoffroi de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I., has had for its owners Simon de Montfort, John of Gaunt, and Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whose sumptuous entertainment here of Queen Elizabeth is well known through Sir Walter Scott's novel. Charles II. gave Kenilworth to the Earl of Clarendon, and to that family it still belongs. The present Gatehouse, still inhabited, was part of Leicester's building, and is of Tudor style and date, the rest is fallen to decay. The Ruins are open to the public every week-day (admission 3d.). The oldest part is the Square Norm. Keep, called Cæsar's Tower. It stands in the N.E. corner of the Inner Bail; next to it are the Kitchen, Mervyn's or Strong Tower, and the Banqueting Hall, all built by John of

Gaunt. A range of flimsy buildings of Leicester's time completes the circuit of this Bail. The Castle owed its strength to a deep ditch on the N. and E., and to an artificial lake probably dating from Henry III.'s time, on the S. and W. This lake was held up by a broad dam which formed the chief approach to the Castle, serving also as a Tilt-yard, and led to Mortimer's Gate Tower. This was the way by which Elizabeth entered. The lake is now drained.

KENNAL VALE, see *Truro*.

KENT'S BANK, see *Grange*.

KERRY, see *Newtown*.

KERSEY, see *Hadleigh*.

KESSINGLAND, see *Lowestoft*.

KESTON COMMON, see *Hayes*.

Keswick (Cumb.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *viâ* Penrith. *Inns*: **Keswick H., adjoining the stat. excellent, with splendid view; Royal Oak H.; Lake H.; George H.; Queen's H. Conveyances also meet the trains from **Derwentwater H. and Tower H., both in pretty village of *Portinscale*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., on opposite shore of Derwentwater Lake. The *Lodore H.*, on E. bank of lake, 3 m. from Keswick, behind which is *Lodore Fall*; *Borrowdale H.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Lodore*. Coaches 4 times daily during the season to *Windermere*, 22 m., passing *Wythburn*, 8 m., *Grasmere*, 13 m., *Amble-side*, 17 m., and *Lowwood Hotel* and pier. Keswick is a neat town, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the N. shore of Derwentwater Lake, at the foot (1 m.) of *Skiddaw*. The lake is little seen from the town or any of the hotels. It is an excellent centre for the tourist, who may make this his headquarters for several days. The views of the vale of Keswick from *Castle hill*, 1 m. from town, on the main road to *Amble-side*, or from *Latrigg*, the knob at the foot of *Skiddaw*, directly behind Keswick Hotel, are magnificent, and will give the stranger a good general idea of the nature of the district. The town has one peculiar manufacture, that of black-lead pencils. From the bridge over the *Greta*, 10 minutes' walk from the *Post Office*, is visible *Greta Hall*, the residence of *Southey*,

poet laureate from 1803 till his death. Continuing on the same road $\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Crosthwaite Church* is reached. There are some ancient monuments and brasses, and a fragment of stained glass representing *St. Anthony* with bell and book. The font bears the arms of *Edw. III.*, and has on it some curious devices. There is a recumbent effigy, by *Lough*, of *Southey*, who is buried in the ch.-yd., the epitaph by *Wordsworth*. On leaving the church, pass in front of the *School-house*, and, on emerging from the rather narrow lane into the *Portinscale* road, turn to rt., and cross the bridge over the *Derwent*, leading into the village of *Portinscale*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Re-crossing the bridge on return to Keswick, take the footpath across the meadows—a favourite walk of *Southey*—and the road is again entered at *Greta Bridge*.

Excursions.—(a) *Castle Hill*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. Pass the *Lake H.* and *St. John's Ch.* on l., and continue on the *Borrowdale* road till a small wicket is reached on l., which leads through a wood to the summit of the hill, from which magnificent views are obtained. The visitor should on no account omit to take this walk. Returning by the road, enter the church-yard of *St. John's Ch.*, which also commands fine views. On the opposite side of the road is the footpath leading to the *Derwentwater Lake* and boat landings. About 300 yards beyond the latter is *Friar's Crag*, commanding charming views.

(b) A row on the *Lake*, which is 3 m. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad at widest part. *Boats* 1s. an hour, 5s. the day, or with boatman 2s. an hour. Its principal islands are *Derwent*, on which is the residence of *John Marshall, Esq.*, of *Leeds*; *St. Herbert's*, on which are the remains of a cell, said to have been occupied in 7th cent. by a hermit named *Herbert*; *Rampsholme*; and *Lord's Island*. Delightful visits may be made to these and the smaller islands, to *Lodore* at the E. end of the lake, and to the lovely little bays on either side. There

is good fishing, and tickets (1s. a day) may be obtained by visitors from the Secretary of the Angling Association, and from the fish-tackle shops in the town.

(c) Walk or drive round the lake by Borrowdale and Honister Crag, 10 m. Barrow House (W. Langton, Esq.), 3 m. on E. side, is first passed, in the grounds of which is the *Barrow Fall*, a small cascade. 1 m. beyond is *Lodore H.*, at the back of which is the scanty but picturesque *waterfall*, immortalised by Southey in the well-known lines, "*How does the water come down at Lodore?*" The fall descends between two perpendicular rocks, Gowder Crag on rt. and Shepherd's Crag on l., clothed with wood. Near Lodore occasionally appears the *Floating Island*, a mass of tangled weeds, &c., rendered buoyant by gas evolved from the decayed vegetable matter. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Borrowdale H.* Here visit the Troutdale fish-breeding house, and meet the carriage at Grange Bridge. On the opposite side of the river is seen the huge *Bowder Stone*, a mass of metamorphic rock, 62 ft. long, 36 ft. high, and weighing nearly 2000 tons, deposited probably in its present position by a glacier. The pretty village of Grauge derives its name from having been the place where the monks of Furness stowed their corn. *Borrowdale*, which is now entered, is one of the most beautiful valleys in Britain. [Those who have time should visit the primitive and secluded village of *Watendlath*, which may be reached either by a road behind Barrow House (*vide ante*), or by following a pony track to the l. of the main road a few yards beyond the Bowder Stone.] Ascend *Castle Crag*, nearly opposite the Bowder Stone, for fine view of Borrowdale. 1 m. S. of the Bowder Stone is *Rosthwaite* (*Inns*: Royal Oak H.; Scawfell H.). A day may be well passed here. A little further on the road, a turning to l. leads to *Stonethwaite*, where there are three valleys—one, the Longstrath Valley, leading by the Stake Pass, of extreme beauty, into Langdale; another, by the Sty Head Pass to Wastwater;

a third, by Seatoller and Honister Crag to Buttermere; and a fourth, the Greenup Valley, leading by Easedale to Grasmere. *Eagle Crag* separates the first and last-named valleys. *Stonethwaite* is reached by following the straight road, after passing *Stonethwaite* on l., and *Seatoller* on rt. At *Seatoller*, ascend the steep road leading to top of *Honister Pass* (1190 ft.), one of the grandest scenes in lake district. Some of the finest roofing-slate in the kingdom is obtained from the almost perpendicular sides of *Honister Crag* (2128 ft.). The return to Keswick should be made through Grange and by the W. shore of the lake, passing in succession the foot of *Cat Bells* (1482 ft.), *Derwent Bay*, rt.; *Silver Hill*, l., and village of *Portinscale*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Keswick.

(d) *Ascent of Walla Crag* (1234 ft.). Leave Keswick by the Ambleside-road, and turn to rt. It was to this height that Southey loved to take his visitors. On the top of the crag is the cleft called the *Lady's Rake*, said to have been scaled by Lady Derwentwater when she escaped from Lord's Island. Return by way of *Falcon Crag*, the whole distance 5 m.

(e) *Ascent of Skiddaw* (3059 ft.); the distance to the top is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. Charge for pony and guide, 6s. each. The route to the foot of the mountain is either by turning to l. after passing under the railway at the station, to Spooney Greuc-lane; or by striking off to rt. from the Crossthwaite Sunday School, a little beyond Greta Bridge (*vide ante*). On leaving Latrigg (the mountain at the back of the railway station and Keswick H.) a ravine is crossed. Making now a short descent to l., a more laborious stage of the ascent commences. A small refreshment hut, about 1 m. distant, affords an excellent guiding point, and it is easily reached by following the direction of the wall in front. A second hut has been erected higher up the mountain. From the former the track is well defined to the summit. From the steepest part of the slope, Derwentwater Lake is seen in its whole

extent. The summit commands a panorama 300 m. in circumference.

To the N. is the Solway Firth and the Cheviots; to the W. the Irish Sea, the Isle of Man, Grasmoor, and Grisdale Pike; on the S., Helvellyn, Scawfell, and the Fells of Borrowdale, beyond which are Morecambe Bay and the Mouth of the Duddon; on the E. is Crossfell. The ascent should, as a rule, be commenced early in the morning, but the tourist will do well to listen to the advice of local guides before starting. The descent is generally made by the same route. Some, however, prefer to return by way of Bassenthwaite Lake, 7 m., and thence by rail, 7 m., to Keswick; or by following the road on E. side of Bassenthwaite Lake, or the gap between Longside and Skiddaw Dodd, the latter a more romantic walk. From Keswick to the top of Skiddaw the barometer falls 3 in.

(f) *Bassenthwaite Lake*, 4 m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, is well worth visiting. There is a good carriage-road the whole way round it, 18 m. The Rly. runs on W. side. After passing Portinscale, the road passes the beautifully wooded Thornthwaite Fells, on W. of lake, with Skiddaw on the opposite side. Near the end of the lake is the Swan Inn and "the Bishop" rock. From here to the Pheasant Inn, at *Peel Wyke*, which is close to the Bassenthwaite Rly. Stat., is 4 m.—a delightfully varied drive. After passing the inn, the railway is crossed, and *Ouse Bridge* is reached. A few yards E. of the bridge is the finest view of the lake. Leaving *Armathwaite Hall* on l., the Castle Inn is reached. The distance hence to Keswick is 8 m. An easier way of seeing the lake is to take the train to Bassenthwaite Stat., and, at the Pheasant Inn, hire a boat (there is also excellent pike fishing), returning either same route or by walking along E. side to Braithwaite Stat., or Keswick.

(g) The *Vale of St. John* is 4 m. from Keswick. The Penrith railway may be taken to Threlkeld, 3 m., a small village lying directly under Saddleback; but the old Penrith coach road must

be taken to enable a tourist to visit the *Druidical Circle*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Keswick, in a field on rt. of road. The old and new Penrith roads unite $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, directly after which the Naddle Beck has to be crossed. Through the vale runs the fine stream of St. John's Beck. The vale is "enchanted ground," the scene of Sir Walter Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain'; and the Castle Rock, at the further end of it, is the fairy castle supposed to have been seen by King Arthur. The return to Keswick can be made by way of the King's Head Inn, at Thirlspot, the bridge over Thirlmere Lake, the Naddle Valley, and Castlerigg.

(h) *Blencathara*, or *Saddleback* (2847 ft.), may be ascended from Scales, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., on the Penrith road, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Threlkeld village. The train can be taken to *Threlkeld*. Southey recommends the tourist who would enjoy the scenery of Blencathara to ascend by way of the Glendermakin river, round Southerfell, to Scales or Threlkeld Tarn. In this case, take the train to Troutbeck, 8 m., and walk to village of *Mungrisdale*, 3 m. The distance from here to the summit is 4 m. The views from the summit do not differ much from those of Skiddaw.

(i) *Buttermere* and *Crummock Water*. Waggonettes leave the principal hotels in Keswick and neighbourhood every morning for this, one of the best and cheapest excursions in the Lake District. The first part of the journey is by Borrowdale, over Honister Crag (see Excurs. c), passing St. John's Church; Castle Hill; Barrow Fall, 2 m.; Lodore Fall, 3 m.; Bowder Stone, 5 m.; Rothwaite, 6 m.; Scatoller, 7 m. From here to Buttermere is 5 m. After leaving Scatoller, the road winds up the exceedingly steep and rugged pass, called Buttermere Hause. The once productive black-lead mine lies to the l. between this road and Seathwaite. The road reaches its highest point (1100 ft.) between Yew Crag on rt. and Honister Crag on l. From here the road descends to Gatesgarth, and, soon after leaving this, the lake is reached, and the road continues near its margin its whole

length, passing Hassness (F. J. Reed, Esq.). The village of *Buttermere* (Inns: Victoria; Fish) is situated on the strip of land separating the lake and Crummoek Water. The lake is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Crummoek is 3 m. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad. Both contain char and trout, and boats are kept on Crummoek Water (Inn: Seale Hill). The tourist should visit *Seale Force*, where the water falls 156 ft. in a single leap. Take the path to the rt. of "the Fish" to the boat landings on Crummoek Lake. A ferry crosses to the landing-place within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of Seale Force. The walk from "the Fish" is 2 m. only; on leaving the inn turn to l. and cross the bridge over the river, which joins the two lakes. The ascent of *Red Pike* (2479 ft.) is easy from Seale Force. The summit commands a fine view of the five neighbouring lakes. [A pedestrian can reach Wastwater from Buttermere by the *Scarf Gap* (1400 ft.) and *Black Sail* (1750 ft.). Passes, in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Distance, 8 m. (*vide infra*); and Ennerdale (Inn: Anglers), 6 m., by Seale Force and Floutern Tarn, 4 m. From the Anglers' Inn to Wastdale Head (Inn: Huntsman), by Windy Gap, is 10 m. The chapel at Wastdale Head is the smallest in England, and the pulpit is lit by a single pane of glass, inserted in the roof.] Before leaving Buttermere the tourist should visit Hartley Hill and the Knotts, both commanding beautiful views, and the walk to each occupying a few minutes. The waggonettes return to Keswick through the Newlands Valley, the road on quitting Buttermere ascending B. Hause, and passing Mill Dam Inn, 4 m., Swinside, and Portinseale. The day's excursion is 23 m. Comparatively few tourists spend more than a few hours in the delightful valley of Buttermere, but those who make a more lengthened stay there are recommended (1) to walk round the lake, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. After passing the church, the road runs by the shore of the lake. Opposito are Red Pike, High Stile, and High Crag. The white streak of water which is visible

running down the face of the mountain is *Sour Milk Gill*, which issues from Bleaberry Tarn, situated in the hollow above. The pretty villa of Hassness is next passed, and near the head of the lake the farmhouse of Gatesgarth. If a drink of milk be asked for here, the visitor will see on the walls of a room more than 600 prize tickets gained by the proprietor for specimens he has exhibited of his Herdwick sheep. (2) Walk round *Crummoek Lake*, 9 m., a delightful excursion. (3) *Loveswater Lake*, 4 m. Excursion (2) may be continued round this lake. It is 2 m. from Seale Hill (Inn). (4) *Bleaberry Tarn*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. there and back, situated in the hollow between Red Pike and High Stile. (5) *Grasmoor* (279 ft.), which can be easily ascended from Seale Hill. There are several smaller mountains, which afford equally pleasant excursions. Parties halting at Keswick and making the Buttermere and Crummoek Water excursion in a specially hired conveyance, are recommended to lengthen the excursion 5 m., and return, instead of by the Newlands Valley, by *Seale Hill H.*, 4 m. from Buttermere, and 1 m. from Crummoek Water (this inn is situated in the Langthwaite wood, where there is also a hill called the "Station," commanding magnificent views)—the walk hence to Keswick along the ravine between Grasmoor and Whiteside, is a very favourite one—by the *Lorton Vale*, 2 m. from Seale Hill. At Lorton is a curious old castellated mansion (date 1663); by *Whinlatter Pass* (1043 ft.), and hence, 5 m., by Braithwaite village and Portinseale to Keswick. The Newlands Valley route should, however, be preferred if it cannot be included in another excursion, such as that to *Wastwater* by Sty Head, Black Sail, and Scarf Gap Passes, 31 m. The first part of the road as far as Sealtoller, 7 m., has been already described (Exeurs. c). Hence to Seathwaite, 2 m.; here and at Sprinkling Fell, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., is the greatest rainfall in England. The tourist should walk (ponies cannot be hired at Seathwaite), to Sty Head

Pass, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Seathwaite hamlet, and thence $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further to Wastdale Head, sending the conveyance to Buttermere or Gatesgarth to meet him. In descending, avoid the beaten track, which is steep and stony; and, branching a few yards to l. from the cairn, follow an old grass-grown track by side of torrent, which meets again the regular track at foot of pass. If time permit, visit by all means during the descent *Piers Gill* and *Greta Waterfall*. After luncheon at the inn (Huntsman), hire a boat to row to other end of the lake and back, or drive to *Strands* (two inns), 6 m., to get a good view of the lake and the *Screes*. If not sufficient time for this, drive half-way along W. side of the lake, to Bowderdale and back (charge for car, 3s.). Ponies may be hired at Wastdale Head for the return journey over Black Sail (1750 ft.) and Scarf Gap (1400 ft.) Passes. The descent of the former Pass into Mosedale presents features of great sublimity. The track over the Scarf Gap Pass is well defined. From the top is seen Ennerdale, with the river Liza flowing through it. The descent is over a rough track; and Gatesgarth farmhouse, where the carriage should be in waiting, is seen below near the head of Buttermere Lake. The distance from Wastdale Head to Gatesgarth is 6 m., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. should be allowed for it. The route for the next 11 m. to Keswick, through Buttermere and Newlands Vale, is described above.

Those who visit *Wastwater* from Keswick, and wish to avoid the fatigue of mounting the Sty Head Pass, can drive by way of Portinscale, Braithwaite, and Whinlatter Pass, to Scale Hill, 10 m. (see *ante*); Loweswater; Lamplugh Hall and Ch., 5 m. from Scale Hill, and Lamplugh Cross Inn, 1 m. beyond. Hence to Calder Bridge, 28 m. from Keswick, by Friezintou, Cleator, and Egremont. Near Lamplugh Cross, on an eminence, is an imperfect Druidical circle, called Standing Stones. If it be intended to visit *Ennerdale Lake*, take the first turning l. after passing Lamplugh

Ch. to the *Anglers' Inn*. The lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, is comparatively little visited, though there is an indescribable charm in its isolation and in the wild sublimity of the mountain scenery which surrounds it. It abounds with trout and char. The ch.-yd. at *Ennerdale Bridge*, 2 m. from the lake, is the scene of Wordsworth's poem, 'The Brothers.' The remains of the Castle (*circa* end of 11th cent.) at *Egremont* (Inn: Globe) are situated on an eminence close to the town. The legend of the "Horn of Egremont" connected with this castle is the subject of one of Wordsworth's poems. From here to *Calder Bridge* is 4 m. (Inn: Stanley Arms). The beautiful remains of *Calder Abbey* (founded 1347 and affiliated to Furness Abbey) are 1 m. from the village, and the walk to them, entered from a gate in the ch.-yd., is by a charming shrubbery on l. bank of river Calder.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Calder Bridge is *Ponsonby Hall* (1780), the seat of E. Stanley, Esq. It commands striking views of the Abbey, mountains, and sea, and contains some fine paintings by old masters. Two very curious documents signed by Cromwell and Fairfax, and a richly carved oak bedstead (1345) are also shown.

Gosforth, 2 m. (Inn: Globe); a straggling village, remarkable only for 2 ancient crosses in the ch.-yd. of Danish origin, carved with Christian emblems 14 ft. high. From here to *Strands* (two Inns) is 4 m., the usual headquarters for Wastwater, and to Wastdale Head, 10 m., the whole distance embracing some of the wildest scenery in the Lako District. The railway route from Keswick to Wastwater is to Whitehaven ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); thence to *Seascale* (Inn: Scafell H.), or *Drigg* station (40 min.); and thence by car to Strands, 6 m., and 1 m. from the Lake; or to Wastdale Head, at the upper end of the lake, 12 m. *Great Gable* (2949 ft.) may be ascended from Wastdale Head by way of the Sty Head Pass; or from Keswick, 13 m. to the summit, *viâ* Seathwaite, 9 m., and Sty Head Tarn, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. Another route,

same in distance, is by Honister Pass (see Excurs. c).

(*k*) *Ullswater Lake* can be visited from Keswick either by road, or rail passing Threlkeld village, and by the base of Blencathara to Troutbeck Rly. Stat., 9 m. (not the Troutbeck between Ambleside and Windermere), thence by the coach road to Ullswater H., 16 m. Leaving the inn, *Mell Fell* is passed on l. (1657 ft. high, and specially interesting to the geologist), *Matterdale Ch.*, and village of *Dockray* (Inn: Royal H.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the stat. A little more than 1 m. further the shore of the lake is reached, with *Lyulph's Tower*, in Gowbarrow Park, on l., where leave may be obtained to visit *Aira Force* (the scene of the tale in Wordsworth's beautiful poem the 'Somnambulist'). The road continues along the margin of the lake for $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the Ullswater H., and 1 m. beyond to the Patterdale H. and village (see *Patterdale*).

Kettering (Northants.), Stat., Midl. Rly., with branch line, 47 m., to Cambridge. Inn: Royal. The chief point of interest in the town, in which the shoemaking industry is largely carried on, is the *Ch.* (chiefly late Perp.) with a very fine tower and spire (date *circ.* 1450).

Excursions.—(*a*) The *Ch.* of *Barton Seagrave*, 2 m. E., contains much early Norm. work. (*b*) In *Warkton Ch.*, 2 m. a little off the Stamford-road, are monuments to Dukes and Duchesses of Montagu, 2 of them by Roubiliac. A little further is *Boughton*, a seat of the D. of Buccleuch, remarkable for the avenues of trees, 60 m. in extent, planted by the 2nd D. of Montagu, John "the Planter" (d. 1749). The house contains some pictures of note, two sets of tapestries after Raphael's cartoons, and two cartoons by Van Dyck and Lely, falsely attributed to Raphael. 1 m. beyond is village of *Geddington*, where is one of the Eleanor crosses, still perfect. The *Ch.* retains marks of its Saxon origin. (*c*) On the road to Rockingham, at 3 m., is *Glendon Hall* (Richd. Booth, Esq.), containing paintings by Murillo, Rembrandt, &c.,

and a full-length portrait of Q. Cath. Parr, by *Holbein*. 6 m. further is *Rockingham Castle* (G. L. Watson, Esq.), built by order of Wm. the Conqueror. The massive entrance gateway (13th cent.) is the most interesting portion. Close under the Castle, N. side, is the *Ch.*, in which are old monuments of the Earls of Rockingham. The Rly. Stat., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, is on the opposite bank of the river Welland, and about half-way between Market Harboro' and Stamford.

KETTON, see *Stamford*.

Kew (Surrey), Stats. (Kew Gardens), L. & S.W. Rly., opposite Cumberland Gate, Kew Gardens, also used by North Lond., Metrop., and Dist. Rlys. Another Stat., Kew Bridge, L. & S. W. Rly., on the Brentford side of the river. Inns: King's Arms; Rose and Crown. It is situated on the right bank of the Thames between Mortlake and Richmond, and opposite Brentford, with which it is united by a stone bridge. By road it is 6 m. from Hyde Park Corner.

The *Ch.* on the Green is a plain brick building; the organ, presented by George IV., is said to have belonged to Handel. In the *Ch.-yd.* are buried Gainsborough, d. 1788, and Zoffany, d. 1810, also the Duchess of Cambridge, d. 1889. Sir Peter Lely lived for some time in a house on the N. of the Green. Cambridge Cottage was the residence of the Duchess of Cambridge.

Kew Gardens, the Royal Botanic Gardeus and the Pleasure Grounds, are open every week-day from 12 o'clock till dusk (Christmas Day alone excepted); on Sundays from 1 till dusk. The principal entrance to the Botanic Garden is by the ornamental wrought-iron gates at the N.W. corner of Kew Green. Another entrance is by Cumberland Gate, in the Richmond-road, opposite the L. & S. W. Rly. Stat. There are also other entrances to the Grounds at the *Lion Gate*, Richmond-road, near the Pagoda; the *Isleworth Gate*, at the S.W. corner of the Grounds, by the

Thames, and the *Brentford Gate*, at the N.E. angle.

The Gardens are as deserving of admiration for their beauty and picturesque variety, as for their richness and scientific value. The Broad Walk, bordered with rhododendrons and deodars, is, when the former are in bloom, one of the finest walks of its class in England. The lawns are everywhere diversified with rare and beautiful trees, shrubs, and flowers. The Herbaceous Beds, on the E. side of the Gardens, exhibit the most complete collection of this class in Europe.

The great *Palm House*, at the end (on the rt.) of the Broad Walk, close to the Basin, is 362 ft. long and 66 ft. high, and in its contents is quite unrivalled. The collection of palms is magnificent, and there is a great variety of other rare and rich tropical plants. A superb display of tropical foliage.

Immediately N. of the Palm House is the *Water-Lily House*, in which is a beautiful collection of exotic water-lilies, *Victoria Regina*, &c. N.W. of the mound on which is the Temple of *Æolus*, is the *New Range* (No. 6), a large house, holding a great diversity of plants. A group of houses N.W. of the New Range will be found very interesting. The nearest, the *Succulent House*, 200 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, contains an extraordinary collection of cactuses, &c. Next is an ornamental Greenhouse, occupied by a miscellaneous collection of plants. Beyond this is the *Temperate Fern House*, and, on the rt., the larger *Tropical Fern House*, 140 ft. long and 28 ft. wide, filled with the choicest and rarest examples. There are various other houses.

The *Museums* abundantly illustrate the economic products of the vegetable world. *Museum* No. 1, at the head of the ornamental water, is devoted to specimens and products of Dicotyledonous plants, or Exogens; this Museum has 3 floors, and the numbering is from the top floor. *Museum* No. 2, or the *Old Museum*, at the N.E. corner of the Gardens, is appropriated to

specimens and products of Monocotyledonous plants, or Endogens. *Museum* No. 3, is the old *Orangery*, on the l. of the Broad Walk, built by Sir Wm. Chambers in 1761. There is also a *Herbarium*, "the largest in existence;" it is not exhibited to the public, but the botanical student can obtain permission to examine it upon application to the Director.

The *New Museum*, near the Cumberland Gate, is devoted to a collection of coloured drawings of plants and trees from all parts of the world by that eminent artist and traveller Miss North, at whose expense this museum was built (1882).

The *Pleasure Grounds*, or *Arboretum*, adjoin the Botanic Gardens on the S., are open during the same hours, have an area of 270 acres, and are intersected with broad and picturesque walks lined with trees, shrubs, and rare and varied conifers. There is a *Lake* 5 acres in extent, rich in aquatic plants and wooded islands.

The *New Temperate House*, erected in 1861-3, is especially rich in Australasian trees, Himalayan rhododendrons, also trees and shrubs from China and Japan, and exhibits a luxuriant mass of foliage. In the months of June and July the display of Rhododendrons and Azaleas in blossom is a sight not to be surpassed for beauty; they lie on the side next the Thames.

A short distance S.E. of the Temperate House is the *Pagoda*, in 10 storeys, from its height the most conspicuous object in the grounds. It was built by Sir Wm. Chambers, in 1761, and is an octagonal structure, 49 ft. in diameter at the base, and 163 ft. high. The *Flagstaff* near the Unicorn Gate is a trunk of the Douglas pine, a native of British Columbia, and is 159 ft. high—the finest spar, it is believed, in Europe.

Adjoining the Pleasure Grounds on the S. is *Richmond Old Park*, or the *Deer Park*, 357 acres. The building near the centre is the *Kew Observatory* of the British Association.

Kidderminster (Worcest.). Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Lion; Black Horse. A dingy-looking, irregularly built town, on the Stour, famed for its manufactories especially of Brussels and other carpets. The *Ch.*, on the edge of a rocky height over the river, has a spacious Dec. chancel, with triple *sedilia* of simple yet elegant proportions. The E. E. *nave* is lofty, with Perp. clerestory. In the S. porch is an alabaster altar-tomb of excellent workmanship. There is some good stained glass. The lofty and massive Perp. tower at the W. end is 3 stages in height.

In a Perp. building adjoining the chancel is preserved an original portrait of Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist preacher, author of the 'Saints' Rest.' He was the minister of this parish, 1640-66. Baxter's chair remains in the vestry. There is a statue to *Sir Rowland Hill*, the introducer of the penny postage, near to the Town Hall.

Excursions.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is the large village of *Chaddesley Corbett*. Its *Church* has portions of Norm. work, of which the font is a fine specimen. The chancel is Dec., with elegant tracery in the windows, and good *sedilia*.

The *Clent Hills* are a favourite resort for tourists and picnic parties. On the top are four large stones, set up by Geo. Lord Lyttelton, in imitation of a supposed Druidical monument. The scenery around is both interesting and pleasing.

2 m. from Hagley Stat., by a pleasant walk through the park, *St. Kenelm's Chapel*, an ancient fabric on the E. side of Clent Hill, with tower of rich Perp., was founded to record the place where the body of Kenelm was discovered.

KIDWELLY, see *Llanelly*.

KILBURN, see *Hampstead*.

KILKHAMPTON, see *Bude*.

KILVE, see *Bridgwater*.

KIMBERLEY, see *Wymondham*.

KIMBOLTON, see *Huntingdon*.

KIMMERIDGE, see *Swanage*.

KINGLY BOTTOM, see *Chichester*.

Kingsbridge (Devon.), $9\frac{3}{4}$

m. from Kingsbridge-road Stat., G. W. Rly. Coach meets 4 up and 4 down trains a day. *Inns*: King's Arms; Albion; also a tolerable inn near the stat. The town is built on a steep hill at the head of a long navigable estuary (steam-boat communication with Salcombe 2 or 3 times a day, also twice a week with Plymouth in summer-time), and is of considerable antiquity, though it has now a modern appearance. The *Parish Ch.* of St. Edmund the King (1414) has interesting parclose screens and a good mural monument by Flaxman.

The *Town Hall* (1850) contains public reading-rooms, and an interesting natural-history collection.

Excursions.—The walk to *Modbury*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Plymouth-road, is pleasant, and embraces some interesting coast scenery. At 2 m. is reached the village of *Churchstow*; and at *Leigh*, in this parish, is an interesting cell which formerly belonged to Buckfast Abbey, containing portions of 15 and 16 cent. work. Beyond, 2 m., is the village of *Aveton* (pron. Auton) *Giffard*, situated on the river Avon. The *Ch.*, E. E., deserves a visit. 2 m. S.W. is Bigbury, with an interesting *Ch.*, and 1 m. further S. *Ringmore*, with very fine coast scenery. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is the antiquated town of *Modbury* (*Inn*: White Hart). The *Ch.* is remarkable for a true spire, *i.e.*, a spire tapering from the ground. From Modbury it is 2 m. to Flete House (H. B. Mildmay, Esq.), thence through the park and along the shore of the Erme about 3 m. to the sea. At the mouth of the Erme is the little hamlet of *Mothercomb*. Proceeding from here along the cliffs, among rocks of the grauwacke formation, beautifully coloured, is, 4 m., the lonely and weather-beaten *Ch.* of *Revelstoke*, from which the pedestrian can cross the hills direct to *Newton Ferrers*, 2 m., or add $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to his walk by proceeding round *Stoke Point*, where the slabs of slate by the sea are on a grand scale. Having crossed the hill from this point, the land suddenly breaks into a dell, through which runs a lane to the wild village of *Noss*,

situated on the S. side of an inlet from the *Yealm Estuary*. The scene here is novel and striking, and the Estuary, though seldom visited, is very picturesque. Having crossed the ferry, the tourist may proceed by *Wembury* and its weather-beaten *Ch.* on the margin of the sea; or along byroads and paths, either by *Plymstock* and the *Laira Bridge*, about 7 m., or by *Hooe Lake* and *Ferry* over the *Cat-water*, about 5 m., to *Plymouth*.

For a description of the highly romantic coast-scenery on E. of *Kingsbury*, see *Dartmouth*.

Distances.—*Dartmouth*, 14 m; *Totnes*, 12 m.

Kingsbury (Middlx.), Stat., Metro. Rly. from *Baker-st.* A country village on the rt. bank of the *Brent*, 6 m. N.W. from *London*. The *Ch. of St. Andrew* should be examined by the antiquary.

The large sheet of water seen E. of the ch. is the *Reservoir*, or, as it is frequently called, *Kingsbury Lake*, a favourite haunt of *London anglers*. A path from the church-stile leads to the embankment at the foot of the reservoir, where notice the great semi-circular penstock or weir, by which the surplus water is let off into the *Brent*. From this embankment the reservoir extends E. for more than a mile, crossing the *Edgware-road* in 2 branches, at *Brent Bridge*, and at *Silk Bridge*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. farther. The reservoir is well stored with jack, perch, roach, tench, and carp. The fishing is rented and strictly preserved by the landlord of the *Old Welsh Harp Inn* (Stat. Midl. Rly.)

KINGSCLIFFE, see *Oundle*.

KING'S LYNN, see *Lynn*, *King's*.

KING'S SUTTON, see *Banbury*.

KINGSTON (Somerset), see *Taunton*.

KINGSTON LACY, see *Wimborne*.

Kingston-on-Thames (Surrey)—Stats., L. & S. W. Rly. main line at *Surbiton*; loop line at *Kingston*, N. of the town. *Inns*: *Southampton H.* (at *Surbiton Rly. Stat.*); *Griffin* in the town; *Sun*.

The town is situated on the rt. bank of the *Thames*, opposite *Hampton*

Wick, with which it is united by a handsome stone bridge. It extends for nearly a mile along the *Thames*, and for a like distance along the *Portsmouth road*, and is united to *Surbiton*.

In the open space in the street leading from the market-place to the *Portsmouth road* is placed the ancient *Stone* on which, according to tradition, the Saxon *Kings* sat when crowned.

The parish, or old *Ch.* (All Saints), near the market-place, is one of the largest churches in the county. It is cruciform, with a massive central tower, in which is a peal of 10 bells. The interior was restored in 1862. Some of the monuments are interesting.

The hamlet of *Coombe* (*Coombe* and *Malden Stat.*, L. & S.W. Rly.) is 2 m. E. of *Kingston*. *Coombe Wood*, once a wild, forest-like tract, belongs to the D. of *Cambridge*; it is now much divided, and many handsome villas are dispersed through it. Here are *Wolsey's springs*, which supply water to *Hampton Court*.

KINGSWEAR, see *Dartmouth*.

KINVER, see *Stourbridge*.

KIRKBURTON, see *Huddersfield*.

Kirkby Lonsdale (Westmor.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *viâ* *Tebay Junct.* and *Midl. Rly. viâ* *Ingletton*, 272 m. from *London*. *Inn*: **Royal H.* A town of 1740 inhab. on rt. bank of the *Lune*, which here makes a wide sweep through its picturesque valley. It is well built, with stone houses, and is one of the most out-of-the-way places in England. The *Ch. of St. Mary*, at the top of the town, is well cared for, as well as its ch.-yd. The handsome interior retains 3 early Norm. arches at its W. end, on cylinder piers like those of *Durham*, and 3 Norm. doorways. The main arcade and E. end of 3 lancets and vesica above are E. E. It was rescued from a state of degradation and mutilation, and well restored by the late Vicar, *Rev. Hy. Ware*. From the ch.-yd. at the back of the ch. a terrace walk extends along "the Brow," commanding one of the prettiest views in England, over a wide crook or bend of

the Lune and the moorland hills behind. The bridge over Lune presents a scene worthy the artist's pencil.

The following country seats are in the neighbourhood: Underley and Casterton Halls (Earl Boetive), Barbon Manor (Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart).

Kirkby Forest (Notts)—Stat., (Kirkby) Midl. Rly., Mansfield Branch—is worth a visit for the beautiful view from Robin Hood's Hills, embracing Newstead, Annesley, Hardwicke Hall, and, far in the distance, the rocks of Charnwood to the N.W., and the towers of Lincoln Cathedral to the E.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE, see *Helmsley*.

Kirby Muxloe (Leices.), Stat., Midl. Rly., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Leicester. The ivy-clad ruins of a castellated mansion (temp. circ. Henry VII.), built by one of the Hastings family, is a splendid specimen of brick building. A little to W. of *Ratby*, 1 m. N., is the Roman Camp, known as the *Bury Camp*; and in the same parish, on the road to Bradgate (see *Leicester*), is *Grobby Pool*, a beautiful mere of 40 acres, containing numbers of pike and perch, and a great resort of waterfowl.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, see *Appleby*.

KIRKHEATON, see *Huddersfield*.

KIRKLEATHAM, see *Redcar*.

KIRKLEY see *Morpeth*.

KIRK NEWTON, see *Wooler*.

KIRKOSWALD, see *Penrith*.

KIRKSTALL, see *Leeds*.

KIRTLING, see *Newmarket*.

KNAITH, see *Gainsboro'*.

KNAP-HILL, see *Woking*.

Knaresborough (Yorks.), Stat., N.E. Rly. *Inn*: The Crown. This town is very picturesquely situated on the l. bank of the Nidd, here a broad full river, flowing between high cliffs of magnesian limestone, with wooded bases. The *Ch.* (restd. since 1870) is of various dates, from E. E. to Perp., and of considerable interest. The nave, of 4 bays, is Perp., but the piers of the central tower are earlier, and the chancel is apparently E. E.. In a side chapel are monuments of the Slingsbys.

The *Castle* occupies a commanding

position on the cliff above the river. The original Norm. fortress has entirely disappeared. The existing remains are not earlier than the reign of Edward III. They consist of detached fragments of a gatehouse and the keep, now little more than a ruin.

The connection of 'Eugene Aram' with the town has, since the publication of Lord Lytton's romance, given a sentimental interest to Knaresborough.

The Nidd is here crossed by 2 bridges. The tourist should take that farthest up the river (nearest the station); and, after crossing it, a gate, l., will lead him into the *long walk*, winding by the river-side under a pleasant hanging wood. In this walk is the famous *Dropping Well*. The water, passing over the top of a projecting mass of rock about 25 ft. high, falls in cord-like streamlets from its brow, and has some petrifying qualities; specimens can be purchased. The well is reached through the Mother Shipton *Inn*, admission 6d.

Recrossing the Nidd by the *lower* bridge is (on the l. bank) a very large quarry excavated in the limestone rock. The cliffs below have been hollowed out into numerous cavities, some of which serve as dwellings, the most remarkable being *St. Robert's Chapel*.

A little more than a mile below Knaresborough is the cell hollowed in the rock called *St. Robert's*, or, more generally, *Eugene Aram's Cave*. A path and some rude steps lead down to it from the road, and the keys are kept at a neighbouring cottage.

In the neighbourhood is *Scriven Hall*, the old seat of the Slingsbys; and (2 m. S.) *Plumpton Park*, where the pleasure-grounds are extensive and beautiful, and open to visitors.

Harrogate (see) is reached in a few minutes by rail from Knaresborough.

Knighton (Radnor.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., Craven Arms Branch (*Inns*: Norton Arms; Swan; Chandos Arms, temperance). A prosperous town prettily situated on rising ground overlooking rt. bank of the Teme. The principal object of in-

terest is *Offa's Dyke*, which passes through the town. The scenery at *Holloway Rocks* is good; and *Caer Caradoc*, 3 m. N., is supposed to be the scene of Caractacus's defeat by the Romans under Ostorius.

Excursions.—7 m. N. to *Clun* (*Inn*: *Buffalo*), a very quiet little place with a ruined *Castle* (the "Garde Dolo-reuse" of Sir W. Scott's 'Betrothed'). The *Ch.* (restd. by Street) has a pretty lychgate. 2 m. on the Knucklas road is *Craig Donna*, a picturesque rock and ravine.

KNIGHTSFORD BRIDGE, see *Bromyard*.

KNIGHTWICK, see *Bromyard*.

KNOCKHOLT BEECHES, see *Sevenoaks*.

KNOLE, see *Sevenoaks*.

KNOWSLEY, see *Prescot*.

KNUTSFORD, see *Altrincham*.

KYLOE HILLS, see *Belford*.

KYNANCE COVE, see *Helston*.

LACKFORD, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

LACOCK ABBEY, see *Chippenham*.

LADRAM BAY, see *Sidmouth*.

Lakes (English) lie within the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland and a small portion of Lancashire. These beautiful sheets of water generally owe their origin to dislocations or faults in the strata of the district in which they lie. The bottom of *Wastwater*, for example, is considerably lower than the sea-level, and consists of solid rock. The principal mountain masses are composed mostly of slate formations ruptured and tilted up on their edges. From the south, visitors generally enter the Lake District either at *Windermere Railway Station*, or by *Furness Railway*, which skirts *Morecambe Bay* and runs *viâ Ulverston* to the south end of *Windermere Lake*, at *Lake Side terminus*. From *Scotland* and the extreme north of *England*, the tourist generally proceeds to *Penrith*, hence by rail to *Keswick* (see); or by coach to *Pooley-bridge*, 6 m., going up *Ullswater* in the steamer, which is the best way to enjoy *Ullswater beauties*, and continuing the journey from *Patterdale* to *Ambleside*, or *Keswick*. The best and usual starting-point is undoubtedly *Windermere* (see).

Skeleton Tour of the Lakes.

Days.

1. London to *Penrith*, by L. & N. W. Rly., thence by coach or hired carriage to *Pooley Bridge* on *Ullswater*.
By steamer or row-boat up lake to *Patterdale* (*Ullswater H.*).
2. By *Kirkstone Pass* to *Ambleside*, 10 m. coach.
By *Rydal* to *Grasmere* (*P. of Wales H.*).
3. To *Langdale, Dungeon Gill*, and round *Grasmere Lake* back to *Grasmere*.
or, Ascent of *Helvellyn*.
4. To *Keswick* by *Thirlmere* and ascend *Castlerigg* and *Latrigg* (*Keswick H.*).
5. From *Keswick*, by *Lodore*, through *Borrodale*, and over *Honister Pass* to *Buttermere* and *Crummock Water*, *Scale Hills*, and back to *Keswick*.
6. From *Keswick*, by *Grasmere* to *Coniston* (*Waterhead H.*).
7. *Coniston Lake*, then by *Hawkshead*, to *Bowness* (*Old England H.*).
Up *Windermere Lake* to *Waterhead* and back, by steamer.
8. From *Bowness*, by steamer, to *Lake Side Rly. Stat.*, to *Ulverston* and *Furness Abbey* (*Abbey H.*).
9. From *Furness* cross *Morecambe Bay*, to *Lancaster*, and *viâ Preston*, to *London*.

For description of the Lake District, see *Ambleside, Coniston, Grasmere, Keswick, Patterdale, and Windermere*.

LALEHAM, see *Thames*.

LAMBERHURST, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

LAMBTON Castle, see *Chester-le-St.*

LAMMERSIDE Castle, see *Appleby*.

LAMPHEY, see *Tenby*.

Lancaster (*Lancs.*), *Stats.*, (a) L. & N. W. Rly. at the foot of *Castle* (232 m. from *London*); (b) *Midl.*, at *Green Ayre*, to *Hornby, Ingleton*, and *Settle*. *Inns*: *County H.*, adjoining L. & N. W. Stat.; *King's Arms*. It is the nominal capital of the county, and though surpassed in size and importance by many other towns, and supplanted by *Liverpool* as a port, it is very flourishing and growing rapidly.

The *Castle* is a fine mass of building, in great part modernised, and now converted into Assize-courts, gaol, &c. It has 5 towers: the stately Gateway Tower, built by John of Gaunt, whose effigy is over the entrance; the Norman Keep, at top of which is a turret called John of Gaunt's chair; the Dungeon Tower on the S. side; Adrian's Tower and the Well Tower. In the Great Keep, which is of enormous thickness, is the prison chapel. In the Crown Court, see painting of George III. on horseback, by Northcote, and the "holdfast" in which the criminal's hand was fastened to be burnt. *St. Mary's Ch.* (15th cent.) is close to the Castle, and from the ch.-yd. is a superb view over Morecambe Bay and the Lake mountains. Notice the carvings in the chancel said to have been brought from Cockersand Abbey. In East-road is *St. Peter's Roman Catholic Ch.*, by Paley, Geom.-Gothic style, and magnificently decorated. From thence ascend the hill for the sake of the fine view, passing the *Grammar School*, where Whewell and Richard Owen were educated. Over forty mountains above 2000 ft. in height can be seen from Lancaster. Outside the town, and close to the L. & N. W. Rly., is *Ripley's Hospital*, a large but not very successful E. E. building, erected by the bounty of a Liverpool merchant, T. Ripley, Esq., for the education of 300 orphans. Beyond is the *Royal Albert Asylum* for Idiots—on the plan of Earlwood—which will accommodate 600 patients. The building cost over 50,000*l.*; it is open to visitors Mondays and Thursdays.

The principal *manufactories* are the American leather, table baize, print and bronze works. More of the above articles are made in Lancaster than all the rest of England—over 500,000 square yards of cloth are painted every day. The cotton mills chiefly supply the cloth for the imitation leather, &c. Boots and shoes are largely made; and the Lancaster Wagon Works employ about 300 hands.

Excursions.—(a) 5 m. to *Heysham*, a little village on the shores of More-

cambe Bay, with an interesting Norm. *Ch.* of remarkably small size, occupying the area of a still older Saxon building. In the ch.-yd. (6*d.* admission) is the *Oratory*, of which only a Saxon arch is left and some very curious *rock tombs*, or stone coffins. (b) *Morecambe*, 3¼ m. by Midl. Rly., a quiet watering-place (*Inns*: Midland H.; Imperial H.; King's Arms H.; West View H.). It is a charming walk 2½ m. from here to *Heysham*, along the shore. (c) To *Hornby Castle* 8½ m. by Midl. Rly. (see *Hornby*).

LANCHESTER, see *Durham*.

LANDBEACH, see *Cambridge*.

LANDEWEDNACK, see *Helston*.

LAND'S END, see *Penzance*.

LANDULPH, see *Plymouth*.

LANGDALES, see *Amble*.

LANGDON BECK, see *Barnard Castle*.

Langport (Somerset.), Stat. on the Yeovil branch of the G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Langport Arms. This town stands on the rt. bank of the Parrett, just below its confluence with the Ile and Yeo. The Church at the upper end of the town, a large Perp. building, has a good tower of the date of Hen. VII. There is a curious piece of sculpture over the inner door of the porch.

Immediately beyond the Ch. the road is crossed by an archway, above which is a Perp. chapel known as the *Hanging Chapel*, now used as a Sunday School room. A little further l. rises the exquisite tower of *Huish Episcopi*, one of the most lovely of the many fine towers which are the glory of Somersetshire.

Excursions.—(a) A walk of 1 m. S. from Huish Ch. across the moor leads to the little village of *Muchelney*, rising out of the surrounding level, with its abbey remains, ch., village cross, and ancient houses embowered in orchards. It is a place of no ordinary beauty and interest, and should by no means be missed. Of the *Abbey*, founded 939, the remains are scanty, but highly interesting. The chief portion is the Abbot's House, which is nearly perfect. To the E. of the house are the remains of the domestic chapel and cloister, forming a charming group.

(b) *High Ham Ch.*, 2 m. N., built 1476, has a superb rood-screen, a richly carved roof, and a singularly perfect rood-loft and staircase. On the other side of the valley of the Parrett, W., a long stretch of high ground rises. On an escarpment of these heights stands the *Parkfield Monument*, commonly known as the *Burton Steeple*, a column 140 ft. high, crowned by a funeral-urn, erected by the Earl of Chatham to the memory of Sir Wm. Pynsent. (c) The *Ch. of Curry Rivell*, 2 m. S.W., is worth a visit.

LANGSTON, see *Portsmouth*.

LANHYDROCK House, see *Lostwithiel*.

LANIVET, see *Bodmin*.

LAUGHTON, see *Lewes*.

LAUGHTON - EN - LE - MORTHEN, see *Rotherham*.

Launceston (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. and L. & S. W. Rlys., 35¼ m. from Plymouth, and 52 m. from Exeter *viâ* Yeoford and Halwill Juncts. *Inns*: White Hart; King's Arms. The town is situated about 2 m. from the rt. bank of the Tamar, on the slope of a steep hill, on the top of which are the remains of a very old *Castle*, partly late Norm., surrounded by a pleasant public pleasure-garden. On the present cricket-ground once stood the *Castle Gibbet*. The keep on the top of a high mound is a sort of telescope-tower, and near the gate at the foot of the steps is the tower in which George Fox the Quaker was shut up for some months. The *Ch. of St. Mary Magdalen* (restd.) is an interesting example of the Cornish style, late Perp. It is of granite, the rich external ornament and panelling being wrought by the pick and not by the chisel. Observe the beautiful S. porch, 1524, and the wooden pulpit.

Excursions.—(a) *Werrington Park*, 2 m. N., picturesque and well stocked with deer. (b) On the road to *Callington* is passed the ivied ruin of *Trecarrel*, 6 m., and 1 m. beyond, the *Sportsman's Arms*, a convenient half-way house, close to which are the *Carthamartha Rocks*—a charming point of view (permission to visit from A. B. Collier, Esq., whose resi-

dence is on the estate). Before entering *Callington (Inn*: Golding's H.), the road crosses the foot of *Kit Hill* (1067 ft.), in 835 the scene of the defeat of the Danes and Britons, by Egbert, and commanding perhaps the most impressive and beautiful view in Cornwall. Visit here the *Ch.* (Perp. with a clerestory), and observe an alabaster effigy of 1st Lord Willoughby de Broke (d. 1503), and canopied cross in ch.-yd. (c) 15½ m. to the W. is *Camelford (Inn*: King's Arms), coach daily from Launceston. It is the nearest town to the two Cornish mountains *Rowtor* (1296 ft.), and *Brown Willy* (1380 ft.), 5 and 7 m. S.E.; and from them an excursion may be extended to the wild valley of *Hanter-Gantick* by the *Devil's Jump*. The walk between the *Jump* and *Wenford Bridge* is delightful, and a treat for the botanist, fisherman, or artist. N. of *Camelford* lies one of the most interesting districts in Cornwall, since it includes *Boscastle*, the ruins of *King Arthur's Castle of Tintagel*, the magnificent line of coast between these points, and the slate quarries of *Delabole*. It is 4½ m. to *Boscastle (Inn*: *Wellington), which should on no account be left unvisited. Of the grandeur of the coast it is impossible to speak too highly. The harbour is a natural dock, so intricate and narrow, winding among high bare hills, that vessels require to be towed in and out by ropes from the shore. Immediately W. of the harbour rises *Willapark Point*, a magnificent headland. *Crackington Cove* is a romantic spot 4 m. N.E.; the road to it passes over *Resparvell Down* (850 ft.), which commands a fine view of the sea and coast. *Minster Ch.*, 1 m. E. through the valley of *Boscastle*, is worth a visit. *Tintagel* is about 4 m. S.W. of *Boscastle*. By proceeding along the road, the farmhouse of *Trethevey* is reached (about 1½ m.), where the key of the door leading to the cascade, *St. Nighton's Kieve*, may be obtained, and a guide if wished. The village of *Trevena* or *Tintagel (Inn*: Wharmcliffe Arms) is about 1 m. from the isolated and romantic headland of

Tintagel, on which are scanty ruins of King Arthur's castle, protected by a wall and locked door, the key of which can be obtained at a house in the valley on the way to the headland.

LAVENHAM, see *Long Melford*.

LAXFIELD, see *Framlingham*.

Leamington Spa (Warwicksh.), Stat., 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from London by L. & N. W. Rly.; and 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. by Gt. W. Rly. The two stations are close together S.W. of the town. *Tramway to Warwick* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Inns*: **Regent H.; **Manor House H., close to rly. stats.; Clarendon H., Lansdowne-place; Crown Commercial H., High-st.; Bath H., Bath-st.; Angel H., Regent-st. From an obscure and humble village, this town has rapidly risen to a large and fashionable watering-place (Pop. 25,000). It owes its importance to the medicinal properties of its mineral waters, which are of three kinds: sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate. The town is most pleasantly situated in the valley of the Leam, and the neighbourhood abounds with objects of historical interest and places of great beauty. The *Baths* in the town are, *Royal Leamington Bath* and *Pump Rooms*, on the Lower Parade; a large swimming-bath, and Turkish baths have been added—tastefully laid out gardens are attached; and the whole forms one of the most complete bathing establishments in the kingdom. *Oldham's* (open air) *Swimming Baths* (not saline), near Leam-terrace; *Earl of Aylesford's* (or Old Spring) *Pump Room*, Bath-st.; and *Free Fountain* (saline and spring water), Bath-st. The *Jephson Gardens*, a fashionable resort, are situated near the bottom of the Lower Parade. There is a fine *Tennis and Racket Court* in Lower Bedford-st., and adjoining it a first-class club. The *Town Hall* is a fine building facing the Parade. In addition to the municipal offices it contains Free Public Library and School of Art.

Excursions.—(a) *Warwick Castle*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. (see). (b) *Stratford-on-Avon* (Stat.), 10 m. S.W. (see). (c) *Kenilworth* (Stat.) (see) and *Stone-*

leigh Abbey, 5 m. N. (see *Coventry*). (d) *Guy's Cliff*, 3 m. W. (see *Warwick*). (e) *Offchurch Bury*, with a fine park, 3 m. E.

Leatherhead (Surrey), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly., Croydon and Dorking branch, and L. & S. W. Rly. *via* Wimbledon, 18 m. from London by road. *Inns*: Swan H.; Bull.

The town stands on the rt. bank of the Mole, at the foot of the beautiful vale of Mickleham, which extends hence to Dorking. The Guildford road is carried over the Mole by a bridge of 14 arches. On the town side of the bridge is a rude timber-framed house (but much altered), known as the Old Running Horse, which, according to a tradition, was the ale-house of Skeltou's Elynour Rumnyng (temp. Hen. VIII.).

Leatherhead Common, a large and pleasant piece of wild heath on the E. of the town, was enclosed in 1862.

Excursions.—See *Dorking* and *Mickleham*.

Lechlade (Glo'ster.), Stat., Witney and E. Gloucestershire branch of Gt. W. Rly. *Inn*: New Inn. A market-town prettily situated at the confluence of the Colne and Lech with the Thames, and at the junction of the four counties, Glo'ster., Wilts., Oxon., and Berks. The Thames and Severn Canal here joins the river. The *Ch.* (E. E.) is a singularly complete example of 15th cent. work. To *Fairford* (see) is 4 m., and 10 min. by rail.

LECKHAMPTON, see *Cheltenham*.

LECONFIELD, see *Beverley*.

Ledbury (Hereford.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Feathers; Royal Oak. It is picturesquely situated on the small river Leadon. The *Ch.*, a large edifice, deserves attention; a gradual transition from Romanesque to Perp. being observable in the building. The monuments are numerous and interesting. The *Hospital of St. Catherine*, in the High-st., founded by Bp. Folliott, 1232, was rebuilt 1820, and enlarged 1856.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. E. *Eastnor Castle* (Lady Henry Somerset) is a modern castle, from designs by

Smirke, in the style of the reign of Edw. I. The entrance-hall, 60 ft. in height and length, is a noble apartment in the Norm. style. The principal drawing-room is furnished in the Gothic style, and a suite of apartments has been decorated in the Italian style. There is an interesting collection of pictures, and the castle is full of wood-carving and works of art. Visitors are admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays during the absence of the family; on Tuesdays only at other times. The gardens and wooded slopes around the castle abound in beautiful groups of conifers, and there is a large lake. The *Ch.* contains several elaborate monuments to the Cock's family.

(b) *Bosbury*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., contains many ancient timber houses, with ornamented barge-boards. The *Ch.* is E. E. with several Perp. windows, and a massive detached tower of 3 stages, at 80 ft. S. of the ch. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, *Castle Froome Ch.* contains a curious Norm. font. Under the S. window of the chancel is an exquisite stone figure of a knight holding a heart in his hand. At *Bishop's Froome*, 2 m. beyond, is a very good specimen of an Elizabethan mansion, *Cheyney Court* (James Moilliet, Esq.).

(c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is a conical eminence called *Wall Hills*, the lower part of which is surrounded by large trees, and the summit crowned by a strong pentagonal camp of about 30 acres, double ditched, now cultivated.

Lee-on-the-Solent (Hants), Stat. Farcham, L. & S. W. Rly., about 4 m. whence there is an omnibus twice daily. *Inn*: Victoria H. This is a small watering-place occupying a pleasant stretch of the Hampshire coast, between Stokes Bay and Southampton Water, with a good beach for bathing. The views of the Solent, with the Isle of Wight in the distance, are charming. Osborne, with its beautifully wooded grounds, stands opposite, and the towns of Ryde and Cowes are visible.

Leeds (Yorks.). Three principal railway stations close together in Wellington-st. Central Stat. G. N. (for

Wakefield, Doncaster, and London), and Lanc. & Yorks. Rlys. (for Bradford, Manchester, Liverpool, Wakefield, &c.); Wellington Stat., Midl. Rly. (for Sheffield, Derby, and London; also to Scotland, *via* Settle and Carlisle); and New Stat. (adjoining the Midl.) N. E. (for Hull, York, Darlington, Newcastle, and Berwick); and L. & N. W. Rlys. (for Huddersfield, Manchester, and Liverpool).

At *Holbeck Junction*, on the outskirts of the town, where most of these lines converge, is another station, where all trains stop. The *General Post Office* is in Park-row, near the Wellington Stat.

Inns: **Queen's, at Wellington Stat.; Great Northern, at Central Stat.; Trevelyan (temperance), in Boar-lane; and Imperial, in Briggate.

Leeds (pop. 327,000) is the great commercial capital of Yorkshire; the centre of the clothing trade, and the fifth town in England in size and importance. It is the assize town for the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is the greatest cloth-market in the world. Almost every kind of woollen cloth is made here, and there is hardly a branch of the manufacture which is not represented. Flax mills, dye and bleaching works, felt factories, iron works, and factories for the making of machines, brass foundries, glass works, cap and shoe factories on a great scale, chemical works, leather works, and tobacco and confectionery manufactories, are among the most important of these.

Wellington-st., in which are the principal warehouses; and *Briggate*, where are the best shops, are the most important streets in Leeds; and a fine street has been made on the site of the ancient Boar-lane.

The principal sights are the *Church*, the *Town Hall*, the *Public Library* and *Art Gallery*, the *Philosophical Hall* with its *Museum*, and the *Factories* and machine "shops" of some of the greater firms. These last form, of course, the great and peculiar features of the place, but they are not to be seen without a special introduction, and not always with an introduction.

St. Peter's, or the parish *Ch.*, at the

end of Kirkgate, was entirely rebuilt 1840-41 (R. D. Chantrell, archit.) at a cost of about 40,000*l.* This sum was raised by voluntary subscription, and the whole work is due to the energy of the late Dean Hook, of whom a marble effigy has been placed on the N. side of the altar. A reredos was erected in 1872. The organ is a very fine one. There is service twice daily.

The Ch. of *St. John, Little Holbeck* (*Sir G. G. Scott*), is worth attention. More interesting, however, is *St. John's*, in new Briggate. This Ch., consecrated by Archbp. Neale, Sept. 21, 1834, is a remarkable example of a "Laudian" eh., completed just before the outbreak of the civil war, and still retaining its original fittings. It consists of a long nave and chancel, with S. aisle.

In Park-row, not very far from the Rly. Stat., is the *Town Hall*, opened by Queen Victoria in 1858 (*Brodrick*, archit.), a stately and appropriate building, faced with a portico and surmounted by a dome, costing about 120,000*l.* The *Victoria Hall*, 162 ft. by 72 ft., and 75 ft. high, is capable of holding 8000 persons. In front is a statue of the Duke of Wellington by Marochetti.

The *Philosophical Hall*, in Park-row, contains the library and *Museum* of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, admission 1*d.* for each person. On the ground-floor are the lecture-hall, council-room, and library. On the upper floor are the geological and zoological rooms. There is a small *Industrial Museum*, full of interest for visitors to Leeds. It is intended to contain specimens of the manufactures carried on here, and of the materials used in producing them.

The *Mechanics Institution*, a massive stone building of Italian character, is in Cookridge-st. The cost was about 22,000*l.*

The *Central Public Library*, containing upwards of 100,000 vols., is in the *Municipal Buildings*, situated on the rt. of the Town Hall. The cost of these buildings exceeded 100,000*l.* An *Art Gallery*, a plain building with well-lighted rooms, has been added.

The *White-cloth Hall*, has been re-

built in King-st. (near Rly. stat.), on a scale of some magnificence, at a cost of about 30,000*l.*

At the corner of Boar-lane and Park-row stands the *New Exchange*, the foundation-stone of which was laid in 1872 by H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh. The design is Gothic, and deserves notice.

In Park-row the *Unitarian Chapel* is, from its excellent proportions, one of the best buildings in the town. The bank of Messrs. Beckett & Co. (*Sir G. G. Scott*), in the same row, should also be remarked. The *Coliseum* in Cookridge-st. is estimated to hold the largest seated audience in the town.

Of the few relics of earlier days, the most interesting is, perhaps, the *Red Hall* in Upperhead-row—the house in which Chas. I. was confined for a day or two when passing southward in the custody of Cornet Joyce.

In Great George-st., behind the Town Hall, is the *New Infirmary*. The design, by *Sir G. G. Scott*, is a kind of Lombard-Gothic. Its cost exceeded 100,000*l.*

The *Yorkshire College* in College-rd. is the chief educational institution in the county. It was founded in 1874, with the object of promoting higher education, not only in the ordinary subjects of university study, but also, and especially, in the application of science to the industrial arts. The buildings, designed by A. Waterhouse, R.A., were opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1885, and when completed will be one of the finest collegiate buildings in the country. In addition to chemical and physical laboratories there are the engineering department with machinery, the dye-house and printing-rooms, the textile designing rooms and weaving sheds. The amount raised for the foundation and endowment of the College is about 180,000*l.*

The great *Manufactories* are collected for the most part along the banks of the river, and at night, when the light streams from innumerable windows, this quarter of Leeds is very striking and impressive.

One of the largest flax mills in the

town is that of the *Messrs. Marshall*, on the S. side of the Aire. The mill is a very remarkable building, forming one enormous apartment, 400 ft. long by 216 ft. broad, and spreads over a space of about 2 acres. About 1000 hands are at work daily in this vast hall, and the view in every direction is wonderful.

Of the *Iron Factories and Foundries*, the principal are the *Airedale Foundry* (Messrs. Kitson), where locomotives, boilers, &c., are made; but one still more interesting is the *Wellington Foundry* (Messrs. Fairbairn). This covers nearly 4 acres of ground, and all the delicate machinery for spinning flax, tow, hemp, and silk may here be seen in process of construction. Messrs. John Fowler & Co. (agricultural implement makers) have very extensive works adjoining the Airedale Foundry.

Roundhay, the *Public Park*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the top of Briggate, was purchased in 1872 by the Corporation on behalf of the public, at a cost of 140,000*l.* It is 773 acres in extent, situated on beautifully undulating ground, well wooded, with several lakes, the largest of which covers 33 acres. The mansion of Roundhay is set apart as an hotel and refreshment-room.

Woodhouse Moor is the breathing-place of Leeds, and has also been bought by the Corporation. From it there is a fine view up the valley of the Aire, on the side of which, and round the moor, are the houses of the principal merchants.

At the S.E. corner of Woodhouse Moor is the *Grammar School*, built by *Edward Barry*, from a design by his father, *Sir Charles Barry*. It is a fine building. The school was founded in 1552.

Excursions.—(a) The ruins of *Kirkstall Abbey* may be visited by taking the Mid. Rly. to Kirkstall, or by tram-car. These remains are more perfect than those of any other Yorkshire abbey except *Fountains*, and have a high interest for the archæologist. They have been presented to the town by Col. North. The greater part of the remains is Trans. Norm., dated 1150.

The *Ch.* consists of a long nave, with transepts, and a very short choir. The design of the W. front is unusual, and very picturesque. The *Cloister* is on the S. side of the nave. On the E. side, adjoining the S. transept of the ch., is the *Chapter-house*. The *Gate-house*, N.W. of the abbey, is now attached to a private residence. Close to the Abbey are Kirkstall Forge Ironworks.

(b) About 4 m. rt. of the *Arthington Stat.* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.) on the N. E. Rly. is *Harewood*, castle, ch., house, and park. The walk is pleasant (there is no conveyance to be had at the stat.), with the winding Wharfe l. *Arthington Hall* (Rev. Thos. Sheepshanks) and *Park* are passed l. The main road winds round the wooded hill on which Harewood Castle stands; but the pedestrian should turn off by the first road rt. after passing Arthington Ch., ascend Rawdon Hill, and then take the first fork l. to the village of Low Weardley, and thence to an entrance of Harewood Park, through which he may walk to the village. The ruined *Castle* stands on high ground, on the slope of a mound, probably pre-Norman; and there are traces of large earthworks E. The ruins are picturesque, and the towers are covered with ivy.

Harewood Ch. stands in the park, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the village (where the keys are kept; it is open on Thursdays). It is Perp., and contains remarkable monuments; among them that of Ch. Justice Gaseoigne (Shakespeare, *Henry IV.*).

From the W. door of the Ch. there is a pretty view of *Harewood House* (Earl of Harewood); it is open on Thursdays. The interior is stately, and contains a few good pictures. The *Gallery*, a noble apartment 77 ft. by 24 ft., contains a collection of china valued at 100,000*l.* The view from the terraces is very fine, and the gardens and pleasure-grounds are extensive and very beautiful.

(c) At *Adel* (5 m.), by road across Woodhouse Moor, is a Norm. *Ch.* well known to archæologists. It is a small building, consisting only of nave and chancel. The S. porch and the

chancel arch are enriched with very elaborate Norm. sculpture. (The pedestrian may walk across the country from Adel to Harewood. The distance is about 5 m.)

(d) 5 m. S. E., on high ground, is *Temple Newsam* (Mrs. Meynell Ingram). The existing house was built temp. Chas. I. It is of brick, with stone coigns, and very picturesque. It contains 2 very striking apartments—the library; and the picture-gallery, where are some important pictures, which are shown on *Thursdays*, in the absence of the family.

The ruins of *Thorpe Hall*, 2 m. S. of Temple Newsam, will repay the visit of an architectural antiquary.

1 m. E. from Temple Newsam is the village of *Whitkirk*, the Ch. of which deserves a visit. It contains the grave and monument of Smeaton, the engineer of Eddystone Lighthouse, who was born here.

LEEDS CASTLE (Kent), see *Maidstone*.

Leek (Staffs.), Stat., N. Staff. Rly. *Inns*: George; Red Lion; Roebuck. A manufacturing town, with several large silk mills. The Ch. (restd. by *Street*) is Dec., and remarkable for its fine tower and superb rose window in the N. aisle. See in the ch.-yd. a curious monument to William Trafford, 1697; also a carved Danish pillar, 10 ft. high. The view from the ch.-yd., looking N. over the Roaches, is exceedingly beautiful. The *Nicholson Institute*, containing a Free Library, an Art Gallery, and a School of Art, was built and given to the town by the late Mr. Josiah Nicholson.

Excursions.—1½ m. N. to *Dieulacresse Abbey*, founded 1214, for Cistercian monks, and delightfully situated. The farmhouse, with which the ruins are incorporated, is a good specimen of a timbered building, and many portions of the old abbey lie scattered about. *Rudyard* (Stat.), 2 m., is a pleasant resort, on account of the picturesque reservoir, *Rudyard Lake*.

Leicester (Leices.), Stats., Joint Midl. and L. & N. W. Rlys., near the centre of the town, and G. N. Rly. in Belgrave-rd. *Inns*: Bell;

Wellington. Pop. 124,000. It is the county town, and contains much that is interesting to the archæologist.

It occupies the place and even the lines of streets of the Roman town of *Ratae*. At the junction of the five principal streets stands the *Clock Tower*, or *Cross*, erected 1868, decorated with statues of four local worthies. From High-st., the *Jewry Wall* (adjoining *St. Nicholas Ch.*) is reached, so called, because in the middle ages it was in the Jews' quarter; it is a specimen of Roman brick and stone masonry, 25 yards long and 16 feet high, and formed part of the town wall, whose parapet was supported by arches on the inside. There is probably the finest Roman Pavement in England still to be seen *in situ* at the bottom of Jewry Wall-st. It is carefully preserved by the Corporation. Other interesting Roman remains, comprising a mile-stone, mosaic pavements, waterpipes, &c., with fossils from the lias of Barrow-on-Soar, may be seen in the *Museum* (open daily, except Friday), in the New Walk, a pleasant shady promenade, S.E. of the town. The specialities of Leicester are the hosiery warehouses, which are very extensive, and the elastic web manufactories; it is also the headquarters of the stocking and the boot trades. In Horse-fair-st. are handsome *Municipal Buildings*, with a tower 145 ft. high.

St. Nicholas Ch., is partly built with materials from the wall. It is the oldest ch. in Leicester, and the two Saxon windows of the nave above the Norm. arches are faced with Roman bricks. *St. Mary's Ch.* (close to the Castle, of which it was the chapel) is very fine; the chancel and part of nave are Norm., while the remainder is mostly E. E. The Norm. sedilia in the chancel and the E. E. sedilia in S. aisle are exceedingly fine. The *font* is curious, richly sculptured, and of an uncommon form.

The *Castle*, whose brick front is of the time of George III., is of Norm. origiu. It was once a stronghold of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicestershire, and in it three Parliaments

were held. The great Hall of this building alone remains; it had two aisles formed by pillars supporting the roof, but is now divided into three parts by walls to serve as Law Courts. There is a truncated earthwork adjoining, called the *Mount*; and the enclosed space added in the 14th cent. by the Earl of Leicester is the *Newarke*, connected with the castle area by a turret gateway, and entered from Oxford-st. by another, called the *Magazine*. It is now the site of the Militia and Volunteer Barracks. On the S. side of the Newarke is a portion of the original town wall, and on the N. side is *Trinity Hospital* (date of building, George III.); the chapel contains a monument to Mary de Bohun, first wife of Henry IV. *St. Martin's Ch.* is built on the site of probably a Saxon edifice. The portions remaining are E. E. *Wigston's Hospital*, close by, is of Elizabethan date. *St. Margaret's* (restd. by *Scott*) is a fine Perp. Ch. with an embattled tower 100 ft. high, containing a monument to John Penny, Bp. of Carlisle, 1520.

The *Brick Tower*, of 5 storeys, in High-st., was the town mansion of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon (temp. Elizabeth); and the *Town Hall*, formerly the meeting-place of the Corpus Christi Guild (Mill-lane), has in the mayor's parlour some good carving and stained glass, of date of Henry VII.

The *Abbey Park*, one of the finest recreation grounds of which any city can boast, comprises 70 acres, formed by draining the marshy valley of the Soar. It is reached by Belgrave-road, beyond the Gt. N. Rly. Stat. On the opposite side of the river is a fragment of the historic *Leicester Abbey*, founded by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, 1143, where Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. The gate through which he entered is still visible in the E. wall; but the ruins for the most part are only the fragments of a 16th cent. building. 1 m. N.W. is the fine avenue of *Beaumont Leys*. The *Rawdykes*, 1½ m. S., on the Aylestone road are old Roman ramparts,—which perhaps belonged to a Roman race-course.

Excursions.—(a) To *Bradgate Park*, 6 m. (Earl of Stamford and Warrington), open to the public. The house, now in ruins, was the birthplace and early residence of Lady Jane Grey. The principal remains are two towers and the chapel, the latter contains the monument of H. Grey, Baron Groby, and his wife. See the avenue of Spanish chestnuts, and ascend the hill called *Old John* for a fine view. (b) It is a beautiful walk 2 m. N.W. to *Ulverscroft Priory* (date Henry II.), of Dec. style, with a high tower of 60 feet. In the Prior's Hall is a stone pulpit, and there are traces of a chapter-house and cloister.

Leighton Buzzard (Beds.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Swan. An old country-town with a fine cross *Ch.* (restd. 1887) which is chiefly E. E. and Dec.; it has good wood-work stalls and Perp. windows; the E. E. tower and spire are very good, and the open roofs are fine throughout.

The *Market Cross* (built circ. 1300) stands at a junction of streets, and has been restored. There are some good old houses of red brick, with picturesque gables. *Stewkley*, with its fine old Norm. *Ch.*, is 5½ m. distant.

3½ m. S. of Leighton, and 1 m. N. of Cheddington Junct., is *Mentmore* (Countess of Rosebery), built by the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild. In it is a fine collection of paintings, drawings, miniatures, enamels, ivories, crystals, Sèvres porcelain, tapestries, &c. In the hall is a marble chimney-piece, from house of *Rubens* at Antwerp. Permission must be obtained to visit the house.

LEIGH WOODS, see *Bristol*.

LEISTON, see *Aldborough*.

LEITH HILL, see *Dorking*.

Leominster (Hereford.), Stat., Shrewsbury and Hereford Rly. *Inns*: Royal Oak; The Talbot. This was a place of note under the Heptarchy, a monastery being founded here in the 7th cent., which was destroyed in the Danish wars. In 1125, Henry I. established a cell for Benedictines. The *Priory* now forms part of the union workhouse.

The old *Butter Cross*, erected 1633, by John Abel, has been removed from its original site, and re-erected in the meadow called the *Grange*, a pleasant promenade-ground.

The spacious *Ch.*, the interior of which, after many years' labour, was entirely restored at a cost of £14,000, partially under *Sir G. G. Scott*. It contains portions of every style, and is united on the N. side to a more ancient ch., of plain yet good Norm.

There is capital fishing in the Lugg and Arrow (tickets granted to visitors to Royal Oak H.).

Excursions.—(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. is *Ivington Camp*, a British post, divided by a subsequent work.

(b) In the old *Ch.* of *Shobdon* (12th cent.) are interesting examples of very peculiar Norm. ornamental sculpture covering even the piers. The *Ch.* was pulled down in the last century and re-erected in *Shobdon Court Park* (Lord Bateman). It is 3 m. N. of *Pembridge Stat.* on the branch line to *Kington*.

LEONARD STANLEY, see *Frocester*.

LESNESS ABBEY, see *Erith*.

LEVERINGTON, see *Wisbeach*.

Lewes (Sussex), *Junct. Stat.*, L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: *Star* (with grand old *staircase* of carved oak); *White Hart*. This picturesquely situated county town of Sussex covers the side of a steep hill in the very heart of the South Downs. The views from the castle and from the neighbouring hills will give the best notion of its position.

The *Castle*, which towers grandly above the town in all distant views, is approached from the High-st. by a turning called *Castle-gate*, between the County Hall and *St. Michael's Ch.* The Gatehouse is early Edwardian, and the original Norm. gateway remains. At each extremity of the enclosure within the outer wall is an artificial mound. One of these is occupied by the remains of the keep, which is reached by a winding ascent close within the gatehouse. Of its four octagonal towers only two remain. The principal one is rented by the Sussex Archaeological Society, whose museum

is arranged in its several storeys, admission 6d. The view from the leads of the tower is very striking. On the other mound there are traces of foundations, which prove that it was once crowned by a similar tower.

At the foot of the hill, near the rly., are the scanty remains of the venerable *Priory of St. Pancras*. It was originally large and stately, and occupied by the first Cluniac monks established in England.

Near the Priory is *Southover Ch.* (Keys to be obtained at the King's Head nearly opposite.) Part of the nave arches are early Norm. The chancel is Perp., and originally extended much farther E. A little Norm. chapel, erected by subscription in 1847, contains the bones of William Earl of Warrenne and his wife, Gundrada, daughter of William the Conqueror, the builders of Lewes Castle and founders of the Priory, which were discovered in excavating for the railway. The lead coffins, each measuring less than 3 ft. in length, in which the remains were discovered, may be seen.

Of the remaining *Churches* the most interesting are *St. Anne's*, at the top of the hill, W., very good Trans.-Norm., with an early font; and *St. Michael's*, near the projecting clock in the High-st. with a low circular tower and spire. In the E. part of the town is the *Fitzroy Memorial Library*, a handsome building, designed by Sir G. G. Scott. It was erected by the widow of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, and contains what is practically a free library. Opposite is the *School of Art*.

Excursions.—(a) Some pleasant walks may be taken over the Downs, which surround Lewes on all sides except the S. A fine view is obtained from *Cliffe Hill*, and the town may be regained through the *Coombe*, one of those deep hollows which occur throughout the chalk districts.

(b) At *Mount Caburn*, about 2 m. S.E., is a small intrenchment, probably British, occupying the brow of a hill overhanging the pass through which the rly. winds. The view is grand, and

includes Pevensey Castle and Battle Abbey.

(c) To *Mount Harry* (3 m. W.), the scene of the *Battle of Lewes* and the defeat of Hen. III. by Earl Simon de Montford, 14 May, 1264. The road turns off on the Downs a short distance beyond St. Anne's Ch., and leads to a windmill then, crossing the race-course, Mount Harry is reached, the summit of which, called *Black Cap*, is crested by a stunted plantation. The views of the S. Downs and of the Caburn cluster are full of variety and beauty, as are those toward Lewes Castle and town, with the coombes beyond.

(d) The *Ch. of Fletching* (9 m. N.) is of great interest. In the S. transept is a very fine brass (circ. 1380); and in the mausoleum of the Sheffield family (a continuation of the N. transept) is interred Gibbon the historian. *Sheffield Place* (Earl of Sheffield) is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., and contains the only good portrait of Gibbon, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The park is very fine.

(e) At *Laughton*, 6 m. E., are the remains of the old house of the Pelhams; and 3 m. N.E. is the *Ch. of Chiddingley*, conspicuous with its lofty stone spire.

LEYBURN, see *Wensleydale*.

Lichfield (Staffs.). — City Stat., close to the town; and Trent Valley Stat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: George (the scene of Farquhar's play, 'the Beaux Stratagem'); Swan. A cathedral town of great interest, and rich in associations with Dr. Johnson, who was born in a house at the corner of the Market-place in 1709, partly resting on three wooden pillars. There is a statue of him, with bas-reliefs representing scenes in his life. His father, who was a bookseller here, was buried in *St. Michael's Ch.*, which is outside the town, and his own name appears in the baptismal register. The chief attraction of Lichfield is the *Cathedral*, which, though small, is one of the most beautiful in England, and the only one surmounted by three spires. A good point of view is from the margin of

the *Minster Pool*, which rises outside the precincts and reflects the spires on its tranquil surface. It was formerly surrounded by walls and a moat; and was held as a fortress, and besieged during the Civil Wars in 1643, when Lord Brooke, the Puritan leader, was shot from the steeple by a deaf and dumb gentleman, named Dyott, ancestor of Colonel Dyott, of Freeford. He fell in Dam-st., and the spot is marked by white pebbles set in the pavement, and by a tablet over the doorway of a red-brick house. The W. front flanked by twin spires is very elegant. Over the W. door is a figure of St. Chad, flanked by 24 statues of Kings of England, the work of modern sculptors, of good art. Notice the ironwork with which doors are covered. The *nave* (Trans. from E. E. to Dec. 1250) is of 8 bays, the triforium, of 2 arches in each bay, and the clerestory, with triangular windows of open tracery and curved sides. There are *Monuments* in the nave to Addison's father, to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and to Anne Seward, with inscription by Walter Scott; in the S. aisle to a priest, and a brass to an Earl of Lichfield; in the S. transept to Bp. Smalbroke, 1749, and to the 80th Regiment, which suffered at Sobraon (1846). The *choir* (1200) is the perfection of a Gothic interior, with its carved capitals, expanded clerestory, modern stalls, bishop's throne, choir screen, and marble reredos, all designed by Sir G. G. Scott. The choir ends in a Dec. apsidal presbytery, or lady chapel of great beauty, built in 1325 to contain the shrine of St. Chad. Seven out of the nine windows are filled with painted glass, date 1532, some of the finest in Great Britain, brought from the convent of Herckenrode, near Liège and obtained for Lichfield by Sir Brooke Boothby. See in the S. choir aisle *Chantrey's* touching monument of Mrs. Robinson's two children; the effigy of Bp. Hacket, the restorer of the Cath. after the Civil War; to Archdeacon Hodson, with alabaster panels; and to Major Hodson, killed at Lucknow. In the N. choir aisle is a monument to

Bp. Ryder, by *Chantrey*. A vestibule, lined with an elegant E. E. arcade, leads out of this aisle to the *Chapter-house*, one of the most lovely bits of Gothic architecture in the world; an elongated octagon, with a central shaft, radiating into ribs to support the roof. The *library* contains many rare MSS., especially an Irish one of St. Chad's Gospel, 720, also a Caxton 'Life of King Arthur.' The total length of the cathedral is 375 ft.; height, 65 ft.; of spire, 258 ft.

St. Mary's 'Ch., in Market-place, 1721, has good monuments; one to Sir Rd. Dyott. *St. John's Hospital*, in St. John's-st., 1495, is a curious specimen of domestic architecture, with 8 buttress-like chimneys. At the end of *Stowe Pool*, a fine sheet of water, utilised for the South Staffordshire Waterworks, is *St. Chad's Ch.*, a Dec. building (restd.), where St. Chad was originally buried. In it is a monument to Lucy Porter, Johnson's step-daughter. There is a fine view of the cathedral from the porch. Addison, Garrick, Bp. Newton, Johnson, and other celebrities, were pupils at the *Grammar School*, rebuilt in Tudor style, in 1850.

Excursions.—To *Borrowcop Hill*, 1 m. S.E., a fine view. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. to *Wall*, the ancient Etocetum, where the trenches are still visible. The *Watling-street* passes through it. *Weeford Ch.*, 4 m., contains stained glass from Orleans. To *Beauesert* (see *Armistage*) is 5 m.

LIDFORD, see *Dartmoor*.

LIFTON, see *Dartmoor*.

Lillesall Abbey (Salop), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Donnington Stat., Shrop. Union Rly. There are some interesting ruins of the abbey founded in 1145 for Aug. Canons by the family of Balmirs. The E. window is Dec. and the W. tower Perp. There is a splendid Norm. doorway, and portions of the refectory and Abbot's house. The *Hall* is a seat of the Duke of Sutherland, and has pretty terrace gardens.

Lincoln (Linc.), 2 Stats., at S. end of High-st.: (a) G. N. Rly., 130 m. from King's-cross, also Stat. for

M. S. & L. Rly.; (b) Midl. Rly., 148 m. from St. Pancras, *viâ* Trent. 5 lines of rly. radiate from the city—(1) N., to Market Rasen (15 m.) and Hull (42 m.); (2) N.W., to Retford, Gainsborough (18 m.), and Doncaster; (3) S.W., to Newark and Nottingham; (4) S., to Grantham (25 m.); (5) S.E., to Bardney (10 m.), Horncastle (21 m.), and Boston (34 m.). *Inns*: **G. Northern Stat. H., close to the rail; Saracen's Head, and Spread Eagle, High-st.; Albion, close to the Stats.; *White Hart, near the Cathedral, quiet and comfortable, 1 m. from Stat.

This city (the Roman *Lindum Colonia*—hence "Lincoln") occupies a grand site on a lofty ridge, overlooking the fens and vale of the river *Witham*, which is navigable to Boston. The more modern part of the city extends down the slope of the hill to the river which here expands into an artificial basin called *Brayford Pool*, and receives the *Witham* and *Foss Dyke Canal*, dug by the Romans to join the *Witham* to the *Trent*. A remarkably fine view of the upper part of the city, with its noble cathedral and castle, may be obtained from the river-side towards *Washingboro*. On passing up High-st., the *Witham* is crossed by one of the most ancient bridges remaining in England. Houses still stand on the W. side, the backs of which are picturesque. A short distance further, High-st. is crossed by a fine Gothic gate-house of the 15th cent., called *Stonebow*. It has a centre and two side archways, and an upper storey, which serves as the *Guildhall*. In it there are a few interesting portraits. It is a very steep ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the cathedral. Midway up *Steep Hill* is the *Jews' House*, one of the earliest examples of Norm. domestic architecture (12th cent.). In the reign of Edw. I. this house was inhabited by a rich Jewess, named *Belaset* of *Wallingford*, who was hanged in 1290 for clipping the king's coin. There is a legend of the sacrifice of a Christian boy for the passover which led to a massacre of the Jews, and the foundation of the shrine of St. Hugh in the

cathedral. On the summit of the hill, after passing under the *Exchequer Gate*, the chief entrance to the Minster-yard, is the *Cathedral*, the first object of interest to every visitor. It was founded, circ. 1074, by Bp. Remigius of Fecamp, on the transference of the see from Dorchester, near Oxford. Although exhibiting examples of the various styles of mediæval architecture, the building belongs almost entirely to the E. E. period. The oldest part is the plain masonry in the centre of the W. front, and with the exception of the first bay of the nave is the only remnant of the original Norman edifice. The arcading, and the lower part of the 2 W. towers and central doorway, are Trans., 1140-43. The E. transept, the choir, and most of the interior, except the nave, with the N. and S. chapels (circa 1220) and the Presbytery (circa 1256), are the work of Bp. Hugh of Avalon, who rebuilt the ch. after its destruction by an earthquake, 1186-1200, in the best E. E. style. The upper part of the W. front, and the N. and S. wings, also the Chapter-house, were added 1225. The Presbytery, with the S. porch; the N., S., and E. screens of the choir; the cloisters and passage; and the upper part of the central tower, belong to the Geometrical period (1245-1315). Four massive piers, composed of 24 shafts, support the central tower, in which is hung *Great Tom*, the celebrated bell, recast in 1835, and weighing 5 tons 8 cwt. Observe in the N. transept the rose-window of plate-tracery, retaining its original stained glass of the 13th cent., and in the S. transept the exquisite Dec. rose-window (1350). The choir is one of the greatest triumphs of the E. E. style in full vigour, the five bays, including the E. transept, are Bp. Hugh's work; the stone vaulting is very remarkable, and the wood stalls very perfect and of good design. Observe on the N. side a rich Dec. tomb and Easter sepulchre—2 beautiful canopies—and on the opposite side the tomb of Katherine Swynford, wife of John of Gaunt. At the E. transept begins the *Angel Choir* (from the angels

carved in the spandrels of the arches), an addition made to accommodate the host of pilgrims who flocked to the shrine of St. Hugh, which stood in this part of the building, a perfect specimen of the Dec. style of Gothic (1282), of truly English workmanship, although built by a Frenchman. Under the third arch in retro-choir is a canopied *Monument to Bp. Wordsworth*, raised by subscription, 1888. The beauty of the E. end is unrivalled. Observe in S. choir aisle the lovely arcading, the rich chantries of Bps. Langland, Russel, and several fine monuments in the angel choir. Beside the N.E. transept are the *Cloisters* (1295), which contain a Roman pavement, and next is the *Chapter-house* (1252), a decagon of E. E., with later additions. Observe the original (sloping) floor, and the socket for the processional cross; also the central pier and vaulting. The N. side of the cloister consists of an arcade, supporting the Cathedral Library, in which are many curious and valuable books, and a perfect copy of the Magna Charter. The W. towers may be ascended for the sake of the view, and to see "the stone beam," or bridge, a nearly flat arch of stone, stretching between the 2 towers over the nave, composed of 23 stones, 11 inches thick. It vibrates sensibly when stepped upon. In the chapel on the N. side of the nave observe the wonderful central shaft. The *Norm. font* of Remigius stands in the nave. The visitor should by all means walk round the outside of the cathedral, and observe the E. E. *Galilee Porch*, leading into the S. transept, and the Dec. S.E. porch of entrance into the Presbytery, several of the side chapels, and the fine composition of the E. end.

Just below the cathedral, on the S. side of the hill, is the stately *Bishop's Palace* founded by Bp. Hugh, but allowed to fall into ruins. In 1885 the Bp. returned hither from Riseholme, and a new palace has been erected on the site of the old, including the remains of Bp. Hugh's work. Near the gardens are the Vicar's

Court and Cantelupe Chantry. On the N. side of the ancient city the Ermine-st. from York enters through a Roman gateway of 2 arches, called the *Newport*, one of the oldest and best-preserved fragments of Roman masonry in Britain. On the E. side of it may be seen remains of the Roman wall. Near the S.E. corner of this area William the Conqueror built (1068) his *Castle* (now the county and assize courts) with keep tower, and grand Norm. arch. The castle-gate faces the cathedral. Just within it is a very beautiful oriel window, removed from *John of Gaunt's House*, 12th century, situated on the E. side of High-st., near the rly. stat.

The *Ch. of St. Mary-le-Wigford* (restd.), close to G. N. Rly. Stat., contains Norm. work with a tower of Saxon work and an Anglo-Saxon inscription. At the S.W. corner of the ch.-yd. is *St. Mary's Conduit*, a picturesque late Gothic structure. E. of the town, on the slope of the hill below the cathedral, is a pleasant Public Garden or arboretum.

Excursions.—(a) The rly. to *Boston* passes, at 22 m., *Tattershall*, where are the remains of the castle of the Lord Treasurer Cromwell (built circa 1440), consisting of a massive square tower—a magnificent specimen of old brickwork. Adjoining it is a beautiful church, once collegiate. In it are some old brasses. The *Ch.* at *Scrivelsby*, 7 m. N. of Tattershall, has some fine monuments to the Dymoke family (see *Horn-castle*). (b) About midway between Lincoln and Gainsborough is Marton Stat., 2 m. from which is the very remarkable ch. at *Stow*, containing portions of the ancient Saxon cathedral of Lindisse. (c) From the *Navonby* Stat. (20 min. on Grantham line) are two interesting ruins, both within an easy walk and with historical associations (i.) *Temple Bruar*, where a solitary tower marks the site of the Preceptory and circular Ch. of the Templars; and (ii.) *Somerton Castle*, for some time the residence of King John of France, temp. Edw. III.

LINDSEY, see *Hadleigh*.

LINDISFARNE, see *Belford*.

Linley (Salop), Stat., Severn Valley Rly., 4 m. from *Bridgnorth*, is on the rt. bank of the Severn, across which there is a ferry to *Apley Park* (W. Forster, Esq.), one of the most beautiful places in the county. From the *Terrace* is a superb view, extending over 60 m. The Ch. (12th cent.), 1 m. l. of the stat., is worth visiting.

LINTON, see *Maidstone*.

Liskeard (Cornwall), Stat. G. W. Rly., 17½ m. from Plymouth. *Inns*: Webb's H.; Bell; Commercial. At the E. end of the town is the site of a castle, said to have been built by Richard, King of the Romans, now laid out as a public walk. *Coach* daily to Tavistock.

Excursions.—(a) To *Looe*, 6 m., along the towing-path of the canal, which begins at *Moorswater*, 1½ m. W. The first object of interest is the *Well of St. Keyne*, ½ m. E. of *St. Keyne's Ch.* (Dec. and Perp.), 2½ m. from Liskeard. This mystical well is the subject of a well-known ballad by Southey. Beyond, 2 m., at *Duloe*, are the remains of an ancient circle, now in a very mutilated condition. The remainder of the walk, passing the village of *Sandplace*, where the scenery deserves particular notice, is through a lovely valley, which, about 2 m. above Looe, expands into a fine estuary, dividing the old-fashioned fishing-town into E. and W. Looe (Stat. branch from main line at Moorswater). *Inn*: Ship. An ancient bridge spans the estuary. In the porch of the Town Hall at E. Looe are the remains of the pillory—one of the very few in England. An excursion to the *Inlet of Trelawne Mill* is easily accomplished in a boat from Looe; it opens up to the visitor charming scenery. The rt. bank belongs to *Trelawne* (Sir J. S. Trelawny, Bt.), an ancient seat of the family. It contains many valuable pictures. To *Fowey* (see) from Looe is 7 m., passing, 2 m., *Tal-land*, in a little bay closely invested by hills. E. of the Ch. is the old manor-house of *Killigarth*, having Greek and Latin inscriptions on the exterior, and a curious vaulted ceiling in what is now a bedroom on the 2nd floor. A

charming path along the cliffs leads to, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Polperro* (*Inns*: ***Olivers' Royal H.*; *The Ship*) an ancient and eminently romantic fishing-village. The rocks and beach are of great interest to the geologist. The road leads now through a deep ravine to high ground, and to the churches of *Lansallos*, and, a little beyond, *Lanteglos*, thence descending to Fowey Harbour at *Bodinnick Ferry*. (b) 2 m. N. of Liskeard is *St. Cleer*, or *St. Clare*. The *Ch.* tower is 97 ft. high. The remains of the *well*, the *baptistery* (destroyed during the Civil War and restored 1864), and an ancient cross, form a group about 100 yds. below the *Ch.* $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. of the *Ch.* is the "Other Half Stone," a granite memorial pillar (date probably 872). About 1 m. E.N.E. of the *Ch.* is an ancient cromlech, called the "Tre-veithy Stone." Proceeding N. from *St. Cleer*, the tourist will pass the *Caradon Copper Mines*, *Caradon Hill* (1208 ft.), and the *Cheesewring*, a remarkable group of tabular blocks of granite heaped one upon another to a height of 24 ft., the stones at the base being about half the size of those they support. "The Hurlers," formerly 3 large intersecting circles, stand 1 m. S. of the *Cheesewring*. In the neighbourhood are several rocky *Tors*: *Sharpitor* (1200 ft.), immediately N. of the *Cheesewring*, and, a little further N., *Kilmarth* (1277 ft.), the latter the grandest of the group, and on top of which is a most singular collection of granite rocks. (c) The *Perp. Ch.* of *St. Neot*, 4 m. N.W. of Liskeard, has been long celebrated for its stained-glass windows, illustrating various incidents in the life of the saint from whom the *ch.* takes its name.

LITTLEBOROUGH, see *Rochdale*.

LITTLE COXWELL, see *Faringdon*.

LITTLECOTE HALL, see *Hungerford*.

LITTLE CROSBY, see *Crosby*.

LITTLE DUNMOW, see *Felstead*.

LITTLE EASTON, see *Dunmow*, *Great*.

Littlehampton (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. (Branch from Ford Junct.). *Inns*: Norfolk and Dolphin in the town; Terminus, oppo-

site the station; Beach, and Sanders, on the common. This has become a watering-place of moderate pretensions. It lies at the mouth of the Arun, and is a port carrying on some trade with Norway, Sweden, and the Channel Isles. The river, which is crossed by a chain ferry, is famous for the Arundel mullets. The neighbourhood, though level, is well wooded and affords pleasant walks, and there are fine sands extending to *Worthing* (see), 10 m.; also good bathing. It is a pleasant walk across the fields, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the pretty village and *Ch.* (restd.) of *Rustington*.

The *Ch.* of *Tortington*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Ford Junction, has some rich Norm. work, and the *Ch.* (restd.) of *Climping*, about 1 m. S. of Ford, is very interesting.

Arundel (see) is 4 m. from Littlehampton on the line to Horsham.

LITTLE LEIGHS, see *Braintree*.

LITTLE MAPLESTEAD, see *Halstead*.

LITTLEMORE, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

LITTLE PETHERICK, see *Wadebridge*.

LITTLE SAXHAM, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

LITTLE SHELFORD, see *Cambridge*.

LITTLE SODBURY, see *Chipping Sodbury*.

LITTLE WALSHINGHAM, see *Walsingham*.

LITTLE WENHAM, see *Hadleigh*.

Liverpool (Lancs.), Stats., (a) Lime-st. Stat., L. & N. W. Rly.; (b) Exchange Stat., Tithebarn-st., Lanc. and York. Rly., a fine building by *Waterhouse*. (c) Central Stat., Ranelagh-st. Gt. N. Rly., and Manc. Sheff. and Lincoln Rly., Midl. Rly. and Cheshire Lines; (d) James-st. Stat. (Mersey Underground Rly.) for Woodside and Birkenhead. Travelers going by L. & N. W. and G. W. Rlys. *via* Birkenhead are conveyed by Woodside steamers from George's Landing-stage.

Inns: L. & N. Western H., at the Lime-st. Stat.; Adelphi H., facing Ranelagh-st., near Central Stat.; Grand H.—Washington H., Imperial H., all in Lime-st., and all first class; Waterloo, Ranelagh-st., Exchange H.

More commercial, are Angel, George, Alexandra, and Saddle, all in Dale-street.

Liverpool is one of the largest commercial cities of the N. of England, and the second seaport in the country, engrossing the chief trade with America and Australia, especially in the import of raw cotton, amounting in 1887 to 3,779,000 bales, most of which goes to Manchester, and is returned as cotton goods for export. Three-fourths of the grain and provision trade of the kingdom is also conducted here. It is the chief port of communication with the United States and Canada, and *American Liners* start hence 5 days in the week. The city stands on the rt. bank of the Mersey, 4 m. from the sea, and may be said to have risen into existence since 1700, when the first dock was made. The population was then 5714. At the census in 1881, it was 611,075, suburbs excluded. The tonnage in 1700 was about 5000, now it is about 8,600,000. In 1635, indeed, it had no place in the map of the kingdom. Since 1880 Liverpool has become the see of a bishop.

The special objects of interest in Liverpool most worth visiting are the *Docks* and *Landing-Stage*. The latter is a most useful structure nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, a floating quay on huge pontoons of wood, approached by 7 iron bridges. The tenders to the *Ocean Steamers* start from the N. end, or Prince's Pier; and the River steamers from the S., or George's Pier.

The enormous Corn Warehouses and the lifting and distributing of grain into them and the interior of an American Liner, can here be seen to advantage. The first steamer crossed the Atlantic from Savannah 1819.

Steamers are continually plying between Liverpool and Woodside, Rock Ferry, Egremont, Seacombe, New Brighton, Tranmere, and Eastham on the opposite coast. It is one constant scene of bustle, and if the day be fine the visitor should cross over to New Brighton, and

so get a good general view of the river and *Docks*. These extend for 6 m., and have an area of 10777 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which the basins, wet and dry docks, occupy 369 acres. The following is the order of the various docks from S. to N., and their uses:—

1. *Herculaneum*. General trade.
2. *Harrington* and *Egerton*. Inland.
3. *Toxteth*. General.
4. *Brunswick*. Timber.
5. *Coburg*. General.
6. *Trafalgar*. Australia.
7. *Queen's*. Russia.
8. *King's*. Tobacco. In the bonded tobacco warehouses there are usually 20,000 hogsheads in store. The Queen's "Tobacco Pipe," for burning tobacco on which the duty has not been paid, is situated at this dock.
9. *Wapping*. General.
10. *Albert*. E. Indian. Notice the warehouses all round it.
11. *Salthouse*. S. American. This is the oldest dock of all, and adjoins the Custom House.
12. *Canning*. Coasting.
13. *St. George's*. General. On the land side are the huge *Goree* warehouses, and by the river side is Ferry Landing Stage.
14. *Prince's*. General. Here is that portion of the Landing-stage used for the Channel and ocean traffic. In this dock lie the first-class American "liners." *Visitors may go on board and see the engines and general accommodation by giving a small fee to the steward.*
15. *Waterloo*. American. Here are the *Corn Warehouses*, the largest in the world, 32 ft. high, in three fireproof blocks. They hold nearly 200,000 qrs. of grain, which is raised by Armstrong's hydraulic cranes from the ship's hold, and distributed by endless horizontal hands or cylinders, so that it flows like a river 18 in. wide from one end of the building to the other.
16. *Victoria*. Emigration ships.
17. *Trafalgar*. Steam coasters.
18. *Clarence*. Irish. Here are the steamers engaged in the Irish and Welsh trades. The landing of the cattle is a singular sight.
19. *Salisbury*. General. Here is the *Clock Tower*, the time of which is regulated astronomically. It is illuminated at night.
20. *Collingwood*. Coasting.
21. *Stanley*. General.
22. *Nelson*. Mediterranean.
23. *Bramley-Moore*. United States.
24. *Wellington*. Canada.
25. *Sandon*. Repairing.
26. *Husclisson*. Timber. Abreast of this is the New Fort, on which the protection of the shipping partly depends. There is another fort at New Brighton, commanding the mouth of the river.

27. Canada. Timber.
28. Lungton Dock, 24 acres, receives the largest steamers.
29. Alexandra Dock, the largest of all, 44 acres, is deep enough to receive the Transatlantic Liners, which lie, and may be visited on applying to the Steward, Grain warehouses.
30. Hornby Dock, opened 1885. These last eight, called the New North Docks, are the most stupendous in the scale of the works, quays, locks, gates (100 ft. wide), &c.

A Tramway runs along the whole length of the Docks.

From the Landing-stage the visitor should ascend Water-st., passing *St. Nicholas' Ch.*, the oldest in the town, but dating from last cent. only, and its "lantern" spire from 1885. At the top of Water-st., W. end of Dale-st., and fronting Castle-st., is the *Town Hall*, by *Wood*, containing a statue of Canning, by *Chantrey*, and portraits by *Lawrence*. In close proximity to the Town Hall are the *Exchange Buildings*, in the courtyard of which is a bronze monument to Nelson, by *Westmacott*. The long reading-room and the open courtyard in which the cotton merchants assemble are the principal features. The hours of business are 12 till 1, and 2 to 4. In Dale-st. are the *Municipal Offices*, a fine building, erected at a cost of nearly half a million sterling.

In Lime-st., opposite the Stat., *St. George's Hall*, the finest building in Liverpool, in the style of a Greek temple, by the late *Lonsdale Elmes* (cost 400,000*l.*). It contains at one end the Law Courts, and at the other the great marble hall, 169 ft. long. The *Organ*, by *Willis*, is played at stated times, and should be heard. Observe the statues of *Peel*, *Earl of Derby*, *Gladstone*, and *R. Stephenson*; the Corinthian columns of the portico and the pediment, by *Cockerell*. In the open space in front of the Hall are bronze statues of the Queen and the late Prince Consort on horseback; also one of *Lord Beaconsfield*. The huge lions carved in stone are after designs by the late *Sir Edwin Landseer*. The monument to the Duke of Wellington, a Grecian column

surmounted by his statue, is close by. In *William Brown-st.*, on the rt. is a fine block of buildings containing the *Free Library, Museum, and Art Gallery*. The Museum, founded in 1857, by *Sir W. Brown*, merchant, is open *Mon., Wed., Thur., and Sat., from 10 to sunset*. It contains (a) the Zoological Collection, given by the late *Earl of Derby*, and is one of the best out of London; (b) an aquarium; and (c) antiquities given by *Mr. Jos. Mayer*, a goldsmith of Liverpool, at a cost of 50,000*l.*, and embracing Egyptian and Anglo-Saxon specimens, with ivories, china, and Wedgwood ware. The *Picton reading-room*, a circular building (*open from 10 to 10*), built by the corporation, and named after *Sir James A. Picton*, was opened in 1879. The *Walker Art Gallery*, presented to the town by *Sir Andrew B. Walker, Bt.*, at a cost of nearly 50,000*l.*, contains a fine permanent collection of about 400 *Paintings* by modern artists, including "*Dante's Dream*," by *Rossetti*; "*Lorenzo and Isabella*," by *Millais*; "*Eventide*," by *Herkomer*; "*Elijah*," by *Leighton*. A large room is devoted to casts of French Renaissance architecture.

In *Hardman-st.* is the *Blind School*, the Ch. of which is a copy of the portico of the Temple of Jupiter at *Ægina*. In *Mount-st.*, close by, is the *Liverpool Institute and School of Art*, a celebrated educational establishment. Other educational establishments are the *Liverpool College*, *Shaw-st.*, and the *University College*, *Ashton-st.* At the S. end of *Rodney-st.* is *St. James's Cemetery*, originally an old quarry. In it is the statue of *Wm. Huskisson*, by *Gibson*.

In *Colquitt-st.* is the *Royal Institution*, containing some pictures of the early Greek, Italian, and German schools (14th, 15th, and 16th cents.); interesting more as illustrating the history of the art than from their intrinsic beauty. The best are "*Christ among the Doctors*," by *Simone Memmi*; "*Virgin and Child*," by *F. Lippi*; "*Descent from the Cross*," by *R. Van der Weyden*; "*Prodigal Son*," by *Holbein*; also casts from the *Ægina*

Marbles. The collection was made by Mr. Roscoe, historian of Leo X. Leading out of Colquitt-st. is Bold-st., where the best shops are to be found; also the *Lyceum Library* and the *Club*. At the bottom of South Castle-st. are the *Sailors' Home*, and *Revenue Buildings*,² a fine Ionic pile, with dome and porticoes. The whole was erected on the site of an old dock filled up, and it contains the Head Post Office, the Custom House and Dock Offices. In front is a statue of Wm. Huskisson, M.P. for Liverpool.

The Government Buildings in Victoria-st. contain the Excise, Inland Revenue, and Tax Offices, Court of Probate, &c.

Natives of Liverpool.—Mrs. Hemans, the poet, b. 1793, at 32 Duke-st.; Wm. Roscoe, author, b. 1753; Wm. E. Gladstone, M. P., b. 1809 at 62 Rodney-st.

Excursions.—The watering-places on the Mersey; *Seacombe*, *New Brighton*, *Hoylelake*, &c., by steamers at all hours. To *Southport* (see) in 1½ hr. by rail; to *Birkenhead* (see) by *Mersey Tunnel* (passengers can descend to the platforms by lifts) or steamer. The scenery of *N. Wales* may be reached by steamers daily to *Llandudno* and *Bangor*, or *Menai Straits*, or by railway to *Chester* (see), *Llangollen* and *Dolgelley* (see).

LIZARD, the; and LIZARD TOWN, see *Helston*.

LLANABER, see *Barmouth*.

LLANAFAN, see *Aberystwith*.

LLANARMON-IN-YALE, see *Ruthin*.

LLANBADARN FAWR, see *Aberystwith* and *Wye*.

LLANBADDOCK, see *Usk*.

LLANBEDR, see *Harlech*.

Llanberis (Caernarv.)—Stat., L. & N. W. Rlys., 9 m. from Caernarvon. Inns: *Royal Victoria H.; Padarn Villa H.; Castle H.; Llyn Peris H. The hotels and modern village, with lodging houses, &c., are near the railway station, and close to the neck of land which lies between the 2 lakes, and are distant rather more than 2 m. W. from the old village of Llanberis, which consists

only of a few houses and neat cottages at the foot of the *Pass of Llanberis*. This is a favourite centre for endless mountain excursions, especially the ascent of Snowdon. The chief features of Llanberis are the Slate Quarries, the property of the heirs of Mr. Assheton Smith, which have scarped and defaced the whole side of the mountain opposite, being worked in terraces, and traversed by tramways, leading to the railway which carries the slates to Port Dinorwic. Strangers can visit the works, and see the trimming of the slates, under conduct of a guide to warn them against explosions, announced by the blast of a horn, and against falling masses detached from above. The picturesque *Ch.* (restd.) has a very singular 15th cent. timber roof, resembling a ship's keel uppermost.

Of the 2 lakes which fill up the valley, *Llyn Padarn* is the larger, though it is inferior in beauty to *Llyn Peris*, the latter surrounded by high hills which descend to the very brink of the water. At the back of the garden of the Victoria H., overlooking the lakes and quarries, the conspicuous round tower of Dolbadarn crowns the summit of a rock. It is a relic of a Welsh Castle of unknown age, which commanded the pass. The *Pass of Llanberis*, one of the grandest and deepest gorges in Wales, commences near the head of Lake Padarn, and extends in a continuous ascent, 6 m. to Gorphwysfa, whence a walk of 2 m. to Llyn Llydaw, one of the finest views of Snowdon. Coaches run daily in summer up the pass and round Snowdon to Beddgelert, and on to Bettws-y-Coed.

Excursion.—To the summit of *Snowdon*, about 5 m. (the ascent may also be made from *Beddgelert*, *Lynn Cwellyn*, or *Capel Curig*; but this is the easiest and most accessible). Guides and ponies may be engaged at the hotels, the charge being 5s. for pony and 5s. for guide. The path at back of the Victoria H. should be taken which crosses the road, and follow l. bank of the stream, till the waterfall

of *Ceunant Mawr* is reached. From here the track turns S.E., and runs up the W. slope of Llechog or Llechwedd, overlooking *Cwm Brwynog*, one of the largest though least grand of the 5 great glacier valleys which run down from Moel-y-Wyddfa. At the head of Cwm Brwynog is the small Llyn du'r Arddu, lying at the foot of the tremendous cliffs of Clogwyn du'r Arddu. As the tourist mounts Llechog, lovely views open up of the Llanberis Lakes, and of the country down to Caernarvon. The smaller glen of Cwm Glas Bach is now seen, with extensive views of the Glyders, Mynydd Mawr, and a large expanse of country. From hence the path becomes steep and zigzag, but grand prospects momentarily enlarge. Ere long the narrow ridge of Crib-y-Ddysgyl is reached, the point where the Capel Curig route comes in, and a sharp pull soon brings the visitor to topmost peak or Moel-y-Wyddfa. At the top are two huts, where beds and common refreshments may be had. The ascent of *Carneddau Davydd* and *Llewellyn* may also be made from Llanberis.

Llandaff (Glamorg.), 1 m. from Ely. Stat., G. W. Rly., *viâ* Cardiff. A village city of great antiquity, and the seat of the earliest Christian bishopric, having been founded at beginning of 5th cent. The *Cathedral*, which is also the Parish Ch., was for a long time a ruin, and previous to 1844 in a most dilapidated condition. In 1869, the work of restoration was completed, and it is now a model church and the pride of the diocese. It consists of nave, aisles, choir, Lady Chapel, chapter-house, and 2 towers at W. end. The W. door and W. front—the latter an exquisite specimen of the Pointed style—deserve especial notice. The nave and W. half of the choir are E. E. The S.W. and N.W. doors are fine specimens of Norm. work (circ. 1160). The arch from the choir into the Lady Chapel is a splendid Norm. example, and was the work of Bp. Urban (1120). Observe also particularly the beautiful carving of the presbytery, or choir, and of the Bp.'s throne

and stalls, and the altar-piece of the "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Rossetti. There are several interesting monuments, though sadly mutilated, and a fine tomb with recumbent figure by Armstead, R.A., to Bp. Ollivant. The S.W. tower is modern, 200 ft. high, including the spire, and of 3 storeys. Near the old Cross on the Green, and above the cathedral, are the ruins of the *Bishop's Palace*. The gate-house is tolerably perfect, and is the entrance to garden of the present bishop's residence.

LLANDDULAS, see *Rhyl*.

LLANDDERFEL, see *Corwen*.

LLANDEGWYN, see *Portmadoc*.

LLANDEGAI, see *Bangor*.

LLANDEGLA, see *Ruthin*.

Llandeilo (Caermthn.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Cawdor Arms. A picturesque town, on a height above the Towey. The rocks around, of slaty limestone, are characterised by special fossils, and are known as Llandeilo Flags. Close to the town is *Dynevor Park* (Lord Dynevor).

Excursions.—(a) About 3 m. S.E. are the picturesque ruins of *Carrig Cennen Castle*. (b) About 2 m. S. is *Golden Grove* (Viset. Emlyn) long the seat of the Vaughans, and the residence of Jeremy Taylor, the divine, who wrote many of his works in the old house, long since burned down.

LLANDRIDNOD, see *Wye*.

LLANDRILLO, see *Corwen*.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHOS, see *Llandudno*.

Llandudno (Caernarv.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., 10 min. from Llandudno Junct. Steamers in summer call from Liverpool, and sometimes Caernarvon and Beaumaris. *Inns*: Imperial H.; St. George's H.; Adelphi H.; Queen's H.; Royal H., all good. The "Welsh Brighton" possesses the unusual advantage of 2 bays, with different aspects, and a fine pier (400 yds.). It is sheltered on the N.W. by the *Great Orme's Head*, and E. by the *Little Orme's Head*, enormous masses of limestone rock, rising precipitously several hundred feet from

the sea. There is a remarkable carriage road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, cut in the rock round the Great Orme's Head along the edge of its precipices, commanding superb views, both towards the sea and over the Snowdon ranges. The old Telegraph Station (750 ft.) affords a fine view of Llandudno and Conway. There is a cromlech of 5 stones supporting one; and the British fortress of *Pen-y-Ddinas* overlooks the town. In *St. Tudno's Ch.* (restd.), dating from the 12th cent., are an ancient circular font, and 2 incised coffin-lids of the 13th cent.

Excursions.—(a) To *Conway* (see) is 10 m. by rail. On an eminence just above the rly. are the scanty remains of *Castle Deganwy*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the high road to Conway is the cruciform *Ch.* of *Eglwys Rhos*, which has an oak roof and stained glass. Near it is the picturesque Elizabethan seat of *Gloddaeth*, the house and grounds of which are opened to visitors. In the entrance hall are some fine timber work and carving. (b) The handsome *Perp. Ch.* of *Llandrillo-yn-Rhos*, 3 m., has a tower with double-stepped battlements. In interior is a Norm. font. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from here is *Capel Trillo*, a rude little 16th cent. building.

LLANDYSSIL, see *Cardigan*.

LLANEGRYN, see *Dolgelley and Towyn*.

LLANELHAIARN, see *Pwllheli*.

LLANELIAN, see *Amlwch*.

LLANELLEN, see *Abergavenny*.

Llanelly (Caermthn.), Stat., Gt. W. Rly., about midway between Swansea and Caermarthen, with a branch to Llandilo and Llandovery. *Inns*: Thomas Arms; Stepney Arms. This is a busy port and manufacturing town, dependent chiefly upon the *Cambrian Copper Works*, and numerous tin works. The chimney of the copper works is 231 ft. high. The railway skirts the shores of the Burry river to (4 m.) *Pembrey*, thence (5 m.) to *Kidwelly* (*Inn*: Pelican), where the ruins of the *Castle*, E. Dec., temp. Edw. I., are well worth a visit, especially by the artist and antiquary. 4 m. further W. is the pretty little watering-place of *Ferryside* (see *Caermarthen*).

LLANENGAN, see *Pwllheli*.

Llanerchymedd (Anglesey), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 11 m. from Gaerwen Junct. *Inn*: Bull's Head. A town noted for cattle fairs. Observe *Ch.* (restd.) with its tower, which has a deep military-looking parapet, and its bell gable, curiously formed, in the E. parapet.

LLANFAIR, see *Beaumaris*.

LLANFAIR, see *Harlech*.

LLANFAIR CAER EINION, see *Welshpool*.

LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD, see *Ruthin*.

LLANFAIRFECHAN, see *Conway*.

LLANFAIR TALHAIARN, see *Abergele*.

LLANFECHELL, see *Amlwch*.

LLANFWROG, see *Ruthin*.

Llanfyllin (Montgom.), Stat., Cambrian Rly. *via* Llanymynech Junct. *Inn*: Wynnstay Arms, a good fishing station. The *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Myllin, is noted for its peal of bells.

Excursions.—(a) To *Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochant*, about 6 m. N. by a hilly road, and 4 m. further N.W. is the waterfall of Pistyll Rhaiadr, the loftiest in Wales (see *Bala*). (b) To *Llangynnog*, about 8 m. N.W., whence it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Pennant Melangell* with its singular *Ch.* The excursion may be continued from Llangynnog to *Bala*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m., through a wild country. (c) To *Cann Office*, a good roadside inn and convenient fishing-station, 11 m. S.W. (d) To *Oswestry*, 14 m. (see). (e) To *Llansaintffraid*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., with a *Ch.* of 17th cent., and a few details of 13th cent.; its font is Norm., an ogree-pointed window and remains of a double piseina in S. wall are Dec., and the roodloft belongs to the *Perp.*; at W. end is a wooden steeple supporting pretty spire. This road may also be continued about $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Oswestry*. (f) The *Valley of the Vyrnwy* may be visited for the sake of the great artificial Lake or Reservoir, formed by damming up its waters to supply the city of Liverpool.

LLANGADVAN, see *Dinas Mawddwy*.

LLANGATTOC, see *Brecon*.

Llangefni (Anglesey), Stat.,

L. & N. W. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Gaerwen Junct. *Inn*: Bull's Head. A busy little market town, pleasantly situated in vale of Cefni, which is here crossed by 2 bridges. Note the inscribed stone in the *Ch.* 1 m. from the town is the old intrenched mansion of *Tregarnedd*, temp. Hen. VII., now a farmhouse: the name is probably derived from a large *carnedd* or heap of stones for sepulchral purposes in an adjoining field.

LLANGENAU, see *Brecon*.

LLANGERNIW, see *Abergele*.

LLANGIAN, see *Pwllheli*.

Llangollen (Denbigh.), Stat., G. W. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Chester, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Shrewsbury *viâ* Ruabon Junct. *Inns*: **Hand, best hotel in Wales; **Royal. All particulars as to salmon and trout fishing in Dee can be obtained at the Hand H. A pleasant little town enclosed by hills and on rt. bank of Dee, which is here crossed by a 14th cent. bridge of 4 pointed arches. The *Ch.* contains good carved oak roof. In the *ch.-yd.* is the grave, marked by a triangular monument, of the "ladies of Llangollen"; and on rising ground 10 min. walk above the *Ch.* is *Plas Newydd*, once the residence of these ladies, Lady Eleanor Butler and Hon. Miss Ponsonby. The house, now belonging to Gen. Yorke, has been converted into a museum, admission 6d., which is devoted to a local charity. On a conical slate hill (910 ft.) on N. side of bridge are the scanty ruins of *Castell Dinas Bran*, whence there is a fine view.

Excursions.—(a) Up the pretty valley by the side of the Ellesmere Canal and Rly. to the ruins of *Valle Crucis* (about 2 m.), the most perfect and beautiful of the N. Wales abbeys. It was Cistercian, and general style of the *Ch.* is E. E. (13th cent.), of which the W. front, with its pointed door, lancet and wheel windows, is a good example. The remains of the convent buildings are also of interest. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the abbey is Eliseg's Pillar, erected 9th cent. The walk may be profitably extended from the abbey to *Llantysilio Ch.* and Berwyn

Stat., the most romantic part of the Vale of Llangollen. Near it is the pretty villa of Sir Theodore and Lady Martin. The Dee is here crossed by a foot-bridge to the Holyhead-rd.

(b) A lovely drive, about 5 m., may be taken down vale of Llangollen to aqueduct at Pontycysylltau, which carries a branch of the Ellesmere Canal at a height of 126 feet across the valley of Dee. It is a masterpiece of engineering skill by Telford. Not far off is the equally grand *Viaduct* of the Shrewsbury and Chester Rly. Return by the Ruabon road.

LLANGORSE LAKE, see *Brecon*.

LLANGUNNOR, see *Abergwili*.

LLANGURIG, see *Wye*.

LLANGYNNOG, see *Bala* and *Llanfyllin*.

LLANIDAN, see *Beaumaris*.

Llanidloes (Montgom.), Stat., Mid-Wales and Cambrian Rlys., $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Shrewsbury *viâ* Welshpool. *Inns*: Trewythen Arms; Queen's Head. The town is celebrated for its Welsh woollen trade. The only object worth inspection is the *Ch.*, one of the most beautiful in the Principality.

Excursion may be made up the Severn to its source, and from thence to the summit of *Plinlimmon*, about 14 m.; but the best ascent is from Dyffryu Castell; neither of them should be made without a guide, on account of the dangerous bogs which exist. Few mountains repay the ascent so little, considering its height of 2463 ft.; it consists really of 3 mountains, the centre of a large group of subordinate chains. From near the summit spring 5 rivers, the Rheidol, the Llyfiant, a tributary of the Dyfi, the Wye, and the Severn.

LLANOVER COURT, see *Abergavenny*.

LLANRHAIADR, see *Ruthin*.

LLANRHAIADR - YN - MOCHNANT, see *Bala*.

LLANRHYDD, see *Ruthin*.

LLANROCHWYN, see *Llanrwst*.

Llanrwst (Denbigh.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., (12 m. from Conwy).

Inns: Victoria H.; Eagles. A small market town in the Vale of Conway, here crossed by a bridge, attributed to Inigo Jones. A lane leads from the market-place to the old *Ch. of St. Grwst* (Restitutus). It is of no particular style, but contains a remarkably perfect and richly carved rood-screen. Attached to the Ch. on the S. is the interesting *Gwydyr Chapel*, built 1633 by Inigo Jones, for Sir Richard Wynne. A marble tablet on the wall records the long pedigree of the family. See also several brasses, one an engraved portrait of Sarah, wife of Sir Richard Wynne; also a miniature effigy in marble of a swaddled child. Against S. wall is monument of Meredith Wynne, flanked by obelisks. On the floor lies the stone effigy in armour of Howel Cogtmoir, and stone coffin of Llewelyn the Great. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, across the bridge, is *Gwydyr House*, the seat of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, which, together with the grounds, is open to visitors. It is a charming specimen of Elizabethan mansion of 16th cent.; a small part built by Sir John Wynn, 1555, still exists. Within, are some fine old-fashioned rooms, containing interesting furniture and oak carving; also a screen worked by Mary, Queen of Scots.

Excursions.—(a) To *Trefriw*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. (*Inns*: Bellevue; Ship), where there is a pretty little waterfall formed by two streams issuing from *Llyn Crafnant* and *Llyn Geirionydd*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town; a fine view of them may be had from top of Cefn Curcadwydd at back of Trefriw. The former is extremely picturesque; the latter is noted as the abode of Taliesin, the father of Welsh poets. A monument has been put up to his memory on the bank by Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The little Ch. of *Llanrochwyn*, overlooking Trefriw, is well worth a visit. (b) To *Conway* (see), 12 m. by rail, or proceed to Trefriw, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., whence take the steamer down the river; or by road on the l. bank, passing *Caerhun* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.). (c) To the foot of Carnedd Llewellyn, about 11 m.; after passing Trefriw, about 2 m. further at *Dolgarreg* the touris

may diverge l. and visit the waterfall on the *Afon Ddu* river; returning to the high road, about 1 m. beyond *Dolgarreg*, is the river *Afon Porthlwyd*, where also is a waterfall; continuing on the l. bank a good bridle-road is gained, leading up to *Llyn Eigiau* and some slate quarries at head of the glen just beneath *Carnedd Llewellyn*, which with the lake forms a most romantic scene. In the lake and the river flowing from it there is good fishing. The tourist may ascend Carnedd Llewellyn from this point, and descending l. proceed to *Capel Curig* (see), or returning to the banks of the *Afon Ddu* he may continue along its l. bank to *Llyn Cowlyd*, a long narrow sheet of water, from the S. end of which a walk of about 2 m. over the shoulder of the hill will bring him into the Bangor road, 1 m. from *Capel Curig*. (d) To *Bettws-y-Coed* (see), 10 min. by rail, or by rt. bank of river through woods nearly to water's edge, 4 m., passing l. *Hendre* (J. Blackwall, Esq.) and *Oaklands*.

LLANSANNAN, see *Abergele*.

LLANSTEPHAN, see *Caermarthen*.

LLANTHONY ABBEY, see *Abergavenny*.

LLANTWIT, see *Cardiff*.

LLANTYSILIO, see *Llangollen*.

LLANUWCHLLYN, see *Bala*.

LLANVIHANGEL, see *Beaumaris*.

LLANWRIN, see *Dinas Mawddwy*.

LLAUGHARNE, see *Caermarthen*.

LECHRRHYD, see *Cardigan*.

LLYN COWLYD, see *Capel Curig*.

LLYN CWELLYN, see *Beddgelert*.

LLYN OGWEN, see *Capel Curig*.

LLYN-Y-CAE, see *Dolgelley*.

LODORE, see *Keswick*.

Longford Castle (Wilts.)

(El. of Radnor), is situated on the Avon, l. of the road to Downton, 3 m. from Salisbury, the nearest rly. stat. It may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, or by travellers and foreigners, by permission, on any week-day. The Castle is of curious construction; originally of triangular plan, built 1561, it has been altered into a hexagon, with a tower at each corner. It is celebrated for its *Picture Gallery*,

one of the finest in the country, and particularly rich in paintings by *Holbein*, more especially his "Portrait of Erasmus." There are also works by *Van Dyck*, *Claude*, *Rubens*, *Murillo*, and *Velazquez*. There is a wonderful and probably unique specimen of metal work, a steel chair, made at Augsburg, 1574. It is covered with 130 groups of figures in relief, representing scenes in the history of the Roman Empire.

LONGHOPE, see *Gloucester*.

LONG HOUGHTON, see *Alnwick*.

Longleat (Wilts. and Somerset.), 3m. from Frome Stat.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Warminster Stat., G. W. Rly. This grand mansion of the Marquis of Bath, in a very original Italian and Tudor style, was built by Robert Smithson for Sir J. Thynne (1578). It stands in a valley in the midst of a finely timbered park, 16 m. in circuit, at the side of a lake, one of four formed by damming up the stream. It contains interesting portraits, some good Italian paintings, and a library of choice books and MSS. It has been visited by royal personages on several occasions. In the pleasure-grounds are rare conifers of unusual growth. The finest point of view is from the wooded heights called "Heaven's Gate." It is shown to the public every Wednesday and Friday between 11 and 4.

Long Melford (Suffolk), Stat., G. E. Rly., on a branch line to Bury. *Inns*: Black Bull; White Bull. A small town, about a mile in length, with neat houses and cottages on either side of a broad road. The large and beautiful *Ch. (Holy Trinity)* is 152 ft. long, 41 ft. high; chiefly Perp., of very fine character (date 1450 to 1490); built by subscriptions of rich clothiers, the Cloptons and others, who flourished here in the 15th cent. It is entirely composed of striped flint and white stone, except the W. tower, which is of brick (1725). The interior is very noble. A lofty and nearly continuous clerestory runs round it, supported by elegant light piers, with enriched spandrels. The canopied marble tomb of Sir William Cordell

in the chancel rt. of the altar, and the *Clopton Chapel*, N. side of the chancel, should be noticed. The fine wooden roof and the carved open screen-work, the pew with carved panels, the stoup and double squint, near the N. door, and a curious bas-relief of the Offering of the Wise Men, in alabaster, discovered below the pavement and now let into the wall of the N. aisle, all deserve examination. The elaborate Reredos of the Crucifixion was set up 1887. At the E. end of the Ch., but quite distinct from it, is the *Lady Chapel*, an elegant Perp. structure of flint and ashlar in chequers, rather later than the Ch. (1496). *Melford Hall* (Sir W. Parker, Bart.), on the E. side of the Green, is an Elizabethan house, moated and surrounded by high walls. Sir W. Cordell entertained Q. Elizabeth here in 1578.

Kentwell Hall (Capt. Bence) lies l. of the village. It is a nearly untouched Elizabethan house, built by the Cloptons, displaying a very picturesque arrangement of gables and chimneys, and surrounded by a moat. It is approached by a noble avenue of lime-trees, nearly a mile in length.

Boxted Hall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., has been the seat of the Poley family since the reign of Henry IV. The present house, built in time of Elizabeth, is picturesquely situated, and is moated; an ancient Tudor bridge still remains.

At $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., is *Lavenham*. The *Parish Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul* is an unusually grand and noble edifice (156 ft. long), of beautiful flint masonry, with a simple massive tower (141 ft. high), the finest in the county. Observe on the outside, the unrivalled parapet, partly pierced; the panellied buttresses; and, within, the lofty proportions and rich ornaments of the nave, 94 ft. long and 68 ft. wide; its fine timber roof, with the arms of the De Veres; the Spring and Branch Chapels, built about the beginning of the 16th cent., the elaborately carved pew of the Spring family, wealthy clothiers, at the E. end of the N.

aisle (of late Perp. work); the De Vere pew on the opposite side; the grotesque carvings of the stalls; the rood-screen, and the screens dividing the chancel from the side chapels, which, both in design and in variety of detail, are unusually excellent; and the brass of Allayne Dister, clothier (1534).

LONGRIDGE, see *Preston*.

LOOE, see *Liskeard*.

LORTON, see *Keswick*.

Lostwithiel (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Royal Talbot. It is one of the most interesting towns in the county. The *Ch. of St. Bartholomew* is almost entirely of 15th and 17th cents., with the exception of the tower and spire, which are 13th cent., and form "a composition as beautiful as it is unique." The octagonal font deserves special notice. The trout of Lostwithiel are considered very excellent.

Excursions.—(a) To the ivy-mantled ruin of *Restormel Castle*, 1 m. N., a residence of the Earls of Cornwall, and said to be the work of Richard, king of the Romans (temp. Henry III.). (b) To *Boconnoc*, 4 m. E., residence of Lt. Col. C. D. Fortescue, purchased in 1709 by Gov. Pitt, grandfather of the great Earl of Chatham, and owner of the Pitt diamond. In the mansion are some good paintings by old masters. Charles I. made Boconnoc his headquarters when the battle of Braddock Down was fought.

(c) To *Lanhydrock House* (Lord Robartes). 2½ m. N.W. Some of the rooms bear the date 1636. It is built of granite, and was garrisoned for the Parliament during the Civil War.

Loughborough (Leices.), Stats., Mid. and L. & N. W. Rlys. *Inns*: Bull's Head; King's Head. A manufacturing town of hosiery and bobbinet. See the bell foundry of Messrs. Taylor and the locomotive factory of the Falcon Works. *All Saints Ch.* (restd. by *Scott*) is a fine cruciform building with a good peal of bells.

Excursions.—(a) 4 m. W. to

Sheepshead, passing *Garendon Park* (the beautiful residence and grounds of E. M. Phillippus de Lisle, Esq.), amidst most picturesque scenery on the borders of Charnwood Forest.

(b) 5 m. N. to *Costock Ch.* (restd.), which has a curious canopied tomb.

(c) *Wymeswold Ch.* (restd.), 5 m. N.E., is well worth a visit. About half-way on the road to it, *Prestwold Ch.* is passed, which contains some fine monuments to the Packe family.

(d) *Quorndon* (see *Barrow-on-Soar*), 2½ m. S.E.

LOUGHTON, see *Epping Forest*.

Louth (Lincoln.), Stat., G. N. Rly. *Inns*: King's Head H.; Masons' Arms H. A flourishing town, pleasantly situated on the eastern side of the Wolds, 15 m. S. from Great Grimsby.

St. James' Ch., Westgate, is a fine structure, with a tower and spire rising to the height of 300 feet. There is a beautiful E. window, also a chancel.

At *Louth Park*, ½ m. E. from the town, are portions of the walls of an extensive Cistercian abbey founded in 1139. Louth was the birthplace of Captain Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer.

Lowestoft, (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. Eastern Rly. *Inns*: **Royal H. on the Esplanade; Harbour; good lodgings in Cliff and Wellington-terraces, Marine Parade. One of the best and most agreeable watering-places on the East coast. It has fine sands, and the bathing is excellent. The Esplanade is a broad raised terrace, 850 yds. long. The railway skirts the *Lake Lothing*, which forms an inner harbour. An artificial canal joining it with the sea is crossed by an iron *Swing Bridge*. The outer Harbour is formed by 2 vast *Piers*, that N. 1800 ft. long, that S. 1215 ft. The latter (a small charge is made for admission) forms a very agreeable promenade; and has a good reading-room. 1 m. S. is the suburb of Kirkley (*Inn*: Royal Oak H.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is *Old Lowestoft*. *Inns*: Suffolk H., near the stat.; Crown. It is situated on an eminence above the sea, upon the most eastern point of land in England. The narrow main street is intersected by small lanes, locally called "scores," which slope down to the Denes, a deserted beach intervening between the cliff and the sea, here edged with a line of sheds for the curing of herrings, the fishery of which forms the chief resource of the town.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., standing quite alone, is the fine old Perp. *Ch.* of *St. Margaret* (the keys are kept in Lowestoft). A number of naval heroes are interred here.

Lake Lothing, Oulton Broad (boats and fishing-tackle may be obtained from the Wherry Inn, Mutford Bridge), and Mutford (*Ch.* interesting) are within easy distance S. of the town.

In the *Ch.* of *Pakefield*, 2 m. S., which has a thatched roof, are some good brasses. *Kessingland*, 5 m., is a pleasant walk by the cliffs.

Excursions. — (a) To *Somerleyton Hall* (Lady Crossley), 6 m. N. by road, and 2 m. from Somerleyton Stat. The fine old house was almost entirely pulled down to erect the present building of red brick and stone. The architect was *John Thomas*, sculptor of the statues in the Houses of Parliament. The house is gorgeous with frescoes, rich chimneypieces, and carved ceilings. The gardens are well worth a visit. Notice one of the finest lime-tree avenues in England. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Somerleyton is *Herringfleet*. The *Parish Ch.* is Norm., with later additions. It has a round tower noticeable for the windows in its upper stage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from St. Olaves Junct., is *Fritton* village, with its lake, or "Decoy" (application for fishing must be made at the farmhouse, "Fritton Old Hall"). (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Yarmouth road is *Gunton*, where is a Norm. *Ch.* with a round tower. *Gorleston Ch.*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the same road, is interesting; and 2 m. further *Great Yarmouth* is reached (40 min. by rly. from Lowestoft).

LOWICK, see *Thrapstone*.

LOWMOOR, see *Bradford*.

LOWTHER CASTLE, see *Penrith*.

LOWWOOD HOTEL, see *Windermere*.

Ludlow (Salop), Stat., Shrews. and Hereford. Rly. *Inns*: Feathers, an old-fashioned timber house; Angel. A Shropshire border-town, situated on the rocky banks of the Teme, which winds round the castle-walls a little below its junctions with the Corve. At the top of the hill is the noble Perp. *Ch.* of *St. Lawrence*, restored 1860 by *Scott*. It is cruciform, with a superb tower rising from the intersection. The principal points of interest are the S. porch, restored by Lord Boyne; the oak roof ornamented with gilt bosses; the modern W. window, filled with portraits, in stained glass, of persons connected with the early history of Ludlow; the E. window, the gift of Spofford, Bp. of Hereford, in 1421, which represents the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, and is in 65 compartments. *Monuments*: (a) In choir, Chief Justice Walter and wife, 1592. (b) Wife and daughter of Sir H. Sidney, President of the Council, 1574. (c) In St. John's chapel, N. of choir, to Sir J. Brydgcman, Chief Justice of Cheshire. There is some very old glass in this chapel. (d) In S. transept to Dame Eyre, wife of Lord E., President of the Marches. In the ch.-yard, see the lovely view up the vales of Onny and Corve, and the *Reader's House*, 1616.

The *Castle* (a fee is expected, generally 6d.), was erected in the 12th cent. It was the residence of Edw. IV., and Arthur P. of Wales (son of Hen. VII.) died here in 1502. Afterwards it was the seat of the Lords President of Wales, where they held the Courts of the Marches. Hero Chas. I. was entertained, and Milton wrote the 'Masquo of Comus' in 1634. Sam. Butler also wrote his 'Hudibras,' in a room over the gateway. The visitor enters from the S. into the large outer court or bailey which is used by the Temo Archers. A bridge of 2 arches is crossed to the inner court, the gateway to which was built by Sir H. Sidney

of Penshurst in the 16th cent. To the rt. on entrance are remains of a circular Norm. *Chapel*, one of 5 only existing in England, with mouldings and blocked Norm. arcades. On the E. side of the court are the *State Rooms*, built by Roger de Mortimer, paramour of Edw. II.'s queen. W. of these is the *Council Hall*, where 'Comus' was performed by the two sons and daughter of the El. of Bridgewater and others, 1634. At the N.W., commanding a superb view, is the *Keep* tower, with a well and dungeon, the forepart of which, once a chapel, contains Norm. work. Ludlow is altogether one of the most interesting castles in England.

Close to the outer gateway is the *Museum*, containing a fine collection of Silurian fossils, for which the neighbourhood is celebrated. Descend Broad-st., passing under the only one of the gates left, and cross the river by the very ancient bridge to *Ludford*, a picturesque old hall, which once formed part of the Hospital of St. John, 13th cent. The *Ch.*, has an effigy of Sir Job Charlton, Speaker in 1685.

Excursions.—(a) Over the beautiful hill of *Mary Knoll*, and on to the summit of the *Vignals*, is about 4 m., whence the view over the Welsh hills to S. and W., and the N. Shropshire hills to N., is one of the most extensive in the county. Immediately under the hill, looking towards Ludlow, is the wooded valley of *Hay Wood*, where the Earl's two sons and daughter were benighted and the lady lost for a short time. 'Comus' was founded on this occurrence. At the S. end is *Richard's Castle*, a scanty ruin in a deep dingle. (b) 5 m. W. to *Downton*, overlooking the valley of the Teme. Follow it up $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, through most lovely scenery to *Downton Castle* (A. R. Boughton Knight, Esq.), which contains some fine pictures, not usually shown. The gardens and river walks are open on Tuesday and Friday. The romantic walks abound with an almost endless variety of ferns. From hence the tourist may proceed to *Hopton*

Heath (Stat.), passing through, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Leintwardine*, at the junction of the Teme with the Clun. The *Inn*, Red Lion, much frequented by anglers; a small fee is charged for fishing for grayling and trout in the preserved waters. (c) To *Clee Hills*, 5 m., called *Titterstone Clee* (1780 ft.) and *Brown Clee*; the former is the better worth ascending, and the nearer to Ludlow. It commands a splendid view towards Herefordshire and the Welsh hills. The area of the summit is occupied by a British camp. The basaltic rocks, called the *Giant's Chair*, are curious. The archaeologist will find camps also at *Clee Burf* and *Abdon Burf*, a portion of the same chain, but further N. (d) *Staunton Lacey Ch.*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., supposed to be older than the Conquest, contains some Romanesque work. (e) *Bromfield Ch.* is the relic of an old Priory for Benedictines (12th cent.), and has some Norm. details. On the S. side are some buildings, which once formed part of the old convent.

LULLINGTON, see *Frome*.

LULWORTH, see *Swanage*.

LUNLEY CASTLE, see *Chester-le-Street*.

LUNDY ISLAND, see *Bideford*.

LUSTLEIGH, see *Bovey Tracey*.

Luton (Beds), Stats., Midl. and G. N. Rlys. Branch lines to *Dunstable* and *Leighton Buzzard*, and to *Hatfield*. *Inns*: The George; Red Lion; Queen's. This is a rapidly increasing town, with 25,000 inhabitants. The staple trade is the sale of straw hats and bonnets, the plait for which is chiefly made in the neighbouring villages, but large quantities are also imported from Canton. The *Ch.*, perhaps the most important and interesting in the county, stands near the stat. The especial features of the interior are the baptistery or tabernacled covering round and above the font, at the W. end of the nave, and the double arch between the chancel and the chapel of the N. transept. Much of the Dec. work in the nave and aisles is exceedingly good.

The *Plait Halls* (in Cheapside) are large open markets, with walls of brick and ridged roofs glazed. Wooden

counters are arranged in them, and round 3 sides are the shops of various dealers in straw-plait. The market opens on Mondays at 9 A.M., when nearly 2000 persons assemble.

One of the best views of the town is from the hill above the cemetery, E. of the Ch.

Luton Hoo Park, the seat of Madame de Falbe, once belonged to the minister Lord Bute.

Lutterworth (Leices.), 3 m. S.E. from Ullesthorpe Stat., Midl. Rly., and about 5 m. W. from Welford Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Denbigh Arms; Hind. It is a little town pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking the Swift, a tributary of the Avon. John Wickliffe was rector, 1375-84, and part of his pulpit and a piece of his vestment are kept in the *Ch.*, a fine Perp. building. There is an alto-relievo of him by *Westmacott*, and also a fine fresco of the Resurrection, over the chancel arch, discovered when the edifice was restored.

LYDBROOK, see *Wye*.

LYDIARD TREGOZ, see *Swindon*.

LYDIATE, see *Ormskirk*.

Lydney (Glo'ster.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Feathers. It is a long straggling place, and a port on the Severn, with a trade in coal, iron, and timber. Observe the large cross of grey forest stone in the village, 14th-cent. work. *Lydney Park* (C. Bathurst, Esq.) includes within its limits the site of an important Roman station. Highly interesting Roman antiquities found in the park are deposited in the museum in the mansion. Two camps, overlooking the Severn, mark the site of a first-class military station.

LYDSTER, see *Tenby*.

Lyme Regis (Dorset.). Public conveyances from *Axminster* Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing the pretty village of *Uplyme*; also through *Charmouth* to *Bridport* Stat., G. W. Rly., 9 m. *Inns*: Three Cups; Golden Lion. This town is in a romantic position at the foot of the hills, being built in the hollow and on the slopes of a deep combe, through which flows the small stream of the *Lym* to the sea. The coast which rises E. in black precipices,

and W. in broken crags, is thickly mantled with wood. It is well sheltered from the N. and E. winds, so that the climate is very mild during the winter. The bathing is good and the sands pleasant, and the force of the sea is broken by the Cobb (*infra*).

The *Ch.* of St. Michael (well restored) is a Perp. building, standing perilously near the edge of the cliff.

The *Cobb*, or pier, was probably first constructed in the reign of Edw. I. It has been frequently washed away and restored at great cost. It is a semi-circular structure of great strength, the thick outer wall rising high above the roadway, so as to protect it from the wind and sea. The length is 1179 ft., and its breadth 35 ft. The inner wall forms a whispering gallery, as may be tested by a listener at either end. The view from this pier extends across the West Bay to Portland. Close at hand are hills the bare fronts of which descend in precipices to the sea, tier upon tier. The most remarkable of these is *Golden Cap*. Above the town rises *Rhodehorn*, its summit pierced by the cutting of *New Passage*, sometimes called the *Devil's Bellows*. To the geologist the cliffs are of great interest.

5 m. W. is *Rousdon*, the modern seat of Sir H. Peek, Bt., a handsome modern Renaissance mansion facing the sea.

Charmouth (*Inns*: *Coach and Horses; George), about 2 m. E., is a charming village and watering-place, in a lovely situation, with a sprinkling of villas. It consists of one long street, or rather road, situated above the mouth of the *Char*. The road from Lyme skirts the slope of a great hill-crescent, from which there is a beautiful view of Lyme far below. Pedestrians may shorten the distance by a path which runs from the *Cemetery*, a pretty spot on the outskirts of the town. It may also be reached by the sands, when the tide permits.

Excursions.—(a) To the *Undercliff*, W. of the town. The path proceeds through Holmbush-field, commanding a fine view of the coast, and then

runs for about a mile along the broken ground as far as *Pinhay House*.

(b) To *Middle Mill*, about a mile up thecombe, at the back of the town.

(c) To the *Dowlands Landslip* take the lane to *Dowland's Farm*, 3 m., where a ticket, price 6d., must be obtained; after which proceed along a road down the cliff, passing *Rowdsden*, the seat of Sir H. W. Peek, Bart. The landslip occurred at Christmas, 1839, over an area of 40 acres of good land, which has been lost for ever to cultivation. An orchard was roughly transplanted, and 2 cottages moved bodily and deposited with shattered walls at a lower level. The finest views are to be obtained from the brink of the cliffs overhanging the landslip, from the cottage, from the knolls near the sea, and from the E. end of the great chasm, which is situated just W. of the mural preepice.

(d) To *Ford Abbey*, 10 m. N. (See *Chard*.)

Steamers from *Weymouth* call occasionally in summer.

Lymington (Hants), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: Londesborough H.; Angel. A quiet watering-place at the mouth of the river Boldre. Yacht building is carried on. Steamers daily, in connection with the railway, to *Yarmouth* (Isle of Wight—see).

Excursions.—(a) To *Beaulieu Abbey*, 7 m. (see *Southampton*). (b) To *Church* (see), 12 m. by road; or by the shore passing *Keyhaven* (4 m. W.), it is 2 m. further. The Ch. of *Milford*, 1 m. W. of *Keyhaven*, and 2 m. S. of the main road, is worth a visit. (c) To *Hurst Castle*, which guards the Solent Straits, on the extremity of a bar of shingle, which extends in a curve nearly 2 m. from the mainland. It was built at the latter part of reign of Henry VIII. The remains are the Keep or Central Tower. Chas. I. was a prisoner here for 18 days prior to his removal to *Windsor*. It may be visited by taking a boat from *Keyhaven*; but the better plan is to go by steamer to *Yarmouth* (I. of W.) and then take a boat. (d) To *Brookenhurst* (Junct. Stat. for *Lymington*), 5 m. by road or rail; but the former, which passes *Boldre Ch.* and

a pleasant part of the *New Forest*, is to be preferred. There is a capital pike-pond at *Sowley*, 4 m. from *Lymington*.

LYMNE, see *Hythe*.

LYMPSTONE, see *Exmouth*.

Lyndhurst (Hants), 2½ m. W. of *Lyndhurst-road Stat.*, L. & S. W. Rly. Omnibuses meet trains. *Inns*: *Crown; *New Forest H.* at the Stat. A favourite resort of summer visitors. The neighbourhood is full of interest for the entomologist and botanist; and the tourist will find the town an excellent centre for walks and excursions. The *New Forest* is estimated to contain about 60,000 acres, half of which is private property. The *Queen's House*, built temp. Chas. II., and now the residence of the Deputy Surveyor of the Forest, contains in the hall (the only part shown to strangers) Rufus's stirrup (?). In the modern brick Ch. with white spire, designed by Mr. White, in very good Gothic, observe the flower-carving of the capitals, several monuments, one by *Flaxman*, and the magnificent fresco painted and given by Sir F. Leighton, Bt., P.R.A. (a native), representing the Parable of the Ten Virgins. There is a beautiful monument by *Cockerell* to his wife.

Excursions.—(a) A drive of about 12 m. will include some of the finest scenes in the *New Forest*. Proceed to *Minstead*, 1 m. N.; thence by *Malwood Castle* to *Stoney Cross* (Inn: *Compton Arms*), 3 m. In the hollow, on the N. side of the road, about ½ m. E. of the inn, is the stone which marks the death-spot of Wm. Rufus. Near by is Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt's modern mansion *Malwood*. From *Stoney Cross* follow the road to *Ringwood* for 2 m.; turn l. through *Boldrewood*, where are the largest old trees in the Forest and a young *Pinetum* of the choicer conifers, and return to *Lyndhurst*, passing *Cuffnalls*, 6 m. A longer tour can be made by proceeding to *Ringwood* (Inns: *Crown*; *White Hart*), and return to *Lyndhurst* by cross roads. (b) Take the train to *Brookenhurst Junct.*, 7½ m., and walk from there to *Beaulieu Abbey* (see

Southampton), 5 m., and thence to *Lynton* (see), 5 m. further.

LYNMOUTH, see *Lynton*.

Lynn, King's (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. & G. N. Rlys. Inns: *Globe; Crown; *Cozen's Temperance H. The town is about 4 m. from the outfall of the river Ouse, and 10 m. from the open sea, called Lynn Deeps; the intervening space, or "Wash," being occupied by vast sand and mud banks, through which a direct channel has been constructed, as well as two docks, "Alexandra" and "Bentinck," to which vessels of about 3000 tons can obtain access at high tide. Of the ancient prosperity and importance of the place there are many traces. Remains of the town-wall and gates; two fine churches; portions of monastic and other buildings; a quaint town-hall, and a custom-house "that might have been imported bodily from Flanders," all indicate the day when ships from Flanders, and from the Hanse Towns of the Baltic, found their way to Lynn. A *silver-gilt cup* and *sword*, said to have been the gift of King John, are still carefully preserved in the custody of the mayor.

The principal objects of interest may be visited in the following walk. Starting from the market-place, go up Black Goose-st. to St. Nicholas' Chapel and back by Queen-st. to the Guildhall and St. Margaret's Ch.; thence, passing by Grey Friars Steeple, traverse the Mall to Red Mount Chapel. *St. Margaret's* (partially restored), the principal Ch., is said to have been built (1091-1119) by Bishop Herbert Losinga. It is 246 ft. long, and before the destruction of the nave by the falling of the spire from the N.W. tower in 1741, it was one of the largest parish Chs. in England. Portions of the W. front and N. tower may possibly be of his time. The nave was rebuilt in 1742. There is some fine stall-work, temp. Edw. III., and under the S.W. tower 2 of the finest and largest monumental Brasses known.

Close to St. Margaret's Ch. is the *Guildhall*, a Gothic building of the time of Elizabeth, quaint and pie-

turesque, remarkable for its front of black flint and white stone.

St. Nicholas Ch. is a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, erected towards the end of the 14th cent., and is a mixture of Dec. and Perp. The tracery of the aisle-windows and of the clerestory is very rich and peculiar. The rich W. end and door, as well as the S. porch, should be remarked.

The *Grey Friars Steeple*, a lantern tower 90 ft. high, of Perp. character, is the sole remaining fragment of the Ch. of the Franciscan convent. Nearly opposite is the *Grammar School*.

Near the railway terminus begins the *Public Walk* or *Mall*, an avenue of trees, running for some way parallel with the old *town walls*, part of which remain. The walk leads up to the *Chapel of the Red Mount*, a small stone building 3 storeys high, in a case of red brick, enclosing two staircases for the convenience of pilgrims who stopped here on their way to Walsingham to kiss a relic. The chapel on the upper floor is a very beautiful specimen of rich Perp. ornament, but sadly mutilated. The *South Gate* (about 1437), facing the Esk rivulet, is the only ancient entrance to the town now remaining.

Excursions.—(a) At some little distance from *Terrington Stat.* (G. N. Rly.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lynn, is the magnificent Perp. Ch. of *Terrington St. Clement's*. It is of unusual size, of massive construction, and richly decorated. It consists of nave with aisles, central lantern, short transepts, chancel, and detached tower at W. end of N. aisle. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Terrington Stat. is the very fine Norm. and Trans. Ch. of *Tilney All Saints*. It has been restored with much judgment. In the ch.-yd. are many fine ash-trees.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the same line of railway, is *Walpole St. Peter's*, a pretty village in a grove of trees. It possesses one of the finest Perp. churches in Norfolk. The S. porch is a good example of this style. Within, the light open screen-work of wood, and the seats with open backs deserve notice. The chancel, much raised above the nave, is a lanthorn of glass;

the space between the windows is occupied by fine and large niches.

(b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the *North Wootton Stat.* (G. E. Rly.), 4 m. from Lynn, is *Castle Rising*, very picturesque, and a most interesting ruin and perhaps the finest example in Norfolk of a mediæval stronghold. It was for a long while a royal residence. Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was confined here, but from the reign of Henry VIII. it has been the property of the Howard Duke of Norfolk. The great Norm. tower stands in the centre of a ballium, or enclosure shut in by high mounds, the remains of fortifications older than the castle. Without the central enclosing mound is a deep fosse, covered with brushwood, from which rise some magnificent ash-trees. A stone bridge crosses this fosse, and gives admission, through a mouldering and shapeless gateway, to the inner bailey. There is a very fine view from the top of the keep and from the castle mounds.

Close below is seen the *Hall* (Lady Audrey Buller) and the *Church*, nestling among very fine trees. The ch. is a very fine example of rich late Norm. work. It has been restored by Salvin. W. of the ch. extends the village green, with a cross on steps (a restoration) in the centre.

(c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Wolferton Stat.* (6 m. from Lynn) is *Sandringham*, the seat of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In parts the country is very wild, but there is also much rich meadow and pasture, as well as wood and salt-marshes. A district of about 7000 acres, including several neighbouring parishes, was purchased for the Prince of the Hon. C. Spencer Cowper for 220,000l. Admission to the park and grounds is only given when the house is unoccupied. For leave apply to E. Beck, Esq., West Newton. The well-known *Norwich Gates*, shown at the Exhibition of 1862, stand at the principal entrance.

Lynton and Lynmouth (Devon.) Barnstaple Stat., G. W. and L. & S. W. Rlys., is the nearest for those coming from Exeter, whence a hilly road by Paracombe (18 m.),

coaches daily; Minehead Stat., G. W. Rly., for those coming from Taunton, whence a hilly but charming road by Porlock (20 m.), coach daily (see *Minehead*). The steamer from Portishead to Ilfracombe calls at Lynmouth. *Inns*: Valley of Rocks H., Royal Castle H., Crown H., at Lynton; and Lyndale H., Bath H., at Lynmouth. Lynton stands on high ground, descending precipitously to the sea, and commanding a fine view of it, and of the dark ridges of Exmoor. Lynmouth lies 300 ft. lower down at the mouth of the noisy torrents the E. and W. Lyn, which unite close to the sea, and is shut in by a precipice called *Lyn Cliff* and by fir-clad heights. The neighbourhood abounds in picturesque scenery, and consequently these villages besides being seaside resorts are favourite headquarters for excursions. The roadway between the two is very steep, but there is a pleasant zigzag walk through the grounds of the Castle H. Leave is given to walk through the grounds of *Glen Lyn*, occupying the ravine through which the W. Lyn rushes under Lyn Cliff.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. W. of Lynton is the *Valley of Rocks*, a rocky glen surrounded by limestone cliffs; the best way to it is by a path (the *North Walk*) along the face of a precipice above the sea as far as an opening in the cliff which leads into the valley. Survey the scene from *Castle Rock*. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is *Lee Abbey* the modern Gothic seat of C. Bailey, Esq. (b) Pass the Lyndale H., and walk up the gorge of the E. Lyn, or *Lyndale* (follow the road going, and return through the woods by a path along the rt. bank), to *Waters' Meet*, about 2 m., a lovely spot. From here proceed, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther, to *Ilford Bridges* and *Lyn Cliff*. (c) Ascend Lyndale to Ilford Bridges, and take the road on the l. to *Brendon Ch.*, then descend into the *Valley of Brendon* (a splendid ravine), and proceed to the Lynton and Porlock road, returning by Countisbury Hill. (d) *Glenthorne* (W. H. Halliday, Esq.) is situated in a singularly romantic dell on the coast, about 5 m.

E. for pedestrians, and 8 m. for carriages. No visitor should neglect to explore the paths on the sea-slopes E. of the house.

(e) *Exmoor* occupies an area of about 14 sq. miles, and the visitor should study Mr. Blackmore's romance of 'Lorna Doone.' There is excellent trout-fishing in the Lyns and other streams of Exmoor; enquire about tickets at Lynton hotels. At *Simonsbath* (a small inn), 10 m. in the middle of Exmoor Forest, the Barle is a favourite water with anglers; permission to be obtained from the proprietor. An excursion may be made from *Simonsbath* down the Barle to Landacre Bridge and *Withypool* (Inn: Royal Oak); and further down the stream (about 5 m.), between hills, wild and bare on the one side, beautifully wooded on the other, to *Tor's Steps*, an ancient bridge of huge blocks of stone. Then across the hill to *Winsford* (a good Inn, patronised by anglers), and by a lane to *Exford*, from which a road leads to the top of Porlock Hill. Descend to Porlock, and return to Lynton by *Culbone* and *Glenthorne*.

(f) The road to Ilfracombe follows the course of the *W. Lyn*, a remarkable valley opening to the sea at *Heddon's Mouth*, about 6 m. It is reached by passing through the *Valley of Rocks*, *Lee Bay*, and *Woodabay*, near *Martinhoe*; or proceeding along the carriage-way by the valley of the *W. Lyn* and over a moor. This route is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer and less interesting. From *Heddon's Mouth* (Inn: Hunter's), a steep zigzag road leads through fine woods to the hamlet of *Trentishoe* (notice the diminutive ch.), and thence cross the hills (6 m.) is *Combe Martin* (Inn: King's Arms), where the ch. is a most interesting old battlemented building. The carriage-road from here to Ilfracombe (3 m.) passes through *Berrynarbor*, the ch. of which is worth notice.

LYPIATT PARK, see *Stroud*.

Lytham (Lancs.), Stat., L. & N. W. and L. & Y. Rly. *via* Preston and Kirkham. Inns: Clifton Arms H.; Ship H.; Queen's H. A modern bathing-place on the estuary of the

Ribble, in favour with those who like quiet and a pure and mild air. A fine pier, 900 ft. long, affords an excellent promenade. The views of the opposite coast of Southport are very pretty. There is a beautiful little park, *Lowther Gardens*, of twelve acres, given to the town by the Lord of the Manor. Admission can be obtained, by purchasing a season ticket, 1s., to the park and grounds of Lytham Hall (Talbot Clifton, Esq.); the proceeds are given to the College Hospital. Steamers to *Southport* and *Blackpool* daily during the season.

LYVEDEN, see *Oundle*.

MABLETHORPE, see *Alford*.

Macclesfield (Cheshire), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. Inns: Macclesfield Arms; Queen's; Angel. A town principally engaged in the manufacture of silk. It possesses a fine public park, and a Free Library presented by David Chadwick, Esq., late M.P. St. Michael's Ch. is modern except the W. tower and the Savage and Legh Chapels; a chancel and N. chapel have been added. There are many interesting monuments in alabaster.

Excursion.—Walk to Alderley Edge Stat., 5 m. (Inn: **Queen's H.), by Mottram St. Andrew's Common. The great attraction is *Alderley Edge*, a steep and beautiful curving cliff, 650 ft. high and 2 m. in length. *Alderley Park* is the seat of Ld. Stanley of Alderley.

Machynlleth (Montgom.), Stat., Cambrian Rly. Inn: Lion. A clean, well-built town, situated in the midst of charming scenery, near the confluence of the Dulas and Dovey, but beyond this there is nothing to be seen. In the outskirts of the town is the seat of the Marq. of Londonderry and the pretty Gothic Ch. near one of the Lodges. From its central situation the tourist is enabled to diverge by rail to Aberystwith, Newtown, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Aberdovey, Towyn, Barmouth, Harlech and Dolgelly; it also stands high as a fishing station, and has a most interesting valley called *Llyfnant* lying about 3 m. S.W.

MADINGLEY, see *Cambridge*.

MADRON, see *Penzance*.

MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND, see *Egham*.

MAIDEN BOWER, see *Dunstable*.

MAIDEN CASTLE, see *Dorchester*.

Maidenhead (Berks), Stat., G. W. Rly. Taplow Stat. is more convenient for visitors to the river. *Inns*: *Lewis's H., near Maidenhead Bridge; Raymead H., near Boulter's Lock; Thames H.; Bear, in the town; Orkney Arms, at Taplow. This town is devoid of objects of interest, but the river Thames and beauty of the surrounding scenery make it attractive. The modern Ch. of *Boyne Hill* (in the parish of Bray) deserves a visit for the sake of its glass, its carvings, and its reminiscences of religious controversies.

The left bank of the Thames above Boulter's Lock rises into heights covered with hanging wood of extreme beauty. Here stands *Taplow Court* (W. H. Grenfell, Esq.), in the grounds are a prehistoric mound and a Danish Camp; and next is *Cliveden* or *Cliefden* (D. of Westminster), commanding striking views up and down the river from its terraces. Adjoining is *Dropmore* with its famous pinetum (see *Thames*).

1½ m. S. of Maidenhead, on the rt. bank of the river, is the Ch. of *Bray*, a large building of E. E. and Dec. style, with a Perp. tower of stone and flint, and containing some good *brasses* from 1378 to 1594. It is celebrated for its versatile vicar, Simon Aleyn (d. 1588), who living under Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, changed his religion four times on the principle of living and dying Vicar of Bray.

Jesus Hospital, founded by Wm. Goddard, 1627, for forty poor persons, is a very picturesque quadrangle of brick almshouses. There is an old chapel, and the statue of the founder remains over the entrance.

2 m. W. of Bray are the remains of the picturesque manor-house of Ockwells, or Ockholt, temp. Hen. VII. (now a farmhouse), which much resembles the timber halls of Cheshire.

Shottesbrooke Park, 4½ m. from Bray, contains the most beautiful

Gothic Ch. in the county; it is pure Dec., and cruciform, surmounted by a spire. The tracery of the E. window deserves especial notice, as also the external masonry of square close-jointed flint. It was built 1337 by Sir Wm. Trussel, who also founded a college here.

It is 4 m. to Burnham Beeches (see *Slough*).

MAIDS MORETON, see *Buckingham*.

Maidstone (Kent), Stats., S. E. and L. C. & D. Rlys. *Inns*: *Star; Mitre; Bell, homely and good. The principal town of West Kent, and the assize town for the whole county. 30,000 inhabitants. It stretches upwards from both banks of the river Medway, crossed by a bridge, rebuilt in 1879. The principal thoroughfares, High-st., King-st., Week-st., and Gabriel's-hill, are interesting. Gabled houses and the decorated fronts give them a somewhat picturesque character.

The very large and important Ch. of *All Saints*, built chiefly by Archbishop Courtney (restd. by Carpenter 1860, and a new roof added by Pearson 1886) is Perp. throughout. The chancel still contains 28 stalls of carved oak for the members of the College, and a richly painted chancel screen. The sedilia are elaborately ornamented, but defaced. S. of the ch., and stretching down toward the river, is the *College*, belonging to the Earl of Romney. It was founded in 1260 as a Hospital for Pilgrims going to Canterbury, and consists of a gateway tower, a long range of rooms between it and the river, terminated by a second tower, parts of the Master's house, a ruined tower adjoining it, and a back gateway.

N. of the Ch. is the ancient Archbp.'s *Palace*, bought by the Corporation 1887, as a Jubilee memorial, for a School of Science and Art. A long range of outbuildings on the opposite side of the road seem to have originally formed part of the offices.

In St. Faith-st. is *Chillington House*, in early 16th-cent. style. It is now the *Public Museum*.

About 1 m. E. of the town is *The*

Mote (Earl of Romney). The Park, of 600 acres, contains some grand old oaks and beeches. Good fishing may be had here, with permission.

Excursions.—(a) To *Allington Castle*, once the residence of Sir T. Wyat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence to *Boxley Abbey* and *Boxley*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., returning across *Penenden Heath*. (b) Follow the towing-path on the right bank of the river, and take the ferry-boat at the *Gibraltar Inn* across to the *Castle*. The existing remains are considerable and well deserve a visit. Recrossing the river, the *Rochester road* may be followed through *Sandling*, and the tourist may find his way along the bank of a stream to *Boxley Abbey*, and return to *Maidstone* by *Penenden Heath*.

(c) To *Malling Abbey* and the British remains at *Addington* (8 m. W.). A pleasant road under the woods of *Malling* leads to *Ditton*, and thence to *East Malling*, the Ch. of which is of interest. From E. *Malling*, *West*, or *Town Malling* is reached. The remains of *Malling Abbey* are full of interest; they contain portions from Norm. to late Perp. Proceeding through *Offham* to *Addington*; the position of the Ch., on a wooded hillock, is very picturesque. The hillock itself, a remarkable cone of earth, is one of several which exist in the S. part of the parish. These "pyramids" are probably artificial, and possibly contain stone cromlechs. Return to *Maidstone* by *Ryarsh* and *Leyborne*. The Ch. of the latter place deserves a visit.

(d) *Leeds Castle* (inherited from the Yorkshire *Fairfaxes* by the *Wykeham Martin* family), 5 m. on the *Ashford road*, is the most historic building of this part of Kent. Its situation is picturesque and singular, in the midst of a wide lake, on three islands joined to the shore and to one another by bridges, and approached through a barbican. The oldest part dates from 13th cent., but much of the present building is modern. It is only shown by special permission from the owner.

In the hamlet of *Nash*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the castle, is *Battle Hall* (now a

farmhouse). The hall and one wing are of the 14th cent.

(e) Through the village of *Loose* to *Linton*, 4 m. S., for the sake of the noble view from *Linton Place* (F. S. W. Cornwallis, Esq.).

MAINDEE, see *Newport* (Mon.).

Maldon (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly., $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. from *Witham Junct.* *Inns*: *King's Head*, in *High-st.*; *Blue Boar*. This ancient borough and port stands on a steep eminence on the S. side of the river *Chelmer*, which is joined just below the town by the *Blackwater river*. The river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen. The town is chiefly interesting as the scene of a great battle which took place in 991, between the Northmen (probably Norwegians) and *Brihtnoth*, Ealdorman of Essex.

The parish Ch. of *All Saints* is built chiefly in the Dec. and Perp. styles. Its main features are the peculiar triangular tower, the only one so shaped in the kingdom, the S. aisle, originally the chapel of the Holy Trinity, the arcading of which is beautiful, the leaning chancel, and a very fine early Dec. east window, circ. 1280. The *Town Hall* was built in the reign of Hen. VII. The *Tower of St. Mary's Ch.* was partly rebuilt in the reign of Charles I., and the whole edifice restored in 1886. On the site of *St. Peter's Ch.* is a Library founded by Dr. Plume, archdeacon of *Rochester*, who was born at Maldon, 1630.

W. of the town is a *Camp* of 24 acres, attributed to *Edward the Elder*. The Ch. of *Heybridge*, a suburb of Maldon, is massive Norm. 1 m. W. are the interesting remains of *Beleigh Abbey*, founded in 1180, for Premonstratensian canons.

At *Tolleshunt-Magna*, about 5 m. N.E., is an embattled brick gate-house, 15th cent., with four turrets, a fragment of the old manor-house of the *Beckenhams*. At the corner of Essex, between the *Blackwater* and the *Crouch*, is *Bradwell*, of great interest to archæologists as the site of the Roman *Othona*.

MALHAM, see *Skipton*.

MALLING, see *Maidstone*.

MALLWYD, see *Dinas Mawddwy*.

Malmesbury (Wilts), Stat. G. W. Rly.; *viâ* Dauntsey. *Inns*: King's Arms; George. This is a decayed town, remarkable for its *Abbey Church*, one of the most valuable architectural relics in England.

It is the fragment of a building which, when perfect, must have stood very high among our ecclesiastical edifices. Its plan was of the cathedral type, and its scale surpassed several churches of cathedral rank, while its architecture is of a very high degree of merit. Originally it was a complete cross Ch. with central and W. towers. The portion now in use consists of the 6 eastern out of the 9 bays of the nave, walled up at the E. end. The external elevation of the nave is very fine, chiefly from the great height of the clerestory, a decorated addition, and the fine series of pinnacles and flying buttresses. The most striking feature of the Ch. is the S. porch, "of surpassing richness, the profusion of ornament-work exceeding that of any other part of the building."

To the N.E. of the Ch. is an Elizabethan house built on the substructure of part of the abbey buildings, probably the abbot's house. In the market there is an octagonal *Cross* (Perp. Gothic), with flying buttresses supporting a pinnacle bearing sculptures, and a groined roof. There are several other fragments of antiquity in and about Malmesbury. The *Corporation Almshouse*, at the S.E. end of the town, includes a pointed arch walled up, and part of a hospice of St. John of Jerusalem.

Malmesbury was the birthplace of Thos. Hobbes, the metaphysician (b. 1538).

Charlton Park (Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., is a stately old mansion, of Jacobean architecture. The E. front was added in 1773. The W. front is attributed to *Inigo Jones*. The open court in the centre has been roofed over and converted into a hall. Here is a fine collection of historical portraits, and some good paintings by old masters.

MALPAS, see *Truro*.

Malton (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly., on the line to Scarborough. Junct. for Bridlington, Thirsk, and Whitby. *Inn*: Talbot H. A busy town, of 10,542 inhab., on the Derwent, Old and New Malton on rt. bank, and Norton on the l. The *Lodge*, a good example of Jacobean architecture, rt. of the road to Old Malton, occupies the site of the Roman Customs and Norm. Castle, of which portions remain; 1 m. further, at Old Malton, is the *Priory*, now *Parish Church*, founded 1150, for Gilbertine monks and nuns. It has a peculiar interest in being the only Gilbertine Ch. left in England, and the Gilbertine being the only monastic order of English foundation. The noble W. front and a part of the nave alone remain in a perfect state; the piers and arches are Trans. Norm. The S. W. tower is still standing. The Refectory crypt is enclosed in the mansion called the *Abbey*. There are training-stables for racehorses near Malton.

Malvern, Great (Wor'ster), Stat., G. W. and Midl. Rlys. *Inns*: **Abbey H., near the Priory Ch.; Imperial H., adjoining the stat.; **Foley Arms H.; Belle Vue H.; on the hill, Beauchamp H. This fashionable watering-place, 520 ft. above the sea-level, is delightfully situated on the slope of a group of hills. It is much resorted to on account of the beauty of its situation, the purity and salubrity of its air, the agreeable diversity of its scenery, and the medicinal quality of its springs. It has 3 or 4 *Hydropathic Establishments*, testifying to the purity of the water. The fine chain of the Malvern hills runs N. and S. in a line for nearly 9 m., the principal summits being the N. hill 1151 ft. above the Severn, the most picturesque; the Worcestershire Beacon, 1444 ft. and the Herefordshire Beacon, 1370 ft. Their highest points are covered with verdure. Nearly 1700 varieties of plants have been found on this range, which is especially rich in its botany. The summit of the *Herefordshire Beacon* is crowned by one of the strongest and most extensive ancient British Hill

Fort in this country. The ramparts and ditches are stupendous. Some suppose it to have been the stronghold of Caractacus.

St. Anne's Well, a favourite resort of water-drinkers, on the flank of the Worcestershire Beacon, is supposed to possess medicinal qualities. *Malvern Priory*, of which the *Abbey-gate* alone remains, was during the middle ages one of the most flourishing conventual establishments in the western counties. The *Ch.*, formerly that of the Priory (restd. by Scott), is a large and handsome cruciform structure, a mixture of Norm. and Perp., with a fine central tower. The noble E. window of the chancel is Perp. The windows contain beautiful painted glass.

Malvern College stands on S. of the town, and the Assembly-rooms with pleasure grounds near the Priory Ch.

In *Cowleigh Park*, a favourite resort of visitors, the geologist will find especial objects of interest amid the picturesque scenery of its wooded hills.

Malvern Link (Stat.) is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and *West Malvern* (Inn: Westminster Arms H.) is a village, principally consisting of detached villas. The drive by N. Malvern, through the village, returning by the *Wytche* road, about 6 m., should not be omitted.

Madrasfield Court (Earl Beauchamp) is a moated house commanding fine views of the Malvern Hills.

Malvern Wells (Stat.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Inns: Essington's H.; Hornyard Arms H., on the eastern side of the hill, commands views over the extensive plain and the distant picturesque scenery. The neat E. E. *Ch.*, erected 1837, is prettily situated. *Little Malvern Court* (C. M. Berington, Esq.) is placed upon the site of an old Priory, built late in the 12th cent. The present building is of some antiquity, and forms a quaint group of gables, with a tower in the corner. The *Ch.*, rebuilt on an ancient site, 1482, retains the tower, chancel, and some walls. The belfry is elegantly panelled, and, though now shorn of its battlements, bears traces of its original beauty: there is some good woodwork in the ch., and ancient stained glass.

It is a pleasant walk, in summer-time, from Little Malvern, by the base of the Herefordshire Beacon, and across Castle Morton Common to *Birtsmorton Court*, a timbered mansion of 16th-cent. date, now a farmhouse.

Excursions.—(a) To *The Rhydd* (Sir E. H. Lechmere, Bt.), rebuilt in Italian style, 4 m. It contains some valuable paintings by Rembrandt, Murillo, Van Dyck, and others; also a fine collection of miniatures.

(b) *Upton-on-Severn*, Stat., $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. (Inn: White Lion, mentioned by Fielding in 'Tom Jones'), owes its importance to its position on the Severn, navigable here for vessels of 110 tons. Boats can be hired for either fishing or for aquatic excursions. 1 m. W. on a lawn sloping to the river is *Ham Court* (G. E. Martin, Esq.), erected 1797, containing a valuable library and collection of paintings, including a very remarkable landscape by *Cuyp*.

The cathedrals of *Worcester* and *Hereford*, and *Tewkesbury Abbey*, may each be visited from Great Malvern in about half an hour by train.

MANATON, see *Bovey Tracey*.

Manchester (Lancs.)—*Stats.*

(a) *London-road*, joint Stat. of L. & N. W. Rly. for Birmingham and London; G. W. Rly., M. S. & L. Rly., and G. N. Rly.; (b) *Central*, Midl. Rly. (c) *Exchange*, L. & N. W. Rly. for Liverpool and the North, & G. W. Rly. (d) *Victoria Stat.* Lanc. & York. Rly. (e) *Oxford-road Stat.* for Altrincham and Mid-Cheshireline. Inns: **Queen's H.; **Grand H.; Victoria H.; Grosvenor H.; Royal, Albion, Waterloo, Clarence, Trevelyan (temperance). *Post Office* in Brown-st. and Spring-gardens leading out of Market-st. *Tramcars* traverse all the principal streets. *Cabs*, per mile, 1 or 2 persons 9d.; 3 or 4 persons 1s.; every $\frac{1}{3}$ m. extra 3d.

Manchester, the cotton metropolis of England, and the next largest city to London, is a place of very great interest and importance. Pop., including Salford, 569,900. It is traversed by three streams, the *Irwell*, which

separates it from the borough of *Salford*, the *Irk*, and the *Medlock*. All are of the foulest description, being lined by mills and dye-works, which empty their refuse into them. Cotton and silk mills, chemical and print works, together with large iron, engineering, and machine works, give employment to the great bulk of the people. The visitor should walk through the chief streets, and notice the huge palatial warehouses, busy as hives, and bursting with goods; and the crowds of operatives who pour in and out at certain hours. The bulk of the spinning trade, however, is not carried on so much in Manchester as in the neighbouring towns, it is rather the market or business centre, where all the great merchants and manufacturers congregate, and where all purchases and sales are concluded. To see either *mills* or *warehouses*, an order or introduction is absolutely necessary. It is well worth visiting *Shude-hill* on Saturday evenings to see the "hands" marketing.

Starting from the *London-road Stat.*, visit the northern half of the city first. *Piccadilly* is a wide street, in which is the *Infirmery*. In front are statues of the late Duke of Wellington, Watt, Dalton, and Sir R. Peel. *Piccadilly* leads into *Market-st.*, the main thoroughfare, at the bottom of which is the *Exchange*, a splendid Renaissance building of vast area. The best time to see the public room is on cotton-market days (Tuesdays and Fridays), when it is one mass of business men from all parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Near to Victoria stat., facing the *Irwell*, is the *Cathedral*, commonly known as "t'owd church." The chief features of this fine Perp. building are the tower, 140 ft. high, rebuilt 1867, and the double aisles, which give it a width of 112 ft. It was founded in 1421 as a collegiate church by Thos. Delawarre, and became a cathedral when the bishopric of Manchester was established, 1848. In the choir are some excellent tabernacle work and grotesque carvings on the

miserere seats. *Monuments*.—Statue to Humphrey Cheetham, by *Theed*. Altar-tomb in Ely Chapel to Bishop Stanley, warden in 1481, and others by *Westmacott* and *Bailey*. A chantry contains the effigy of Bp. Frazer, 1887. A choral service is held daily.

On the N. side of the Cathedral, in Hunt's Bank, is *Cheetham's Hospital and Library* (free admission within certain hours, stated on the gate), founded 1451, by Humphrey Cheetham, merchant, as a free-school. It contains an interesting old hall with a dais and screen, and a library of 30,000 vols., many of them very rare. In Great Ducie-st. are the *Assize Courts*, a splendid pile, by Waterhouse (1864), at a cost of 100,000*l.*, of mixed E. E. and Dec. styles. Notice the entrance-hall and the carved-stone screen, and the N. window of the *Gt. Hall*, which illustrates the signing of Magna Charta. Return to New Bridge-st., and cross the *Irwell* into Salford, the streets of which will have to be threaded for a mile up to the *Peel Park* on a rising bank overlooking the river. Within it are the Salford Library and a good general *Museum*. Notice the Victoria arch, and wrought-iron gate, in memory of the Queen's second visit in 1857. Return by omnibus as far as the *Salford Stat.* Cross the river, and proceed by Bridge-st., and John Dalton-st., to Albert-square, where is the *Town Hall*, a vast Gothic building designed by Waterhouse, surmounted by a clock tower 280 ft. high, one of the most magnificent buildings of its class in England, but marred and darkened by being crowded into too narrow a space. It cost a million sterling. The ceiling of the large hall is highly decorated, and on the walls are frescoes by F. Madox Brown, representing scenes in the history of Manchester. In front of it is the monument to the late Prince Consort. Thence to Mosley-st., in which is the *Corporation Art Gallery*, formerly the *Royal Institution*, by *Barry*. It contains a fine collection of pictures, including *The Shadow of the Cross*, by Holman Hunt, casts of the

Elgin Marbles, a statue of Dalton, the discoverer of the atomic theory, by *Chantrey*, and a museum of textile fabrics and plaster casts of sculpture. The *Free Library* in King-st., formerly the *Town Hall*, is one of the largest in the kingdom. At the bottom of Mosley-st. is *St. Peter's Ch.* (good choral service), 4 theatres, the *Concert Hall*, in which high-class concerts are given, the *Young Men's Christian Association* (formerly the Museum building), and the *Free Trade Hall*, a fine assembly-room, capable of holding 5000 people, and standing on the site of that building of historic fame, where free-trade was hatched and nurtured into maturity under the auspices of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and the Anti-Corn-Law League. At one end of Peter-st. is the busy thoroughfare of *Deansgate*, and, at the other, commences the long *Oxford-road*, in which are the *Atlas Works* of Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co., where hundreds of locomotives are annually turned out. Higher up, 1 m. beyond the *Oxford-road Stat.*, is the famous *Owens College*, founded by John Owens in 1846, in connection with the University of London, and which has since formed the beginning of the Victoria University. The present handsome building, designed by Waterhouse, was opened in 1873. Nearly opposite is the Eye Hospital. *All Saints' Ch.* is a fine modern edifice at the junction of the Stretford and Oxford-roads. The return to Piccadilly should be by Portland-st., in which are the warehouses of Messrs. S. J. Watts & Co., and others, among the finest buildings in the city. Should the visitor wish to see where wealthy Manchester lives, he must go to the suburbs of Broughton, Rusholme, Cheetham Hill, Pendleton, Swinton, Greenheys, and Whalley Range, while the poorest neighbourhoods will be found in Oldham-road and Ancoats, and more especially in Angel Meadow. Besides the Peel Park are the following places of recreation: the *Queen's Park*, with a *Museum of Art and Natural History* in its centre, on the Rochdale-road;

the *Phillips' Park*, near Ancoats; the *Zoological Gardens*, at Bellevue; the *Botanical Gardens*, at Trafford, and *Alexandra Park*.

The great *Ship Canal* now in the course of construction will be finished in 1892, and will cost nearly 6 millions sterling. It is entered from the estuary of the Mersey at Eastham 4 m. above Birkenhead. It is 35 m. long, 26 ft. deep, and a minimum width of 120 ft. The Docks are formed on both sides of the Irwell, chiefly in Salford, but also in Manchester on the site of the Pomona Gardens, at Old Trafford, formerly noted for shows and exhibitions of all kinds.

Manningtree (Essex), Stat. Gt. E. Rly. (Junct. for *Harwich*), nearly 1 m. W. of the town. *Inn*: White Hart. The town stands on the estuary of the Stour. In the *Ch.*, rebuilt 1616, is a monument to *Thomas Ormond*, burnt during the Marian persecution for refusing to attend mass. At *East Bergholt* (Suffolk), about 3 m. N.W., is a large handsome Perp. *Ch.* of flint and stone, with much rich panelling. The clerestory is unusually developed. The N. doorway and the completed portion of the tower, deserve special notice. Constable, the landscape painter, was born here in 1776. He describes the place as "pleasantly situated in the most cultivated part of Suffolk." About 3 m. N. of E. Bergholt is *Holton St. Mary Ch.*, Early Dec. (chancel and nave), a Perp. (tower). About 2 m. W. of E. Bergholt is *Stratford*, a village with water-mills and several villas scattered about it, and from which Constable drew many subjects of his pencil. It has a handsome Perp. *Ch.* (the chancel Dec.).

Mistley (Stat.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is a large villago with a quay, forming an extension of the port of Manningtree.

At *Mistley Thorn*, lower down the river, is a *Ch.* completed in 1777, "an unique building of the Doric order," with two domes.

MANORBEER, see *Tenby*.

Mansfield (Notts), Stat. Midl. Rly. *Inn*: *Swan H. A thriving town on the border of Sherwood

Forest, where Henry II. used to hunt. Tho *King's Mill*, where he visited the miller of Mansfield, is 1 m. S.W., in a deep glen, but tho house is modern. In the centre of the town is a Gothic memorial to Lord Geo. Bentinck.

Excursions.—(a) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Hardwick Hall* (Duke of Devonshire). A conveyance must be taken from Mansfield, or the pedestrian may take a shorter road from *Pleasley*, which runs up the valley of the little river *Meden*. *Hardwick*, built by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury (Bess of Hardwick), is a fine Elizabethan mansion, scarcely altered and still habitable; it is remarkable for the great number of windows, which makes it look like a big lantern. In the lofty hall is a statue, by *Westmacott*, of Mary Queen of Scots, who was imprisoned in the old ruined Hall adjoining under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Her bed is preserved here. The walls of the council-chamber (65 ft. long) are covered with a stucco frieze representing a stag-hunt. The tapestry, very abundant and curious, in the drawing-room tells the story of Esther and that of Ulysses. There are many portraits of historical value. The most remarkable are a whole length portrait of Henry VIII. in Indian ink, by *Holbein*; Mary Q. of Scots in the 10th year of her captivity, Queen Elizabeth, Bess of Hardwick, Sir T. More, Lady Jane Grey, Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf, by *Vandyck*, &c. Near the mansion are the ivy-covered ruins of old *Hardwick Hall*, built in the reign of Henry VII. The giant's chamber is so called from 2 big statues over the fireplace. From Hardwick the pedestrian can walk across country to Clay Cross Stat., Midl. Rly., about 5 m.

(b) *Sherwood Forest* (see) extends N. E. of Mansfield and may be reached conveniently by carriage. (c) 3 m. N.E. to *Clipstone*, where are the Duke of Portland's irrigation meadows and canal, constructed at a cost of 80,000*l.*; 2 m. further E. are the ruins of *King John's Palace*;

hence 4 m. to Ollerton (see). (d) 8 m. N., Bolsover Castle (see). (e) $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rail is Linby Stat., whence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Newstead Abbey* (see).

Mansfield is a convenient point for visiting the Dukeries, Welbeck (see), Clumber and Thoresby (see *Ollerton*).

MAPLEDURHAM, see *Thames*.

MAPPLETON, see *Dovedale*.

MARAZION, see *Penzance*.

March (Camb.), Junct. Stat. G. E. and G. N. Rlys. *Inns*: Griffin; White Hart. The Parish *Ch.* of *St. Wendreda*, built 1343, was originally the Chapel of Ease to Doddington, 4 m. distant. It has a very fine Perp. open-work *nave roof*, which is one of the richest of its class; an indulgence granted by Cardinal Wolsey 1526 is preserved in the Parish Chest.

MARCHINGTON, see *Uttoxeter*.

MARDALE GREEN, see *Penrith*.

Margate (Kent), Stats. S. E. Rly. and L. C. & D. Rly. Steamers daily from London in summer-time. *Inns*: Nayland Rock H., W. of the town; Cliftonville H.; White Hart H.; York.

A large ordinary town and very healthy watering-place, with bracing air, excellent sands and bathing (bathing machines were invented and first used here about 1750), situated near the N. E. extremity to the Isle of Thanet. In summer-time it is thronged with visitors, chiefly second class, and from London. The great drawback is the entire absence of trees, shade and verdure. Ascending the high ground from the Pier the much frequented promenade fronting Fort Crescent and Cliftonville is reached. At low water it is a delightful ramble along the sands below. The *Pier*, 900 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, is also a very favourite resort. The principal Churches are the parish *Ch.* (*St. John's*), dating from 1076, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from pier at S. end of the town, containing some fine brasses and a richly-carved font (temp. Hen. VII.); *Trinity Ch.*, with good organ and tower (135 ft. high), partly built at expense of the Trinity House as a landmark; and *St. Paul's*, Cliftonville. The *Royal Sea Bathing*

Infirmery, exclusively for cases of scrofula, is at Westbrook, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town W. and on the road to *Westgate-on-Sea* (see), $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour's stroll from Margate along the cliffs.

Excursions.—(a) $3\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. from Margate, and passing, 3 m., *Kingsgate*, is the *North Foreland*, with its Light-house always open to visitors. (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., in village of *Garlinge* is *Daunderlyon*, an old mansion, the gateway alone remains (temp. circ. Hen. IV.); thence 2 m. to *Birchington* (see), returning by *Hengrove*, 1 m. S. E. of *Daunderlyon*, and *Salmeston*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Margate. (c) To *Broadstairs*, 3 m.; and *Ramsgate*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see).

MARKENFIELD HALL, see *Ripon*.

MARKET BOSWORTH, see *Hinckley*.

Market Drayton (Salop).

Stat., Gt. W. and N. Staff. Rlys. *Inn*: Corbet Arms. A quiet little town, containing a good *Ch.* with Norm. work.

Excursion, 3 m. on Stafford road, to Audley's Cross, on *Blore Heath*, where a great battle between the Lancaster and York parties in 1459 ended in the defeat of the Lancastrians.

Market Harborough. (Leices.), Stat., Midl., L. & N. W., and G. N. Rlys. *Inns*: Angel; Three Swans; Peacock. A favourite resort of hunting men in winter. The 14th-cent. *Ch.* (restd.) has a beautiful broach spire. It is said to have been built by John of Gaunt as a penance for his intrigue with Kath. Swynford, whom he afterwards married. Near the *Ch.* is the Grammar School, founded by Robert Smyth circ. 1641. The geologist should visit *Nevill Holt*, 3 m. from Medbourne Bridge Stat. (L. & N. W. Rly.), where there is an extensive bed of oolitic iron-ore.

Excursions.—(a) To *Rothwell*, 7 m. (or from *Desboro'*, Stat.), where are a very ancient *Ch.* formerly monastic, and a *Market-House*, a Renaissance building designed by Sir T. Tresham, but left unfinished. (b) To *Rushton* Stat. for *Rushton Hall*. Notice singular building in the Park, called "the Triangle." It was built by Sir Thomas Tresham, and every part of it is divided into threes, and has reference

to the Holy Trinity. It has 3 sides, 3 storeys, 3 windows on each side, (c) *Naseby*, 7 m. S.W., the site of the memorable defeat of Chas. I. by Fairfax, 1645, is on N. side of the village.

Good fishing may be had in *Saddington Lake*, 7 m.

Marlborough (Wilts), Stat. Gt. W. Rly. on the Downs outside the town. *Inns*: Castle & Ball; The Ailesbury Arms. A quaint old-fashioned town, pleasantly situated in a valley of the chalk range, on the river Kennet and the old Bath road, traversed by 40 coaches daily before the time of the railways.

The town consists principally of one wide street, of large and well-built houses. At the W. end stand St. Peter's *Ch.* and the College. At the E., St. Mary's *Ch.* and the Town Hall.

Marlborough College, founded 1843, occupies the site of an historic *Castle*, the residence of various kings, especially John. It consists of a handsome red-brick mansion, built by Inigo Jones for the Seymours, to whom it was granted in temp. of Edward VI. Here Thompson was the guest of the Countess of Hertford, and wrote his 'Spring.' It afterwards became the *Castle Hotel*, a great posting-house on the Bath road. The modern school-buildings are also of red brick. Close to the old mansion rises a tall *Tumulus* of prehistoric age, once crowned by the *Castle* keep; a fine grove of trees now surrounds it. Attached to the school is a handsome Gothic chapel.

The *Ch.* of *Preshute* (partially rebuilt), 1 m. S.W., contains a black basalt font of remarkable size, of the early half of the 12th cent.

Excursions.—(a) The *Devil's Den*, the *Sarsens*, *Avebury* and *Silbury Hill*. Leaving by the Devizes road, with the Kennet on the l., at $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. the entrance to *Clatford Bottom* is on the rt. through a gate opposite the farmhouse of *Clatford*; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up this winding grass-clad combe is the cromlech or sepulchre called the *Devil's Den*, consisting of a slab stone 9 ft.

by 8 ft., originally resting on 4 uprights, of which only one remains in position. Proceeding up the valley the traveller will soon find himself entangled among the "Greywethers," blocks of *sarsen*, or silicious sandstone, which extend for upwards of a mile, and present one of the most remarkable geological phenomena in the country; they are similar in character and age to the blocks of Stonehenge. He will thread this labyrinth of stones, and, ascending Overton Hill on the l., proceed direct for Avebury. From this hill an excellent view of the surrounding country is afforded. The village of *Avebury* or *Abury* is chiefly built with the fragments of the huge stone circles which have been used as a quarry for centuries. It occupies an area, once partitioned into circular spaces by the enormous stones, but now cut into quadrants by roads from the four cardinal points, and still girt by the original earthen mound and inner ditch. The visitor should climb the earthen ramparts to obtain a general view of Avebury and its remains. The scene is one of great singularity; but the area within the earthwork is now so covered by the village that it is difficult to understand its original arrangement. The weight of the largest stone is about 62 tons. Avebury is considered by most antiquaries to be older than Stonehenge, and probably dates from a period anterior to the Roman conquest of Britain. *Avebury Ch.*, a Norman fabric of flint and stone, stands to the W. just outside the huge earthen rampart which has been levelled at this point. The *Wansdyke* or Woden's dyke, passed to the S. of Avebury, is generally considered to have been constructed by the Belgæ. This magnificent earthwork extended from the woodlands of Berkshire to the Severn. It consists of a huge rampart with a ditch on the northern side, and runs in a waved line along the summit of the hills.

About 1 m. S. S. E. of Avebury Ch. *Silbury Hill* rises from the valley of the Kennet. This gigantic mound is probably the largest artificial hill in

Europe. The shape is a truncated cone, occupying upwards of 5 acres. A circle of *sarsen* stones, 3 or 4 ft. across, set at intervals of about 18 ft., surrounded the mound at its base; but few of them are now visible. It is 125 ft. in height, and 104 ft. in diameter at the top. The object of this enormous work has been a frequent subject of discussion, but when, by whom, and for what purpose it was formed remains shrouded in mystery. The visitor should ascend the top for an interesting view.

(b) *Martensell*, about 3 m. S., is a fine bold hill. The ditch and rampart of a Celtic camp gird the summit, enclosing an area of 31 acres, and commanding a distant view of the entrenched heights of Sidbury, Clearbury, Bratton, and Cley Hill, of Salisbury spire and Alfred's Tower.

(c) *Savernake Forest* and *Tottenham Park*, the domain of the Marquis of Ailesbury. Proceeding 2 m. by the Hungerford road, the traveller will enter the forest and turn rt. to the great *avenue of beeches*, which runs in a straight line to the House. This splendid road forms a vista of singular grandeur and beauty. At about 1 m. it is intercepted by the *Eight Walks*, which diverge to as many points of the compass. The walk running S.W. leads to the *King Oak*. Continuing along the avenue, *Tottenham House* is reached: a deserted building, originally designed as a hunting-seat. The N. front commands the Ailesbury Column, erected 1781 to commemorate the recovery of George III. and various other circumstances.

Adjoining the *Savernake Rly. Stat.* is a neat little *hotel* built by the Marquis of Ailesbury. At Wolfhall are the remains of the mansion where Henry VIII. married Jane Seymour.

MARLDON, see *Torquay*.

MARLOW, see *Thames*.

MARSHCHAPEL, see *Grimsby*.

MARSTON MOOR, see *York*.

MARTENSELL, see *Marlborough*.

MARTHAM, see *Yarmouth, Great*.

MARWOOD, see *Barnard Castle*.

MARWOOD, see *Barnstaple*.

Maryport (Cumbl'd.), Stat. M. & Carlisle Rly., and L. & N. W. Rly. from Penrith. *Inn*: *Senhouse Arms, Market-place. An increasing seaport town. On the cliff, a little to the N. of the town, are the remains of the large Roman station, probably *Axelodunum*. Numerous important remains of antiquity discovered at this station are deposited at *Nether Hall* (H. P. Senhouse, Esq.), which is situated in a valley on the opposite side of the rly. About 5 m. to N. and 4 m. from *Aspatria* Rly. Stat. (*Inns*: Station H.; Grapes) is the small watering-place of *Allonby* (*New Inn*), much resorted to in the bathing season.

MASBOROUGH, see *Rotherham*.

Matlock Bath (Derby.), Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inns*: **New Bath H.; Royal H.; Temple; Terrace, situated in the middle of Matlock Dale. Matlock lies in a grand defile burst through the limestone rock for the passage of the Derwent. It runs nearly N. and S., shut in by romantic precipices 400 to 1000 ft. high, and well wooded. It is about 3 m. long from *Willersley Castle* (F. C. Arkwright, Esq.) (see *Cromford*) to *Matlock Bridge*, and in the middle lies *Matlock Bath*. The traveller should walk or drive quietly through it to enjoy the beauties from below, and ought to climb the height to enjoy the grand prospects from above. The tepid springs arising from the limestone are used for swimming baths at the Fountain Baths and at the New Bath H. and Royal H. Besides they have the property of petrifying, really encrusting with lime, objects, birds, fruit, eggs, &c., exposed to their spray, as may be seen in the huts called petrifying wells. In the course of ages they have deposited the thick stratum of Calc Tuff which covers the bottom of the valley for a considerable distance. The *Stalactite Caverns* are for the most part abandoned mines, and do not repay the trouble or expense of lighting up.

The great charm of Matlock lies in *Walks* around it; there are shady paths along the banks of the river, down the valley to *Cromford* (see), where may be seen the first Cotton

Mill built by Sir Richard Arkwright.

Matlock Bridge (Stat.) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Inn*: Old English H.; and several Hydro-pathic establishments. Here the defile ends, and the valley opens out. The *Ch.* is picturesquely placed on a cliff called *Church Tor*. Near by is *Stancliffe Hall*, the seat of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bt., with beautiful gardens made out of an old quarry.

Ascent of the Heights.—(a) To *High Tor*, 400 ft. high, on the E. bank of the *Derwent* above the Stat. (admission 4d.). From the top is a carriage road to Matlock Bridge; (b) to the *Heights of Abraham* (admission 6d.), on the W. side of valley, with a *Pavilion*, a *Music Hall*, in pleasant gardens on the side of the hill, commanding splendid views, and beyond is *Masson*, 1000 ft.

Excursions.—(a) To *Haddon Hall* (see), 8 m., and *Chatsworth* (see), 10 m. by Rowsley Stat. Four-horse breaks daily in summer. (b) To *Dove-dale* (see) by *Ashbourne*, 12 m. (c) To *Bonsall Dales*, pretty villages, and *Ch.*, by *Via Gellia*.

MAVESYN RIDWARE, see *Armitage*.

Mayfield (Sussex), 3 m. from Rotherfield Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly., and 8 m. from Tonbridge Wells. *Inn*: *Star*. Here was a palace belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury, the remains of which were converted into a nunnery in 1864 by the Dowager Duchess of Leeds. The *Great Hall*, the most ancient part (circ. 1350) of the building, has become the chapel, which is shown to visitors. Some venerable relics are also exhibited of St. Dunstan the blacksmith, who set up his forge here. The village contains some picturesque half-timbered old houses.

Mayfield is a good centre to explore the picturesque scenery of the surrounding district. A lower spur of the forest ridge may be reached at *Heathfield*, 5 m. S. by footpath, but 8 m. by road. The summit can be gained at *Cross-in-hand*, 2 m. W. of Heathfield, where is a small country *Inn*. The view from this point is magnificent.

Heathfield Park is very fine, and commands noble views. The mansion was built by General Elliott, the noble defender of Gibraltar, afterwards Baron Heathfield. A tower has been raised in the park to his memory. 4 m. along the ridge is Dallington, and *Brightling Down*, which lies N. of the road, is the highest part; the view from it is grand. Here is an Observatory, built by Jack Fuller, M.P., of Rose Hill. From Dallington, the tourist may find his way to *Ashburnham Place* (Earl of Ashburnham), 3 m. S., which contains one of the finest collections in England of MSS. and printed books, as well as old plate and armour. 4 m. E. of Ashburnham is Battle (see).

MEDMENHAM, see *Thames*.

MEIFOD, see *Welshpool*.

Melbourne (Derby.), Stat. Mid. Rly. The *Ch. of St. Michael* (restd. by *Scott*) is a fine specimen of late Norm., circa 1120, with a massive tower in the centre, and two smaller ones at the W. end. Notice the Norm. mouldings of the W. door, the circular apses of the chancel, and the circular stilted arches with dogtooth moulding on the round piers, separating the nave and aisles. The Perp. roodscreen still remains. *Monuments*: Effigies of Hen. and Eliz. Hardinge, 1400.

Adjoining the village is *Melbourne Hall* (F. W. Dashwood, Esq.), formerly the seat of Lord Melbourne (from whom it came to his sister, the late Lady Palmerston). The gardens (16 acres) are laid out in the Dutch fashion. Admission on Tuesdays after 2 P.M. on application to the gardener.

Excursions.—(a) To the earthworks called the *Breedon Bulwarks*, a very little distance S., where the geologist will notice blocks of millstone grit built in, foreign to the district and probably brought by the glacial drift from the N. (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. is *Staunton Harold* (see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*). (c) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is *Calke Abbey* (Sir V. Harpur Crewe, Bt.), a fine Ionic quadrangular building, with a gallery of portraits.

MELCOMBE REGIS, see *Weymouth*.

MELFORD, see *Long Melford*.

Melksham (Wilts), Stat., Gt. W. Rly. *Inn*: King's Arms. A clean town, situated on the left bank of the *Avon*, and on the Wilts and Berks canal. The principal manufacture is that of cloth. The *Avon* is crossed by a handsome bridge of 4 arches. The fine *Ch.* (St. Michael) in part dates from the 12th cent., of which the flat buttresses are characteristic.

The neighbourhood is peculiarly rich in places of archæological interest. *Excursions*.—(a) On the road to Chippenham, 3 m. N., is *Lacock Abbey*, above which (1 m.) is *Spye Park*, overlooking the valley as far as Salisbury (see *Chippenham*).

(b) *Bromham* (4 m.) consists of a picturesque group of cottages (particularly the Greyhound Inn). Old Bromham House was erected, temp. Hen. VIII., with the spoils of Devizes Castle and Corsham Manor House. Only part of one wing remains. The *Ch.* is a fine one with a S. aisle to nave and chancel, and a central tower with stone spire. The prevailing style is Perp.; but the chancel is E. E. with a shafted eastern triplet. The chancel aisle, or Baynton chapel, temp. Hen. VIII., is very rich both within and without, with a flat panelled roof painted and gilt. In the ch.-yd. is the grave of *Thomas Moore*, the poet, who died, 1852, at his cottage at Sloperton, between Bromham and Melksham.

(c) At *Great Chaldfield*, 3 m. W., are the very beautiful and interesting remains of a fine manor-house of the 15th. cent. The elaborate N. front is now nearly all that remains. The little *Ch.* adjoining the house, N. E., also has suffered greatly from alterations, but much remains of beauty and interest. 2 m. further W. is the Manor-house of *S. Wrazall*, a very beautiful and interesting example of mediæval domestic architecture. At a short distance from the house are the remains of a chapel of Edw. I.'s time, turned into a house of the 17th cent., and still further modernised.

Melling (Lancs.), Stat., Furness and Midl. Rly. The Parish Ch. (St. Wilfrid's) was rebuilt circ. 1490, and has a chantry called the Morley Chapel at E. end of S. aisle. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is *Thurland Castle* (Lt.-Col. E. B. Lees), one of the old moated houses, in good preservation. It was owned by Sir Bryan Tunstal, slain at Flodden Field, and was besieged and dismantled in the civil war, but rebuilt 1810 by Major North from designs by *Sir J. Wyatt*. *Tunstal Ch.*, at back of the Park, contains a monumeatal effigy to Sir T. Tunstal, who fought at Agincourt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N. is *Burrow Hall* (T. Fenwick, Esq.), on site of a Roman camp (Bremetonacæ).

MELTON CONSTABLE, see *Holt*.

Melton Mowbray (Leices.), Stat. Midl., G. N., and L. & N. W. Rlys. *Inns*: Bell; Harborough; George. It is celebrated for being the centre of the hunting district, containing many residences of sporting-men, stables, &c., and much thronged in winter. A considerable trade is carried on in Stilton cheese and pork pies, about 2 tons of the latter being manufactured and sent away weekly. The Parish Ch. is a very fine cruciform building—a cathedral in miniature. The W. front is E. E.; and the S. transept is rather later; the clerestory contains 48 windows. Notice the beautiful W. porch with its 8 niches, the monuments in S. aisle to a crusader and to a lady in the S. transept, and the Chained Books.

Excursions.—(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. to *Burton Lazars*, where are traces of a leprosy hospital, founded 1135. (b) 6 m. S. to *Burrow*, where there are remains of a large Roman camp and an interesting Ch. 5 m. S. W. On the road from Leicester to Uppingham is the beautifully situated and irregular village of *Billesdon*, where there is another camp. About half-way between the 2 villages is *Lowesby Hall* (Sir F. T. Fowke), where Mrs. Hutchinson wrote great part of her memoir of her husband.

MENAI BRIDGE, see *Bangor*.

MENTMORE, see *Leighton Buzzard*.

MEPPERSHALL, see *Shefford*.

MERE, see *Gillingham*.

MERRINGTON, see *Bp. Auckland*.

MERSEA ISLAND, see *Brightlingsea*.

Merthyr Tydfil (Glamorg.), Stat. G. W. Rly., L. & N. W. Rly., Taff Vale Rly., and Brecon & Merthyr Rly. *Inns*: Castle; Bush. This busy and uninviting town, in the midst of collieries and foundries, takes its name from the Princess Tydfil, who was murdered by the pagan Saxons of Loegria. The first locomotive steam-engine was made and started from here 1805 by Messrs. Vivian and Trevethick. 1 m. from the town are the celebrated *Cyfarthfa Iron Works*, where the smelting of iron and its conversion into steel may be seen. Above the works stands *Cyfarthfa Castle*, the seat of W. T. Crawshay, Esq., the senior partner. 2 m. E. are the still larger works of the *Dowlais Iron and Steel Works*, which are to be bodily removed to Cardiff.

MERTON, see *Wimbledon*.

METTINGHAM, see *Bungay*.

MEVAGISSEY, see *St. Austell*.

MICHELHAM PRIORY, see *Hailsham*.

Mickleham (Surrey), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Boxhill, Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inn*: Running Horse H. The village is situated in the beautiful vale of the Mole, midway ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) between Leatherhead and Dorking.

The vale of Mickleham extends for nearly 4 m. from Leatherhead to Burford Bridge, at the foot of Box Hill. For the first mile or more it is very charming with the Mole on the rt., flanked by the lower slopes of Fetcham Downs and the rich woods of Norbury, and on l. the steep Mickleham Downs, with tempting green lanes leading up to them. These Downs afford splendid views, and will repay the labour of the ascent.

N. of Mickleham is *Norbury Park* (trustees of the late Mr. Thos. Grissell), perhaps the most picturesquely situated house in the county. The park, where there is a Druid's Grove, contains about 300 acres, and is traversed by 3 public footpaths.

MIDDLEHAM, see *Wensleydale*.

Middlesbrough (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: Royal; Talbot,

This town, situated at the mouth of the Tees, is the most remarkable seat of the iron manufacture in Europe, and is equally wonderful for its sudden rise and unexampled prosperity. The ground on which it stands was occupied in 1829 by one farmhouse; it now includes a population of 75,000. In that year Mr. Joseph Pease and three other Friends purchased 500 acres of this land, part of which was daily covered by the tide, to form a Staith for coal export.

In 1840 Docks were opened and the enterprising firm of Vaughan and Bolekow established iron works on the most extensive scale, which were enormously increased in 1850, when they found that, instead of fetching iron ore from a distance, the adjacent Cleveland hills contained an inexhaustible iron deposit exactly suited to their wants. Added to this, a bed of rock salt was found by boring on the spot, which now supplies numerous chemical works and an export of 3000 tons a week. Some of the works are well worth seeing; but for this special permission is required.

The Tees river, at the outset shallow, winding, and barely navigable, owing to sandbanks and bar, has been straitened by a guiding wall 20 m. long, deepened by dredging and scour, it now opens a safe and ready access to the sea, and indeed has been converted into a *Harbour of Refuge*, almost the only one on our east coast, by the throwing out *Breakwaters* at its mouth. The S. Gare, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, with a lighthouse at its head, was finished after 24 years of labour in 1888, at a cost of only £200,000, due chiefly to the fact that its core is composed of millions of tons of moulded slag from the iron furnaces. It is, however, coated with concrete. The N. Gare is in progress, and the depth of water on the bar is increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 ft. Iron is the staple of the place, and the produce of the N. of England furnaces now amount to about 200,000 tons of pig per week. Here are iron-ship-building yards, steel, engine and plate works.

Near the rly. stat. is the Ironmasters'

and General *Exchange*, built 1868, at a cost of 35,000*l.* A theatre, free library, concert halls, and other buildings have also been established. The *Albert Park*, 72 acres, was given to the town by late H. W. F. Bolekow, Esq., in 1866.

Middleton (Lancs.), Stat. L. & Y. Rly. *Inn*: Boar's Head. A brisk manufacturing town, at the head of the Irk. The *Ch.* is interesting, and has 3 chapels: Assheton, Rector's and Hopwood. In the first (S.E.) are monuments to the Assheton family, and the armour of Sir Richard A., which he deposited on his return from Flodden. In the Rector's chapel is a stained glass portrait of Thomas de Langley, Chancellor of England. The Hopwood Chapel has monuments to that family. Notice the oak *screen* between the nave and chancel, several good *brasses*, and the *stained glass* window supposed to represent the leaders of the Middleton bowmen at Flodden Field. The *Rectory* is an old partially-moated house with buttressed and loop-holed wall.

MIDDLETON STONY, see *Bicester*.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, see *Barnard Castle*.

MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW, see *Darlington*.

MIDDLEZOY, see *Bridgwater*.

Midhurst (Sussex), Stat. L. & S. W. Rly., from Petersfield and L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: Angel; Eagle; New Inn. The town stands on an eminence above the Rother (good trout fishing), navigable from this point to its junction with the Arun at Pulborough. The "*Schola Grammaticalis*," was founded by Gilbert Hannam in 1672, and has enjoyed considerable reputation. Sir Charles Lyell was amongst its pupils. Richard Cobden was also educated at a small school in the town.

The ruins of *Cowdray*, approached from the town through wide iron gates, should be visited. This stately Tudor castellated mansion was built by Sir T. Fitzwilliam of Southampton, 1530, from whom it passed to Sir Anthony Browne, Standard Bearer of England, and Councillor of Edward VI. and Q. Mary. The grand old house was destroyed by

fire in 1793, on the same day on which the last Ld. Montague was drowned in the Rhine. In 1843 it was sold to the Earl of Egmont, who has a modern residence in the park. The ivy-covered ruins are of considerable beauty, and the Park deserves exploration. An avenue of limes, and another of beech (1 m.), lead to *Easebourne Ch.* (restd.); in which has been placed the stately monument to the 1st Ld. Montague, and 2 modern ones to Mr. and Mrs. Poyntz.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. of Midhurst is *Dunford House*, on the estate presented to Mr. Cobden, by the supporters of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

Mildenhall (Suffolk), Stat., G. E. Rly., *viâ* Cambridge. *Inn*: Bell. The *Ch.*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is large, and of considerable interest; the chancel principally E.E., the nave Perp. The chancel arch is fine and lofty, with good mouldings and tooth ornament. The hammer-beam roof of the nave and aisle contains some very fine carvings. The N. porch has a groined roof of stone, and a room over it. In the Choir is a monument to Sir R. de Wickwood (temp. Rich. II.) and in W. porch an altar tomb to Sir H. de Barton, Lord Mayor temp. Henry VI., and first to light London with oil lamps. The remains of the Priory are seen S. of the *Ch.*, and incorporated with the Union Workhouse. The *Market Cross* is a good Perp. structure, entirely of wood. The *Manor House* (Sir Edward Bunbury, Bart.), built in the beginning of the 17th century, was the abode of Sir Thomas Hanmer, the editor of Shakespeare. It contains very fine family portraits by Reynolds.

Milford, Milford Haven, and **New Milford** (Pemb.). The Stat. at *New Milford* S. Wales terminus of G. W. Rly. *Inn*: **South Wales H. The Haven here ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide) is crossed by a steam ferry, which plies several times a day between Hobb's Point and New Milford. The rly. runs to the water's edge, alongside the landing-stage of the Irish steamers, to Waterford (daily), and to Cork (3 times a week). From Johnstone Junct.

a short branch line runs to the torpid and deserted town of *Milford* (*Inn*: Lord Nelson), which is splendidly situated, amidst picturesque scenery, on the rt. side of the Haven about 6 m. from its mouth. The estuary of *Milford Haven* stretches for 10 m. inland, varying in breadth from 1 to 2 m., having 5 bays, 10 creeks, and 13 roadsteads affording anchorage to the largest ships, and capable of containing the whole British fleet. It is strongly fortified, and a modern fort occupies the island at its mouth.

Miller's Dale (Derby.), Stat. Midl. Rly. *Inns*: The Angler's Rest; Railway. It is one of the most beautiful of the Derbyshire dales, through which the Wye flows between successive ranges of limestone rocks. Good trout and grayling fishing in the Dove.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. to *Chee Tor*, one of the finest in the district. (b) 3 m. N.E. to *Tideswell* (*Inn*: George), a small town on the moors, with a magnificent old Dec. *Ch.* called "the Cathedral of the Peak." It is cruciform, and has a W. tower with 8 pinnacles. It contains monuments to R. Pursglove, Bp. of Hull (temp. Hen. VIII. to Elizabeth), with a superb brass; to John Foljambe, 1358; a large tomb in the chancel covered with brasses and underneath an emaciated stone figure of Sir Sampson Meveril, 1462; and in chapel of S. transept a tomb with recumbent figures of Sir Thurston de Bower and wife, c. 1400.

MILL HILL, see *Hendon*.

MILTON ABBEY, see *Blandford*.

MILTON, see *Cambridge*.

MILVERTON, see *Wellington*.

Minchinhampton (Glo'ster.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Brimscomb Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Crown. A most picturesque little town, on a high ridge of ground just above the Stroud valley, and overlooking charming scenery. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the cloth trade. The *Ch.* (partially rebuilt 1842) is cruciform. The S. transept (date 1382) has effigies of Sir John de la Mere and wife, in arcades under a very elegant rose window. There are several good brasses. *Minchinhampton*

Common, 600 ft. above sea-level, is a great resort for invalids. On the W. side of the town is *Amberley*, 1 m. from Woodchester Stat. Midl. Rly., the site of a large Saxon camp.

Minehead (Somerset.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: **Beach H.* This pleasant watering-place consists of three detached parts: the Upper Town, on the hill, the Lower Town, and the Quay Town.

In times past Minehead had a considerable trade, especially in the export of woollen goods. The Quay was built in 1616. It also returned two members of Parliament before the Reform Bill. The *Ch.* of St. Michael in the upper town has a magnificent rood loft.

Excursions.—(a) To *Lynton*, 20 m. (see). A coach runs during the summer in connection with the rly. It is one of the most beautiful drives in the West of England, passing at 4½ m. *Holnicote* (Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.) and 2 m. further *Porlock* (*Inn*: Ship, where Southey composed a sonnet). A picturesque village, formerly a port but now a mile from the sea. The *Perp. Ch.* contains a sumptuous altar-tomb supporting the effigies of a knight and his lady (Lord Hariugton, d. 1417). The visitor staying here should explore *Dunkery Beacon*, the most elevated point of Exmoor, *Bos-sington Hill*, and the romantic hamlet of *Culbone* placed in a nook of the coast, passing on the way *Ashley Combe* (Earl of Lovelace). *Porlock Weir* (*Inn*: Anchor) is 1½ m., and forms what remains of the port. The road to Lynton continues through beautiful scenery passing *Glenthorne*, the romantic residence of W. H. Halliday, Esq.

(b) To *Dunster* (Stat.) 1½ m. *Inn*: *Luttrell Arms*. An ancient and highly picturesque town, in the midst of beautiful scenery. The *Castle*, the ancient seat of the Mohuns and of the Luttrells, was built in 12th cent., in opposition to King Stephen. It is not open to the public, but the grounds may be seen on Mondays and Fridays by application to the gardener's house. Chas. II. visited it when Col. Wyndham was

governor; it was surrendered to Blake in 1646, and Wm. Prynne, member of the Long Parliament, was confined here by Cromwell in 1648. Both within and without the castle there is much to be seen of extreme interest to the stranger, and a trip to the Park alone will afford a very pleasant day's outing. *Grabhurst Hill* (906 ft.) should be ascended for the sake of the magnificent view. From the *Timberscombe* (pron. Immercombe) road, a path leads to the summit. The *Ch.*, built circ. 1419, the *Luttrell Arms Inn*, a very old building, having within some highly interesting carvings, and the *Yarn Market*, an ancient picturesque structure of wood, are especially worth notice. *Blue Anchor*, Stat., 2 m., is a charming little watering-place, with a good Inn and a few lodging-houses. The fisherman will find in the little river *Hone* trout and eels, and near the sea salmon and mullet.

(c) To *Washford* (Stat.) for *Cleeve Abbey*, see Taunton.

MINFORDD, see *Dolgelley*.

MINSTER, see *Sheerness*.

MINSTER LOVELL, see *Witney*.

MISTLEY, see *Manningtree*.

MITFORD, see *Morpeth*.

MOCHRAS, see *Harlech*.

MODBURY, see *Kingsbridge*.

MOEL HEBOG, see *Beddgelert*.

MOEL SIABOD, see *Capel Curig*.

Mold (Flint.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., *viâ* Chester. *Inn*: Black Lion H. A flourishing little town in the centre of the coal district of Flint. The *Ch.* (restd.), chiefly of the 15th cent., is one of the most perfect in Wales; the chancel, by Sir G. G. Scott, is to the memory of Rev. H. W. Eyton; Richard Wilson the landscape painter is buried in the ch.-yd. 1½ m. S. of the town is the curious residence of *Tower*, the main feature of which is a tall machicolated tower of 15th cent., on one side of which is a house of time of Queen Anne; inside, at S.E. angle, is a circular turret staircase.

MOLTON (*North and South*), see *Barnstaple*.

MONK BRETTON PRIORY, see *Barnsley*.

MONKTON, see *Sunderland*.

MONKTON FARLEIGH, see *Bradford* (Wilts.).

MONKWEARMOUTH, see *Sunderland*.

Monmouth (Monm.), 2 stats., May Hill and Troy, G. W. Rly. (branch lines to Ross, Chepstow, and Pontypool). *Inns*: Beaufort Arms; King's Head. The town is finely situated at the confluence of the Monnow with the Wye, with lofty wooded hills on every side. The *Castle* was the birthplace of K. Henry V. (1388). Notice the old gateway on the bridge over the Monnow river (on the road to Troy Stat.) and the small Norm. Ch. (restd.) adjoining; also the large projecting window of Geoffrey of Monmouth's library, in the remains of the Priory which face the road on N. side of *St. Mary's Ch.*, in the centre of the town. In *Troy House* (D. of Beaufort) are several handsome chimney-pieces, the wooden cradle of Henry V., and an antique bedstead.

Excursions.—(a) To the *Kymin*, a lofty hill (nearly 700 ft. above the Wye) on E. side of the town, from the summit of which is a glorious panorama. To reach it cross the bridge over the Wye, and a little beyond turn l. (the Coleford road), and a sign post points to the route. On the highly picturesque summit are a pavilion and temple, built (1800) to record the naval victories obtained by the English during the American war. Thence it is a beautiful walk (about 1½ m. S.E.) through Bewdley wood: here was the famous Druidical rocking stone, called *Buckstone*, which was wantonly thrown down and broken in pieces in 1885, by a party of itinerant mountebanks. The path leads to the village of *Staunton*, where the carefully kept little *Ch.*, late Norm., is worth visiting. A raised walk on N. side of the *Ch.* leads, in about 150 yds., to a spot called "Double View," commanding a beautiful prospect of the sloping woods beyond. 2 m. from Staunton is *Coleford (Inn: Angel)*. The road between Monmouth and Staunton affords beautiful prospects of the Wye and the densely-wooded hills on either side of it. About 2½ m. from Monmouth the foot of the *Buckstone*

is reached; the tourist can ascend the hill at this point, and descend on the other side along the outside of the stone wall, rejoining the main road close to the Ch. at Staunton. (b) From May Hill Stat. is a picturesque ride (11 min.) by train to Symond's Yat, the most striking view in the course of the Wye, the railway skirting the river the whole way. (c) The tourist should take the train to Chepstow (Wye Valley Rly.), stopping at Tintern Abbey (see *Chepstow*).

(d) About ¼ hr. by rail from Troy Stat., and 8 m. by road, is *Raglan*. In the centre of the village (*Inn*: Beaufort Arms) is the Norm. Ch., (restd. 1868). Notice especially the Beaufort Chapel and chancel; the brass in memory of Somerset family; their marble effigies mutilated by the Roundheads; and the painted window to the Lord Raglan, d. 1855. Here the Marquis of Worcester, author of 'Century of Inventions' is buried. About ½ m. from the village are the ruins of the *Castle*, erected probably in the 15th cent., and surrendered to the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, after a noble resistance for 10 weeks by the veteran Marquis of Worcester, then in his 84th year. The ruins are carefully preserved. (e) To *Gros-mont Castle*, 10 m. by road, situated on the right bank of the Monnow, once the favourite residence of Dukes of Lancaster. Observe the beautiful decorated chimney. (f) To *St. Briavel's Castle* and *Ch.*, 8 m. (see *Newland*). (g) To *Usk*, 12 m. (see).

MONTACUTE, see *Yeovil*.

Montgomery (Montgom.), Stat., Cambrian Rly., joining the L. & N. W. Rly. at Welshpool. *Inns*: Green Dragon H.; Checkers. A pleasant town, overlooked by the scanty ruins of the *Castle* (temp. the Conqueror), which is magnificently situated on a projecting tongue of rock, with deeply scarped sides. On an eminence, separated by a deep hollow on the W. side, is the fine British camp of *Ffrid Faldwyn*, which should be ascended for the sake of the very lovely view. The *Ch.* has some good lancet windows, E. E. piers and door-

way, a handsome screen, carved misericords, seats, and a fine timber roof. The S. transept contains a monument to Richard, father of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, with his effigy in armour and a skeleton below; also effigies of the Mortimer family. In the N.E. part of the town is the site of Black Hall, birthplace of Geo. Herbert.

1 m. S. E. is *Lymore Park*, a seat of El. of Powis; the house is a good specimen of 16th-cent. domestic architecture, and the whole of the E. side of the park is bounded by Offa's Dyke.

Excursions may be made to *Chirbury* with its interesting Ch., to *Marrington Hall* (a fine timbered house), and *Dingle*, to *Corndon Hill* with its famous bed of Trilobites, near Middleton, and to *Churchstoke*.

MOOR PARK, see *Farnham*.

MORECAMBE, see *Lancaster*.

Moreton Hampstead

(Devon), Stat., G. W. Rly., 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Newton Abbot Junct. *Inns*: *Whito Hart*; *White Horse*. It is situated in a wild and beautiful country on the border of *Dartmoor*, and is remarkable for its salubrity, being swept by the purest and most invigorating breezes. The position of the Ch. (Perp.) is very beautiful. The elm-trec at the entrance of the ch.-yd. is said to have had its branches trained to support a stage for dancing.

Excursions.—(a) A pleasant day's ramble may be made to *Prince Town* by *Post Bridge* (see *Dartmoor*). (b) *Manaton*, *Hound Tor*, and *Heytor* (see *Bovey*) are within an easy day's excursion. (c) *Lustleigh Cleave* (see *Bovey*) is best visited from Moreton by those who must drive to it. Observe at N. W. end of the Cleave, a picturesque old water-mill. (d) *Grimspound* must on no account be neglected by any one wishing to make himself properly acquainted with the primæval antiquities of *Dartmoor*. It is situated about 7 m. W. of Moreton, and 3 m. W. N. W. of *Manaton*.

(e) An omnibus runs 3 times daily to *Chagford*, 4 m., a straggling village of considerable resort. *Inns*: ** *Moor Park H.* very comfortable; *Three Crowns*,

a picturesque old house opposite the Ch.; *King's Arms*. There are also numerous lodgings. At *Mr. Perrott's*, where carriages also may be hired, the stranger may engage a *Dartmoor* guide. Here, as at *Moreton*, the air is pure and bracing, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is lovely.

Fingle Bridge, *Spinsters' Rock* (a cromlech), and *Bradmere Pool*, about 100 yds. beyond (N.) should be visited from *Chagford*. Also visit *Scorhill Circle*; ascend *Kestor* (1417 ft.), the view from which is magnificent; follow the stream to *Sittaford Tor*; inspect the bridge on the *Teign* and the circles called the *Grey Wethers*, and return by the *Fernworthy Circle*.

A three days' pedestrian excursion from *Chagford* may be highly recommended. 1st day, by *Cawsand Beacon*, *Yes Tor*, and the *W. Okement* to the *Dartmoor H.*, a clean little road-side inn on the road from *Lidford* to *Okehampton*, or to the *Manor H.* by the waterfall at *Lidford*, in all about 17 m. 2nd day, by *Great Mis Tor* to *Prince Town*, about 14 m. 3rd day, to *Grimspound*, and then striking N. over the moor to the sources of the *Teign*, follow the river to *Chagford*, about 14 m.

Other excursions should be made to *Whyddon Park*, 2 m.; to *Gidleigh Park*, Ch., and *Castle*, 4 m.; thence to *Throwleigh*, 2 m., and *Bradmere Pool*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., or from *Throwleigh*, over *Cawsand* to *Okehampton*. *Cranmere Pool* may also be visited from *Chagford*. It is situated about 2 m. due W. of *Watern Tor*. A walk of some labour and not to be taken in doubtful weather, but one to be otherwise highly recommended, is that by *Watern*, *Wild*, and *Steepterton Tors*, to *Belstone*, about 12 m. (see *Dartmoor*).

Moreton-in-Marsh (Glo'ster.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: *White Hart*. A small market town, which is the centre of several important thoroughfares which radiate from it.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. N. W. is *Batsford*. In this parish is a small entrenchment almost entire, supposed to be of Roman construction. The Ch.

has some good monuments. *Batsford Park* is the seat of Lord Redesdale.

(b) *Compton Parva*, 4 m. E. On a point of land in this parish a pedestal known as the 4-*Shire Stone*, is placed to denote the spot at which the 4 Shires of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick meet, the names of which are cut on the 4 sides of the pillar.

(c) *Chastleton Hall* (Miss Whitmore-Jones), 4 m. S. E. This was one of the manors sold by Catesby to provide funds for carrying out the Gunpowder Plot. It was purchased by Walter Jones, who erected, between 1603 and 1630, the present mansion, a fine specimen of Jacobean architecture. The Ch., a Trans.-Norman, and E. E. edifice, has its tower curiously placed over the S. porch.

(d) *Shipston-on-Stour*, 7 m. N. E. (*Inns*: *George, a pleasant country inn; White Horse), is a quiet ancient town in an isolated portion of Worcestershire, and has tramway communication with Moreton and Stratford.

(e) To *Chipping Campden* (see), 1 m. from Campden Stat.

MORF FOREST, see *Bridgnorth*.

MORHAY LAWN, see *Oundle*.

Morpeth (Northumb.), Stat., N. E. Rly. Branch lines to Rothbury (see), and Reedsmouth. *Inn*: Queen's Head; tourist recommended to sleep at *Newcastle*. Approaching the town from the stat., the most conspicuous object is the Gothic *County Gaol*. Near the bridge over the Wansbeck is part of the old bridge with picturesque belfry. The market-place is highly picturesque. In centre of the town is the *Ch. of St. James the Great* (1844), a fine specimen of the Lombardic style, by *Ferrey*; it is cruciform, with apsidal choir.

S.W. of the town, on a mound fringed with trees, are remains of the *Castle*, supposed to have been founded immediately after the Conquest; it consists of the gate-house and a few broken walls. On a ridge called Kirk Hill, on l. of high road before it enters the town, is the *Old Ch. of St. Mary*, chiefly 14th cent., with a beautifully restored chancel; it has a fine Jesse window, with fragments of old stained

glass; the chancel has sedilia, a piscina, and a hagiolescope in its N. wall; and under the tower are 2 stone effigies: in the beautifully kept ch.-yd. entered by a lichgate, is a lofty cross.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. W., in a field near the Wansbeck, are the remains of *Newminster Abbey*, founded 1139 by Ranulph de Merlay. 1½ m. further up the valley is *Mitford*, at junction of the Font and Wansbeck; with the remains of the old *Castle* (1150–70), consisting of massive ruined keep and some indefinite ruins of an outer court, now an orchard; a turreted porch and some of the offices of the ancient *Manor House* (1637); and the modern *Mansion* (Col. Mitford). ¼ m. l., embosomed in trees, is the interesting little *Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene*, entirely rebuilt at Col. Mitford's expense.

(b) An exceedingly beautiful walk of 3 m. may be taken down the banks of the Wansbeck (passing ruins of an ancient chapel of the Virgin) to *Bothal Castle* (D. of Portland), temp. Edw. III., on N. bank of river, here crossed by stepping-stones. The little *Ch. of St. Andrew*, at foot of the Castle-hill, has a mutilated alabaster altar-tomb of the Ogles, with 2 effigies. Near Bothal Rectory is the *Sheepwash Bridge*, crossing the Wansbeck in a lovely wooded situation. 4½ m. E. of Bothal is the large fishing-village of *Newbiggin-by-the-Sea*, frequented as a bathing place; the *Ch. of St. Bartholomew* (restd.) is picturesquely situated on projecting point on N. E. of the bay.

4 m. N., on rt. of road to Alnwick, is *Cockle Park Tower*, an ancient Peel, with corbelled turrets and a machicolated parapet; the great window on N. is 15th cent., the others are of 16th; on a clear day 11 castles may be seen from here. About 2 m. N. E. is *Ulgham Ch.*, with some curious windows. Return by rail from Widdrington Stat., about 1 m. E., stopping at Longhirst Stat. to see the beautiful gardens of *Longhirst Hall* (W. E. Lawson, Esq.). 4 m. E. of Widdrington Stat. is *Cresswell*, where is an old *Peel Tower*; *Cresswell Hall* (Mrs. Baker Cresswell), built 1825 from designs by Shaw, has a magnificent staircase 24 ft.

wide, separated from the hall by a rich stone screen. Gigantic fossil cacti are frequently found by the seashore, one of which is preserved in the greenhouse at Cresswell. The village of Widdrington is about 2 m. N. E. of the stat. A fragment of the modern castle, built on site of the old, is picturesquely situated in field, backed by the sea; close by is the little *Ch. of St. Lawrence*, of good proportions. 1 m. N. E. is *Chibburn*, interesting to the antiquary as a ruined preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers; on W. was the principal dwelling-house (still almost perfect).

(c) To *Hartburn, Wallington, &c.*—take the rail (18 min.) to Angerton Stat., 1 m. N. of which, beautifully situated on a hill above the Hart, is *Hartburn*; the *Ch.* has a monument by *Chantry* to Lady Bradford; 3 m. N. E. is the picturesque village of *Netherwitton*, on the Font; *Netherwitton Hall* (T. R. Trevelyan, Esq.) has portraits of Lord Derwentwater and others, 2 curious autograph letters of Cromwell, and the chair of Lord Lovat; there is also the closet where the latter was concealed after Culloden. 3½ m. (by rail) from Angerton is Scot's Gap Stat., 1 m. S. W. of which is *Cambo*, whence is fine view over valley of Wallington; at the Inn (whose sign deserves notice) tickets may be obtained to visit *Wallington Hall* (Sir George Trevelyan, Bart.), 1 m. S.; the pictures are only shown on Saturdays from 12 to 4.

(d) To *Ogle Castle* (temp. Edw. III.), about 7 m. S. W.; the remains are incorporated in the walls of a picturesque manor-house, temp. Charles I. 2 m. S. to *Kirkley*, where are portraits of Oliver Cromwell, and others; and in the park is an *obelisk*, to commemorate the landing of William III.

MORVILLE, see *Bridgnorth*.

MORWENSTOW, see *Bude*.

Mostyn (Flint.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., *viâ* Chester. *Inn*: Mostyn H. Near it is *Mostyn Hall* (Lord Mostyn), part of which is temp. Henry VI. Note the ancient hall and room hung with tapestry, and the "King's window," through which Henry, Earl of Richmond, escaped when pursued by Richard III. Here are preserved a

remarkable collection of MSS. and rare books, a golden torque, and a silver harp of Elizabethan date.

2 m. S. is *Downing*, formerly the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, and noted as having been the birthplace and residence of Pennant the antiquary. Note the fine "Pennant" collection of MSS., books, bronzes, &c., and the stone with an inscription in the grounds; hence the tourist may walk to *Holywell* (3 m.), passing *Pant Asa*, where a large monastery has been founded by El. of Denbigh. To Point of Air Lighthouse from Mostyn by land is 2 m.

MOTE, the (Kent), see *Sevenoaks*.

MOUNT EDGCUMBE, see *Plymouth*.

MOUNT GRACE PRIORY, see *Northallerton*.

MOUNTNESSING, see *Brentwood*.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD ABBEY, see *Bardon Hill*.

Mount Sorrel (Leices.), 1½ m. from *Sileby* and *Barrow-on-Soar* Stats, Midl. Rly. *Inn*: White Swan. It is celebrated for its granite quarries. Overlooking the town is Castle Hill, 100 ft., on which a castle, occupied by Henry III., once stood.

2 m. W. is *Swithland Hall* (Earl of Lanesborough), which contains fine portraits by Van Dyck and Lely; and N. of Swithland are the pleasant villages of Woodhouse and Woodhouse Eaves, and the noble seat of Beaumanor Park (Mrs. Perry-Herrick). Observe the beautiful stained glass in Woodhouse Chapel.

To *Loughborough* (see) is 4 m.; and to *Leicester* (see), 7 m.

MUCHELNEY, see *Langport*.

MUDEFORD, see *Christchurch*.

MUGGLESWICK, see *Stanhope*.

MUKER, see *Richmond* (Yorks.).

MULGRAVE CASTLE, see *Whitby*.

MULLION, see *Helston*.

MUMBLES, see *Swansea*.

MUNDESLAY, see *Walsham*.

MUSWELL HILL, see *Hornsey*.

MYTHAM BRIDGE, see *Hathersage*.

MYTTON, see *Clitheroe*.

NACTON, see *Ipswich*.

NANNAU, see *Dolgelley*.

NANTGLYN, see *Denbigh*.

NANT MILL, see *Beddgelert*.

Nantwich (Ches.), Junct. Stat. L. & N. W. and G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Lamb. For more than a 1000 years salt used to be produced here in great quantities from the brine springs, which are now extinct.

Although a good deal modernised and improved, the town still contains narrow streets and Elizabethan timber houses, which give it a particularly quaint and old-fashioned air. The *Parish Ch.* (restd. by Sir G. G. Scott, 1855), one of the finest in the county, is a cruciform building of the 14th cent. with an octagonal embattled tower. The choir is vaulted with stone, and contains good stalls of carved oak.

NANT-Y-BELAN, see *Ruabon*.

NARBOROUGH, see *Hinckley*.

NASEBY, see *Market Harborough*.

NAWORTH CASTLE, see *Carlisle*.

Neath (Glamorg.), Junct. Stat., Gt. W. Rly., 8 m. from Swansea. Steamer to Bristol once a week. *Inn*: Castle H. 1 m. from the town are beautiful and extensive ruins of *Neath Abbey* (Stat. on line to Swansea), defaced, however, by the smoke and coal dust of the neighbouring copper and iron works. The Castle was founded 1111, and the ruins are chiefly E. E. and E. Dec. The river Clydach, which runs past the Abbey, is famous for its trout. The rail to Merthyr Tydvil ascends the *Vale of Neath*, celebrated for its scenery and waterfalls formed by the river Neath, Pyrdin, Melte, and Hepste. Stat. at Glyn-Neath (*Inn*: Lamb and Flag). A better centre, however, for exploring this beautiful neighbourhood is *Pont - Neath - Vaughan*. (*Inns*: Dinas; Angel), a romantic village placed at the confluence of the streams.

Craig-y-Nos Castle, the residence of Madame Adelina Patti, is 10 m. distant by rail.

Needham Market (Suffolk), Stat. G. E. Rly. *Inn*: Swan. A village on the Gipping, once a seat of the woollen manufacture. The *Ch.* at *Barking*, 1 m. S., is principally Dec., and has a fine Perp. rood-screen worth notice.

NETHER STOWEY, see *Bridgwater*.

NETHERWITTON, see *Morpeth*.

NETLEY, see *Southampton*.

NETTLETON, see *Chippenham*.

NEVILL HOLT, see *Market Harborough*.

NEVIN, see *Criccieth* and *Pwllheli*.

Newark (Notts), 2 Stats., Midl. Rly. and Gt. N. Rly. *Inns*: Clinton Arms; Ram; Saracen's Head. The town is on the S. bank of the Trent, which is navigable. The Castle, a strong fortress, built in the reign of Stephen, is a picturesque ruin on the river-side. It formerly commanded the N. road and passage of the Trent. The front is Norm., the wall having been pierced by Perp. oriel windows, with a Norm. gatehouse and crypt under the hall. King John died within the Castle, and it endured 3 sieges in the Parliamentary war. The Castle grounds on the town side have been converted into public gardens and contain a Free Library. The parish *Ch.* of *St. Mary Magdalene* is one of the finest in the kingdom, with nave, aisles, transept, choir and chantries. It is chiefly Perp., but the splendid tower is E. E., surmounted by a Dec. spire adorned with statues of the 12 Apostles. The E. window has beautiful tracery, and fine stained glass in memory of the Prince Consort. In the *Ch.* there is a large picture, formerly the altar-piece, Christ raising Lazarus, by Hilton. On the wall of the S. transept is one of the finest and largest *brasses* in England, 8 ft. by 5 ft., to one Alan Fleming, elaborately engraved. *Beaumont Cross*, at the junction of Carter Gate and Lombard-st., is Dec., with 3 figures at the base of the shaft.

Excursions.—(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Hawton Ch.*, which has canopied sedilia, and an almost unique Sepulchro with carved figures representing the last scenes in our Saviour's Life. (b) To *Kelham*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., the *Ch.* of which has a marble monument to the last Lord Lexington and his wife. (c) To *Belvoir Castle* (seo), 4 m., S. of Bottesford Stat. (d) To the pretty *Ch.* and charming forest village of *Edwinstowe*, about 12 m., and 2 m. W. of Ollerton, whence it is a delightful walk of about 8 m. to *Mansfield*,

(e) To *Thoresby Park* (Earl Manvers), a very little distance N. of Edwinstowe (see *Ollerton*).

There is capital fishing in the Trent (tickets free, from members of the *Muskham Association*); also at *Winthorpe*, 2 m. from Newark.

NEWARK PRIORY, see *Woking*.

NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA, see *Morpeth*.

NEWBOROUGH (Staffs.), see *Rugeley*.

NEWBOURN, see *Woodbridge*.

NEW BRIGHTON, see *Birkenhead*.

NEWBURN, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

Newbury (Berks), Stat., Gt. W. Rly. *Inns*: The Chequers in Speenhamland; Dolphin; White Hart; Queen's. This town, formerly one of the most flourishing seats of the cloth trade, stands on the river Kennet, and rests on a stratum of peat, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, but many miles in length, which is cut for fuel. It is a favourite resort for anglers during the fishing season.

The *Ch.* of *St. Nicholas* (restd. 1868) is a large Perp. structure, erected temp. Henry VII.-VIII., with a W. tower, which has octagonal turrets. The old carved pulpit, brass lectern, stained-glass windows, and monument in S. wall, dated 1587, are well worth inspection. There is a *Literary Institute* in Northbrook-st. in the Museum of which a good collection of local geological specimens may be seen.

Newbury was the scene of two *Battles*, during the Civil War in 1643 (in which Lord Falkland was killed) and 1644.

Speenhamland, a suburb of Newbury, connects it with the old Bath road, which passes N. of the town.

1 m. N. E. is *Shaw House* (Mrs. Eyre), still, in spite of injuries received in the Civil Wars, the most stately Elizabethan mansion in Berks. The garden still shows some of the earthworks thrown up during that war, and cannon-balls, picked up on the spot, are preserved in the hall.

1 m. N., crowning a hill to the l. of the Oxford road and shrouded by ancient trees, are the picturesque remains of *Donnington Castle*, now

limited to an ivy-mantled gateway, with a tall tower on either side and a piece of wall adjoining, much of the material having been used in building a modern mansion, *Castle House* (M. H. Best, Esq.), at the foot of the hill. During the battle of 1644 Donnington Castle was the centre of conflict. It was rebuilt by Sir Richard Abberbury, guardian of Richard II., and subsequently became the property of the Chaucers. There is a perfect Roman camp, known as "Bussock Camp," about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Castle, crossing Snelsmore Common. Half-way up Castle Hill is *Donnington Priory*, built 1570 on the site of a small priory of Trinitarians, founded by Sir Richard Abberbury 1394, at the same time as *Donnington Hospital*. At the foot of the hill flows the Lamborne, a celebrated trout stream.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. S. is *Sandleford*, where a Priory was founded c. 1200 by Geoffrey, Earl of Perche. On its site is a modern house called *Sandleford Priory* (W. B. P. Chatteris, Esq.). About 4 m. beyond is the magnificent *Highclere Castle* (El. of Carnarvon). The Park and gardens are open to visitors on Wednesdays and Fridays, and Beacon Hill should be ascended for the sake of the glorious views. (b) About 5 m. W. is *Kintbury* (Stat.), 1 m. N.W. of which is *Avington*, with a most interesting eh. (see *Hungerford*).

The Craven Hounds meet within easy distance of Newbury, and coursing meetings are held at Sydmonton, Highclere, and Ashdown.

NEWBY, see *Ripon*.

NEWCASTLE EMLYN, see *Cardigan*.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (Northumb.), Junet. Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: Station H.; *Douglas H., opp. stat.; Turk's Head; County.

This large and busy city, 150,000 inhabitants, situated on N. bank of the Tyne, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its mouth, lives by coal, and is black with coal, although the mines are some distance off, above and below the town. The Tyne banks, as far as the sea, are one continuous workshop—ship-building, ironclads, torpedoes, &c.; iron, chemical, glass and cement works, potteries, &c.

The chief points of interest may be visited in following order: St. Nicholas Ch., Post Office, the Black Gate, the Castle, the High Level Bridge and Swing Bridge, the Guildhall, and Sandhill, in old part of the town; and Grey-st. with the Central Exchange in the new. Turning rt. on leaving the stat. an open space is reached where is a *Statue of George Stephenson* by Lough; the *Library of the Literary and Philosophical Soc.*, on rt., is the largest library in the North of England; at a corner of the building is the entrance to the *Museum* (admission 1d.), which has collection of natural history, minerals, and fossils. Continuing in a straight course down Collingwood-st. on rt. is *St. Nicholas Ch.* (14th cent.), since 1882 the cathedral of the diocese of Newcastle; the chief feature is the tower, which supports an open crown of masonry composed of 4 flying buttresses, meeting beneath an elegant taper spire 201 ft. high, built by Robert de Rhodes, temp. Ed. VI. The body of the Ch. (240 ft. long), of 3 aisles, is chiefly Perp., and has suffered much from innovations. It has a modern reredos, two Jacobean monuments, and in the S. transept, called St. Mary's Porch, old stall-work. In a house in the ch.-yd., Bewick the celebrated wood-engraver worked. A little below the Ch. stands the feudal *Black Gate* (1248), which formed the chief entrance to outer ward of the Castle. It is now a Museum of Antiquities, chiefly local—Roman altars, stones with inscriptions, and pottery, dug up on the line of the Roman Wall. In a house near here Admiral Lord Collingwood was born. The only other gate remaining is the *Water Gate* or *South Postern*, leading to the Quay by a steep and narrow approach called the *Castle Stairs*. In the castle garth stands the *Castle Keep* (admission 6d.), a stately Norm. structure 97 ft. high, temp. Hen. II., the entrance is on 2nd storoy; on l. is the magnificent *Great Hall*, and the *King's Chamber* with a curious fireplace brought from a house in the Sandhill. On rt. is the *Well Room* with a well 93 ft. deep. A staircase in the thickness of the wall ascends to the roof,

whence is a striking view of the shipping on the Tyne, and Gateshead on the opposite bank, the spire of St. Nicholas is also seen to advantage. Descending to 2nd floor the chief apartment is vaulted, with a single pillar in the centre; it is fitted up as a museum chiefly for Roman and British antiquities; on ground floor is the *Chapel*, with arches and mouldings of Trans.-Norm. style; it contains a beautiful fragment of a Saxon cross, &c.; there is a large vaulted room called the *Dungeon*.

At foot of the *Side*, a steep st., is the *Sandhill*, lined with quaint overhanging houses. The *Guildhall* has some portraits; at E. end is the *Merchants' Court*, worth visiting for the carved wainscoting of the old hall of 1636; along front of the chimney are carvings of "Christ restoring sight to the blind," and other subjects.

Ascending the *Side*, the modern town is approached by *Dean-st.* At the foot of *Pilgrim-st.* is *All Saints' Ch.*, built 1789; in the vestry is preserved the splendid brass of Roger Thornton and his wife (1429). At the opposite end of *Dean-st.* is the entrance of Grey-st.; on E. side of it is the *Theatre*, on W. the *Central Exchange*, and it is terminated by a lofty *Column*, with a statue of the late Earl Grey, by *Baily*.

N. from central railway station runs *Westgate-st.*, beyond which is *West Wall-lane*, where may be seen the largest remaining portion of the *Old City Walls*, with several of its ancient towers. Low *Friar-st.* leads to the *Friars*, where still stands a chapel of the Black Friars Monastery, in which Baliol did homage to Edward III. for the throne of Scotland—it is now used as the *Smiths' Hall*; in the courtyard at back are many traces of lancet windows and ancient masonry.

1½ m. N. W. of the town across the *Town Moor* is *Jesmond Dene*, on the edge of a wooded glen, watered by the *Jesmond Burn*, including the ruins of a *Chapel*, behind which is *St. Mary's Well*. This picturesque domain of 62 acres was liberally presented to the town for a Public Park by Lord Armstrong, 1882.

At *Elswick*, 2 m. W. of the town, are the magnificent series of workshops and factories of Lord Armstrong, extending 1 m. along the N. bank of the Tyne. Unless personally known to the principals, it is better to make written application for permission to visit these vast and highly interesting Ordnance works.

Newcastle is connected with *Gateshead* (Durham) on opposite bank by the stupendous *High Level Bridge*, 1337½ ft. long, which crosses whole valley of the Tyne; it consists of a railway and roadway underneath. It was designed by Robert Stephenson.

Excursions.—(a) To *Tynemouth* (see) by rail. Frequent trains.

(b) To *Ryton* (Stat.), 10 m., most beautifully situated on the Tyne, with a fine old Elizabethan Rectory House, and the very fine E. E. *Ch. of Holy Cross* (restd.); from here the tourist may return by road to Gateshead, 7 m., passing at 2 m. the fine old gable-ended mansion of *Stella*, where is some good tapestry; or he can proceed by train (15 min.) to Prudhoe Stat., ¼ m. S. of which, on a hill, is *Prudhoe Castle* (Duke of Northumberland); the inner gateway on S. side has a very ancient oriel window, (c. 1300), supported on corbels; the interior is an indefinite ruin; on N. W. is the Keep.

(c) At *Wylam* (Stat.), 11¼ m., in *High St. House*, George Stephenson was born, 1781. At *Newburn*, rt. of Blaydon Stat., 7 m. from Newcastle, he learnt reading and writing, and was married in Newburn Ch., 1802.

(d) From the Gateshead side may be visited, 6 m. S. W., by road commanding fine views of Newcastle and the Tyne, *Gibside*, temp. James I.; the grounds are laid out in the style of Versailles; the woods are very beautiful, in some places overhanging the Derwent, and affording views of the moorland; beyond the old-fashioned flower-garden is a fine Doric *Chapel*, a path through the wood below which leads, 1 m., to the ruined Gothic Chapel of *Friarside*, beautifully situated on Derwent.

(e) 3 m. S. W. of Gateshead, embosomed in woods, is *Ravensworth Castle* (Lord Ravensworth), partly Gothic, partly Tudor, built 1808 from designs by *Nash*; 2 venerable towers of an earlier edifice remain; there is a very fine hall, some good pictures and old cabinets.

(f) A most interesting antiquarian excursion may be made along the *Roman wall*, which began at *Wallsend* (*Segedunum*), 3 m. E. of Newcastle, the traces thus far being very faint; from Newcastle (*Pons Ælii*) the excursion may be made for 19 m. by carriage, after that, on foot or horseback only. The wall consists of (1) a stone wall with ditch on N. side; (2) a turf wall or vallum S. of the stone wall; (3) stations, castles, watch-towers and roads. 2 m. W. of Newcastle is *Benwell* (*Condercun*), where foundations of a temple with altars, &c., were discovered 1862. After passing Denton, the wall with its aggers and vallum becomes distinctly visible; 5 m. further is *Heddon-on-the-Wall*; the vallum passes through centre of the village; 2 m. beyond *Rutchester* (*Vindobala*), a station containing nearly 5 acres; 6 m. further *Halton Chesters* (*Hunnum*); another 1 m. at Stagshaw Bank Gate, the Watling-street was crossed by the wall; 2 m. S., at junction of Cor with the Tyne, are remains of *Corstopitum*; 3 m. beyond Stagshaw is *St. Oswald's*.

One of the largest, best preserved, and most accessible stations on the wall is *Great Chesters* (*Cilernum*), close to the bridge over the N. Tyne, 3 m. from Hexham (see.)

Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staffs.), Stat., N. Staffs. Rly. Inns: Roebuck; Castle. A neat old-fashioned little town, dependent on the neighbouring ironworks of *Silverdale* (Stat.).

Excursions.—3 m. W. to *Keele Hall* (Ralph Sneyd, Esq.), a fine house rebuilt by *Salvin*. In the garden is a holly hedge, 612 ft. long by 23 in height, and the largest in the kingdom. Admission daily, except Saturday, on application to the head gardener.

NEW CHAPEL, see *Harecastle*.

NEWENT, see *Gloucester*.

NEWFIELD - IN - SEATHWAITE, see *Broughton*.

NEW FOREST, see *Lyndhurst*.

Newhaven (Sussex), Stats. at the town and harbour, L. B. & S. C. Rly. Inn: London and Paris H. Bridge H., where Louis Philippe, a refugee from France, stayed in 1848 under the name of "Mr. Smith." This was the ancient port of the Ouse, but is now the well-known place of embarkation for Dieppe, between which place and Newhaven large and fast steamers ply daily (3½ hrs.). It has tidal corn-mills and an early Norm. Ch. with a central tower, a chancel of one bay and an apse of the 12th cent.

At *Bishopstone* (Stat., 1 m. from Newhaven) is a very interesting Ch., with a Saxon porch and dial.

Newland (Glo'ster.), Stat., G. W. Rly., between Monmouth and Coleford. A small village on the borders of the Forest of Dean, with a very fine Dec. Ch. In the Clearwell Chapel is a curious brass, representing a miner of the period, equipped for his work; and an altar-tomb, 14th cent.; in the ch.-yd. are an altar-tomb and effigies of Jenkyn Wyrall, Forest Ranger, 1457, and a tombstone of the 17th cent., with the figure of a Forest Bowman carved upon it. Not far from the Ch. is a famous oak tree, 45 ft. in girth, said to be older than the Conquest and the largest in the kingdom.

Excursion.—4 m. S. between Newland and Chepstow is *St. Briavels* (pron. Brevels) *Castle*—a fine old 13th-cent. fortress, formerly the residence of the chief officer of the Forest of Dean—which King John and Henry III. often visited. The N. W. front, formed of two circular towers with a narrow elliptical gateway, remains. Notice a fine E. E. fireplace and beautiful Dec. chimney. The Ch. is Ang.-Norm. and interesting. On the tomb of W. Warren is a representation of the manner in which infants were formerly swathed.

NEWLAND'S CORNER, see *Dorking*.

Newmarket (Suffolk and Camb.), Stat. G. E. Rly.; 15 m.

by rail and 12 m. by road from *Cambridge*. Inns: **Rutland Arms*: White Hart. This town, the cradle of horse-racing in England, has been called the "Metropolis of the Turf," and 7 race meetings are held during the year. 1. The "Craven," commencing on Easter Monday; 2. "1st Spring," on the Monday fortnight following; 3. "2nd Spring," a fortnight later; 4. "The July," early in that month; 5. "1st October;" 6. "2nd October;" 7. "3rd October," or "Houghton" Meeting. Of these the first and last are the most celebrated.

On an average there are 400 horses in Newmarket the greater part of the year. The *Race-course* extends W. of the town over Newmarket Heath, for about 4 m.

In High-st., on the l., are the *Rooms* of the Jockey Club. Many patrons of the turf have houses here; the Duke of Rutland occupied a part of the mansion once the *Royal Palace*, in High-st., in which some curious tapestry still adorns the dining-room. The stables belonging to trainers are in the outskirts of the town.

St. Mary's, chiefly Perp., the handsomer of the 2 Churches, is in Suffolk. *All Saints'* (modern) was a chapel attached to the Palace precinct. On the l. of the high-road to Bury, on the outskirts of the town, is the *Fairstead*, or exercising ground, where the trial gallops of young horses take place daily. The rising ground to the rt. is the well-known *Warren Hill*.

Across the Heath, and crossing the Four-Mile Race-course, in a direction from N. W. to S. E., extends the great earthwork called the *Devil's Ditch*, the most easterly and largest of 4 important dykes or entrenchments which marked, at different periods, the W. limit of the tribes inhabiting the East Anglian country.

Excursions.—(a) To *Swaffham Bulbeck* (12 m. S.W.), with Dec. and Perp. Ch. At *Swaffham Priory*, 1½ m. N., are the remains of 2 very fine towers of 2 Chs. in one ch.-yd.

(b) At *Burwell*, 2 m. N.W., is a fine Perp. Ch., with woodwork and roof-bosses, and some very rich Perp.

niches in the chancel. A little W. of the Ch. are the moat and earthworks of *Burwell Castle*.

(c) At *Borough Green*, 5 m. S., is a Dec. Ch., in the chancel of which are 3 fine Dec. high tombs representing members of the De Burgh family.

(d) At *Kirtling*, 4 m. due E. of Dullingham (Stat.), the Ch. has some good Norm. and E. E. portions. The E. window, and Norm. doorway of S. porch, should be noticed.

(e) The Ch. at *Cheveley*, 2 m. S.E., is large and fine, ranging from E. E. to Perp. The tower has an external bartizan or "watching turret," on the top of which is a low parapet; and it has, no doubt, been used as a beacon.

Six Mile Bottom is about midway between Newmarket and Cambridge.

NEW MILFORD, see *Milford*.

Newnham (Glo'ster.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Victoria. The town is very prettily situated on a high cliff overlooking the Severn. The Ch. (rest'd.) is partly Norm., and has an old *Font*. See the view from ch.-yd. Newnham is a good starting point for exploring the *Forest of Dean* (see). If the visitor chance to be here at the spring or autumn equinox, he may see the "bore," or tidal wave, of the Severn, with a velocity of from 4 to 10 m. an hour, and with a "head" of 3 or 4 ft. A lovely view of the Severn and country beyond is obtained from a stile, 2 m. out of the town, called Pleasant Stile, whence Gloucester Cathedral and 5 counties may be seen.

NEWPORT (Hants), see *Wight, Isle of*.

Newport (Monm.), Stats., G. W. Rly., and L. & N. W. Rly. Bristol (27 m.) is accessible *viâ* the *Severn Tunnel* (see). Steamers to Bristol, and to Cardiff and Cork. *Inns*: King's Head H., close to rly.-stat.; **Westgate H.; Queen's H. This flourishing seaport town, 35,400 inhabitants, is situated on the rt. bank of the Usk, which is navigable here for the largest vessels. Large *Docks* have been constructed.

St. Woollos Ch., on the summit of

Stow Hill, at back of Westgate H., is of very early date. It has a perfect Norm. interior. The W. entrance is through a massive tower. A peculiarly beautiful Romanesque doorway, of which the inner arch rests on 2 detached columns, leads into St. Mary's Chapel from the Norm. nave. The Ch.-yd. commands a fine view from the Skirrid Mountain to Caerphilly on the N., and an uninterrupted view of the Bristol Channel and the coast opposite on the S. Keys kept at the Vicarage opposite.

The remains of the *Castle*, founded 11th cent., stand on the rt. bank of the river, close to the bridge leading to suburb of *Maindee*.

About 3 m. up the rt. bank of the Usk, and 8 min. by train from High-st. Stat., is *Caerleon* (the Isca Silurum of Antoninus), where the 2nd Augustan Legion was for years in garrison. The *Museum*, close to the ch., contains many important and interesting Roman relics—tombs, articles of daily use, and even children's toys: these probably date from the time of Vespasian, A.D. 50. *Caerleon* afterwards became the legendary capital of King Arthur. Ask for the key at the school-house immediately opposite. A few yards distant is the Amphitheatre, an artificial mound called *King Arthur's Round Table*, 300 yards in circumference and 16 ft. high.

12½ m. by rail from Dook-st. Stat. is *Crumlin*. (*Inn*: Viaduct.) The rly. passes under the famous viaduct. At *Aberbeeg Junction*, 3 m. beyond, the valleys of the Ebbw meet—a charming bit of scenery.

Tredegar Park (see) is 2 m. S.

NEWPORT (Pemb.), see *Fishguard*.

Newport (Salop), Stat., Shrop. Union Rly. *Inn*: Royal Victoria. A pleasant well-built little town. The E. E. Ch. has been carefully restored. *Edmund Ch.*, 2½ m. N., is worth visiting for its fragments of fine old stained glass. Also the old Rectory, formerly a monastic establishment of 14th cent. 4 m. S. is *Donnington* (Stat.) for *Llleshall Abbey* (2½ m.), founded 1145, of which some beautiful remains exist.

Newport Pagnell (Bucks). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *viâ* Wolverton. *Inns*: Anchor; Swan. It stands on a gentle eminence above the Ouse. The *Ch.* is a large edifice with a good Perp. tower. Notice in the ch.-yd. an epitaph ascribed to Cowper. In the Independent Chapel is a board said to have formed part of John Bunyan's pulpit. 1 m. S.E. is *Tickford Abbey*, occupying the site of a monastery. It is 9 m. N. to Olney (see).

NEW QUAY, see *Cardigan*.

Newquay (Cornwall). Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Great Western H.; Prout's Red Lion. A small but rising watering-place, with a fine sandy beach and romantic cliffs, at the W. end of Watergate Bay, where pilchard fishing is extensively practised. The E. side of Newquay Bay is closed by an island which forms *Trevalgey Head*. The interesting range of coast (about 20 m.) between the Towan and Trevoze Heads—forming Watergate Bay—is conveniently accessible. The spots specially to be visited are the vale of Lanherne and village of *Mawgan*, and the coast between Piran sands and Trevoze Head. The *Ch.* of *St. Mawgan* is of interest. In the ch.-yd. is a 14th-cent. cross, and adjoining is the Carmelite nunnery, Lanherne. From here walk down the valley to the lonely little "Porth," or cove, and 1 m. N. of it to the little bay known as *Bodruthan Steps*. There is excellent fishing (trout and peal) in the stream which runs through the valley. The neighbourhood has also much interest for the geologist. For other places of interest in the neighbourhood see *Wadebridge*.

Newstead Abbey (Notts), the ancient seat of the Byrons, now of W. F. Webb, Esq., is 1½ m. from Newstead Stat., Midl. Rly., Mansfield branch, and Newstead Stat., G. N. Rly., *viâ* Nottingham. The Abbey of Newstead (called in the old deeds *de Novo Loco* in Sherwode) was founded 1170 by Hen. III. in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Beckett. It was occupied by a community of Black

Canons Regular, of the order of St. Augustine. At the dissolution of the monasteries, it was granted by Hen. VIII. to Sir John Byron, 1540. It was sold by Ld. Byron, the poet, for £96,000 to Col. Wildman, who restored the house, and replanted the estate. The W. front, with ruins of the Abbey *Ch.*, is a most beautiful specimen of architecture. The poet's room remains nearly as he left it, and on the lawn is the monument to "Boatswain," a favourite dog, with epitaph by his master. The Abbey contains, besides a portrait of Byron, interesting relics of Livingstone, the African explorer, and many trophies of the chase and specimens of S. African Zoology shot by Mr. Webb. Admission to view the Abbey and grounds is granted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays by *tickets* only, which are obtainable by visitors to the George H., Nottingham; Swan H., Mansfield and Newstead Station H., to which a limited number of tickets are issued under certain conditions. The Abbey is *always closed in Easter and Whitsun weeks*. Newstead stands within the borders of *Sherwood Forest*, the resort of Robin Hood. At 1 m. S. of the Abbey, in the grounds of Papplewick Hall, is Robin Hood's Cave. Robin Hood's Hill and Chair are to N. of the Park, and beyond these Fountain Dale, where Robin Hood encountered Friar Tuck.

5 m. from the Abbey is *Annesley Old Hall*, long the seat of the Chaworths, which contains "the antique oratory" mentioned in Byron's "Dream." In the *Ch.* of the dricary village of *Hucknall Torkard* (see) is the grave of Lord Byron, his daughter and his mother.

Newton Abbot (Devon). Junct. Stat., Gt. W. Rly., 20¼ m. from Exeter, with branches N. to *Moreton Hampstead*, and S. to *Torquay* and *Dartmouth*. *Inns*: Globe; Commercial; Queen's. This important market town is beautifully situated in a vale on the Lemon rivulet, which here joins the Teign, and there are pleasant walks in the neighbourhood. Fine views may be obtained from the hill which overlooks the station, and on

which Highwick Ch. is built. About 1 m. above the town is the very curious *manor-house* of *Bradley* (15th cent.). $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. is *Milber Down*, on the summit of which is a celebrated camp, consisting of a triple entrenchment. Here the Prince of Orange planted his artillery, 1688. *Haccombe House* (the Misses Carew) is on the N. side of the Down, and about 6 m. from Torquay. The Ch. (built circ. 1240) contains some of the most interesting monuments and brasses in the county. *Chudleigh* (Stat.), 5 N., (*Inn*: Clifford Arms) is noted for its cider, and the far-famed *Chudleigh Rock*, an eminence of blue limestone. Adjoining is *Ugbrooke Park* (Lord Clifford), a large and beautiful demesne. The house contains some good pictures. A pleasant *Excursion* can be made to the churches of *Abbot's Kerswell* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.) and *Ipplepen* (3 m.), returning by *Tor Bryan* and *Denbury* churches. For other places of interest in neighbourhood see *Bovey Tracey*, *Teignmouth*, *Dartmoor*, *Totnes*, and *Torquay*.

NEWTOWN (Hants), see *Wight, Isle of*.

Newtown (Montgom.), Stat., Cambrian Rly. *viâ* Welchpool. *Inns*: Bear's Head; Elephant and Castle. An old county and manufacturing town, the market for Welsh flannel, and noted for Sir Pryse Jones's warehouse. In the modern Ch. are an old carved wooden rood-screen and font belonging to an earlier edifice. About 1 m. on the Builth road is a picturesque waterfall of about 80 ft.

Excursion.—To *Montgomery*, 9 m., *Bishop's Castle*, 15 m., and *Churchstoke*, by *Kerry*. 3 m. E. is pretty village of *Kerry*, probably so called from the "ceri" or mountain ash said to have abounded in these parts, and situated at the foot of the extensive and rather desolate *Kerry Hills*, which, with *Clun Forest*, occupy a considerable district between *Newtown*, *Clun*, and *Bishop's Castle*. 5 m. beyond *Kerry* a road l., of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m., leads to *Montgomery*; 1 m. beyond this point a road rt., of about 6 m., leads to

Bishop's Castle; while the straight road continues 1 m. to *Churchstoke*. Should the tourist not wish to proceed beyond *Kerry*, he may return to *Newtown* either by rail *viâ* *Abermule Junct.*, or by road of 4 m. to *Abermule*, through the charming *Dingle*, and so back.

NEW WALSINGHAM, see *Walsingham*.

NITON, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Norbury (Staffs.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Gnosall Stat.*, L. & N. W. Rly., and 5 m. from *Ashbourne Stat.*, North Staff. Rly. *St. Mary's Ch.*, chiefly Dec., the nave rebuilt 1473, is remarkable for the monument to the *FitzHerberts*; a brass to *Sir Anthony FitzHerbert*, Justice of King's Bench, d. 1538; and effigies of a knight and two ladies, 14th cent. There is also some good old glass, 14th cent. The Manor House of the *FitzHerberts*, externally red brick of 18th cent., includes portions of an inner court, and hall of 13th cent.

NORHAM, see *Berwick-on-Tweed*.

Normanton (Yorks.), Junct. Stat., Midl., N.-Eastern, and Lanc. & Yorks. Rlys. (Good Refreshment room). *Inn*: Station H. The stat. stands within the moat of a Roman camp. The Ch. of All Saints, Norm. and Perp., has a tower (1629), and contains graves and monuments of many Yorkshire families.

Northallerton (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. (a branch runs W. to *Bedale*, *Leyburn*, and *Hawes Junct.* up the very picturesque *Wensleydale* (see)). *Inn*: *Golden Lion*. The Ch. (restd. 1882-85) is the sole point of interest in the town. The N. side of nave has massive Norm. piers; the S. side is E. E.; the central tower Perp. (1345-1381). The font dates from 1662.

Excursions.—(a) The field of the *Battle of the Standard* (1138) lies 3 m. N. of the town, a short distance rt. of the great North Road. (b) The remains of *Mount Grace Priory*, about 7 m. N.E., are of great interest to the archæologist. The road to it passes by the village of *Osmotherley* (*Inn*: The Queen Catherine), from which the *Priory* lies about 1 m. N.

It was founded for Carthusians in 1397. Part of the buildings was converted into a dwelling-house (now a farm, where the keys must be obtained). Within the enclosing walls are 2 courts—the smaller of which, S., contained the guest hall, and other apartments allotted to strangers. In the smaller court was the priory Ch. At the back, near St. John's Well, a path through the wood leads to the top of the hill, where is a ruined Lady Chapel, built in 1515: the view from this point is very extensive. A path down the hill leads back to Osmotherley. (c) To *Bedale* abt. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by train (*Inn*: Black Swan). The Ch. is E. Dec. with some Perp. additions, and others made 1556: the E. window in S. aisle is an excellent specimen of E. Dec. (geomet.) There are some very interesting monuments; the effigy of Sir Brian Fitzalan is one of the finest sepulchral memorials in England. 5 m. N.W. is *Hornby Castle* (Duke of Leeds), generally to be seen at all times. It contains a fine collection of pictures by old masters.

Northampton (Northants.). Stats., L. & N. W. Rly., Castle Stat., S.W. of the town: Midl. Rly., Bridge St. *Inns*: *George H.; Angel H.; Plough. The town, of 65,000 inhabitants, stretches upward along the ridge of high ground on the l. bank of the Nen, and is on the Roman road, Watling-st. The principal trade is shoemaking. There are 4 principal streets, one of which (Bridge-st.) climbs a steep hill from the river side, and the Ch. of All Saints (see below) stands in an open space near where the streets meet. The *Market-square* lies off the street running N. (The Drapery). Up Sheep-st. are the Barracks, and, beyond, the Race Ground, where the *Pytchley Hunt* races are held in March and November.

The *Town Hall* in Abingdon-st., opened 1864 (archit. E. W. Godwin), has numerous statues of English Kings on its exterior.

This town possesses 2 very remarkable old Churches, *St. Sepulchre*, a Templar Ch., and *St. Peter's* (both restd. by Scott). The former, near

the old North Gato at the end of Sheep-st., is one of the 4 round churches in England, and was built by Simon de St. Liz on his return from the 1st Crusade 1127, in imitation of the Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre. The plan consists of a circular nave, with a long choir and presbytery projecting from it. What is now used as the nave, but was probably the original chancel, has Trans.-Norm. piers with pointed arches, which may be later. The present chancel, with N. and S. chapels, is new. The basin of the *Font* (modern) rests on three kneeling Templars. In the latter Ch., near the W. end of the town, remark the N. portal (Norm.) within the porch; the corbel table of heads immediately under the roof; the W. front with a remarkable flat arch; the two lower stages of the tower; and the triple buttresses at the angles. Inside the Ch. the principal features are the main arcade and the western towerarch. The piers in the nave have wonderfully sculptured caps. The E. wall of the chancel has been entirely rebuilt and decorated.

All Saints' Ch., in the Drapery, was, except the tower, entirely destroyed by fire in 1675. The tower (originally central) is Dec., with a lantern raised on it. The chief object of interest is the statue, by *Chantrey*, of Spencer Perceval, assassinated in 1812, whilst M.P. for Northampton. Here is buried Wm. Smith, the father of English Geology.

The ruins of the *Castle*, near the Castle Stat., are very scanty, and entirely enclosed by buildings in connection with L. & N. W. Rly. works.

In Abingdon-st. is a large *Convent* (Notre Dame) of Belgian nuns. Beyond are the School of Art and the Grammar School.

Queen Eleanor's Cross (about 1 m. S., on the Hardingstone road) is the most perfect and important of the beautiful crosses raised by the earl of Edw. I. Beyond, to rt., is *Delapre Abbey* (J. A. S. Bouverie, Esq.). The Abbey, on site of which the mansion stands, was founded for Cluniac nuns.

Excursions.—(a) To *Earls Barton* and *Castle Ashby* by rail. The celebrated Ch. of *Earls Barton*, standing on high ground, with its remarkable tower, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the stat. A deep foss, still perfect, encloses the mound and ch.-yd. on the N. side. The tower of the Ch. is its most interesting portion, and is by common consent deemed Saxon. The body of the Ch. is of various dates, Norm., E. E., Dec. and Perp. About 2 m., on the S. side of the stat., is *Castle Ashby* (Marq. of Northampton), finely situated on the high ground above the rt. bank of the river. From the terrace in front of the Castle a fine view is commanded. The house is usually shown on Tuesdays. The gardens are open on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The existing house is built round a quadrangle, and the whole group of buildings is very picturesque; notice the lettered balustrade, rare in England. The house contains some interesting pictures. The flower garden, on the S. side, is of very great beauty, and is one of the best modern examples of a geometrical design. Close to the house is the small Ch. (restd. by Street) of *Castle Ashby*, with a Norm. door on the N. side, a Dec. nave, and a Perp. chancel. Notice the brass of a priest, cross-legged effigy, and monuments by Tenerani and Marochetti. Very fine gates of Italian ironwork open from the lawn adjoining the house to an avenue, which, extends about 1 m. to the entrance from the Bedford road, near *Yardley Hastings*, a large scattered village (Inn: Rose and Crown). The avenue continues in a direct line for 2 m. further, into the heart of *Yardley Chase*, which is always open. This is a very extensive tract of woodland, full of green "droves," open lawns, and wood of various ages. The visitor should make eventually for the group of venerable oaks (inquire the way at the lodge on the Bedford road), among which is the tree known as "Cowper's," in the trunk of which many persons may stand at once.

A cross road from *Yardley* leads (2 m. N.E.) to *Easton Maudit*, where is a very interesting Ch. (well restd.).

The vicarage for many years was the home of Dr. Percy, editor of the 'Reliques of old English Poetry.'

(b) *Althorp Park* (Earl Spencer), 7 m. N.W., has some very fine paintings, amongst others by Holbein, Reubens, Hals, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Cuyp, Lely, Murillo and Gainsborough, and family portraits by Reynolds, and a most valuable Library of 50,000 vols. Besides many books printed before 1500, here is deposited the celebrated Valdarfer Boccaccio, bought by the Marq. of Blandford at the Roxburgh sale for 2260*l*. The Ch. (E. E.) of *Great Brington*, on the hill outside the Park, has many Spencer monuments worth attention. See also inscribed slabs to the *Washingtons*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Althorp is *Holdenby House*, where Chas. I. passed into the hands of Cornet Joyce.

(c) *Brixworth Ch.*, an early example of Romanesque, may be reached in 20 min. by rail. It was perhaps a Roman Basilica of 4th or 5th century. The outer walls having been removed, the brick arches have been filled up. In the village are the *Kennels* of the *Pytchley Hunt*.

(d) 2 m. on the road to Wellingborough, is *Weston Favel*, of which place Hervey, author of the 'Meditations,' was Vicar, and lies buried within the Ch.

NORTHBOURNE, see *Deal*.

NORTH CRAY, see *Crays, The*.

NORTH HINKSEY, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

NORTHILL, see *Sandy*.

Northleach (Glo'ster.), 6 m. from Bourton-on-the-Water Stat., Gt. W. Rly. Inns: Wheatsheaf; Union. A quiet little town situated close to the road from Bath to Warwick in a hollow among the Cotswold Hills. The large and handsome Perp. Ch., built 1458 by John Fortey, wool merchant, contains several fine *brasses* with the woolpack and fleece, in memory of the merchants engaged in the wool trade here, now extinct.

Excursions.—(a) 4 m. S. W., in Chedworth Woods, on Lord Eldon's estate at Stowell, are the remains of a Roman villa, discovered 1864

(see *Cheltenham*). (b) 3 m. E. to *Sherborne*; the Ch. contains *monuments* to (i.) Sir John Dutton, 1742, by Rysbrach, (ii.) J. D., 1776, by Westmacott; and (iii.) J. D., 1656, in a winding-sheet.

NORTHOP, see *Hawarden*.

NORTH PETHERTON, see *Bridgwater*.

Northwich (Ches.). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. Inn: Crown & Anchor. A very ancient town 16 m. from Chester, owing its former prosperity to its salt mines and works. *Holy Trinity Ch.* is interesting: it ends in an apse and has a remarkable carved roof. About 1 m. outside the town is the *Old Marston Salt Mine*, which has been worked over 100 years; it is 120 yds. in depth. It is accessible to visitors, and the effect when lit up on gala days is very effective. The pumping up of brine for the salt in the neighbourhood has caused frequent subsidences of the earth, and the aspect of the town, with many of its buildings sunk out of the perpendicular and others screwed and bolted together, is very remarkable. In the town is a Free Library and small Museum, presented by Mr. Brunner, M.P.

NORTHWOLD, see *Brandon*.

NORTON, see *Dronfield*.

NORTON FITZ-WARREN, see *Taunton*.

Norwich (chief town of Norfolk). Stat., Gt. E. Rly.; *Thorpe*, for London *viâ* Ely and Cambridge, *Yarmouth* and *Cromer*; *Victoria*, near St. Stephen's Gates, for London *viâ* Ipswich; *City*, Eastern and Midl. Rly. to King's Lynn. Inns: **Royal, in the Market-place; Norfolk, in St. Giles's-st.; *Maid's Head, old-fashioned and comfortable. This venerable city standing on the Wensum, has 88,000 inhabitants. Few places in England are more puzzling to the stranger. There is no main street, and although the Market-place is a chief centre, the streets which wind towards it are so narrow and intricate, that the topography of the city is by no means understood at a glance, and the visitor should well study the map before venturing into the labyrinth of streets.

Besides the *Cathedral* and *Castle*, the city is rich in old buildings and in churches of interest, including the *Guildhall*, *St. Andrew's Hall*, the *Museum*, the Chs. of *St. Peter Mancroft* and *St. Andrew*, in the vicinity of the *Market-place*.

Starting from the Thorpe Stat., and proceeding down the Prince of Wales'-rd., in which are the *Post-office* and *Agricultural Hall*, the great Cattle Market is reached, in the middle of which rises the great Norm. *Keep* of the *Castle*, 70 ft. high and about 90 ft. square, towering on its lofty mound, one of the chief landmarks of the city. The Terrace Walk surrounding it commands an excellent general view of the city; strangers therefore should make the circuit. The keep itself has served since the reign of Hen. III., till 1887, as the county gaol. It was no doubt the work of the Bigods, and for the most part of Earl Hugh, temp. Hen. I. It is intended to convert it into a Museum.

The *Shirehall*, on the E. side of the *Castle*, and within the *Castle ditch*, was built in 1823. The *Cattle Market* is thronged on Saturdays; and the assemblage of beasts is said to be larger than in any other English market.

The *Guildhall*, of black flint, in the *Market-place*, surmounted by a modern clock turret, occupies the site of the old "Tollbooth." In a vault still existing Bilney was imprisoned, and was led from it (1531) to the stake in the Lollards' pit. The council-chamber preserves the fittings of a court of justice of the age of Henry VIII., nearly unaltered; having carved panels, stained glass windows, and an open timber roof. It contains some fine old portraits, the city Regalia, &c., which are highly interesting. At the S.W. corner of the *Market-place* stands the Ch. of *St. Peter Mancroft* (restd. by Street), its handsome tower pierced with an archway below. It is perhaps the best specimen of Perp. architecture in the city; the nave and chancel are light, airy and lofty; the glass in the E. window is old.

St. Andrew's Hall (open daily), on

St. Andrew's Plain, is the great public hall of the city, in which meetings, concerts, and the Norwich Musical Festival are held. It was the nave of the Ch. of the Blackfriars (Dominican) convent, built circ. 1445, and was granted to the city at the Dissolution. In style and proportions it is very like St. Peter Mancroft. On the walls are portraits by Gainsborough, Opie, and others, and of Nelson by Beechey. The cloisters and portions of the domestic buildings belonging to the convent are now used as "King Edward's Commercial School."

The *Old Bridewell* (date circ. 1370), facing St. Andrew's ch.-yd., is a most perfect specimen of carefully worked squared flint masonry for which Norfolk is famous.

The *Norfolk and Norwich Museum*, in St. Andrew's, Broad-st., is open to the public on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 till 4; on other days the introduction of a member is required. The collection of birds of prey is one of the finest in the world, containing an example of the "Great Auk," now extinct; there are also British and foreign birds; and the "Lombe" collection, presented in 1873; a magnificent series of fossil mammalian remains, principally from the forest-beds along the Norfolk coast; a capital collection of insects; and a valuable herbarium, as well as other objects of interest.

The *Literary Institution*, containing a very large and good library, is under the same roof as the Museum.

The *Free Library* is an adjoining building, and contains about 50,000 volumes.

The *Cathedral*, not far from *Thorpe Stat.*, is reached by a street striking N. from the Post-office, at the end of Prince of Wales's-rd., leading into the open place called *Tombland*, where is held every Maunday Thursday the celebrated Tombland Fair. Here are two handsome Gothic gateways, *St. Ethelbert's*, of good early Dec. work 1275, leading into the S. close, and the *Erpingham Gate*, built by Sir Thomas E., who fought at Agincourt 1420, much enriched with excellent sculpture and statues in

niches, through which the W. front of the Cathedral is approached, passing 1. the old *Grammar School*, 1306, with a Crypt once used as a charnel-house. The first stone of the existing cathedral was laid by Bp. Herbert Losinga in 1096, and no other English cathedral (with the exception perhaps of Peterborough) has preserved its original Norm. plan so nearly undisturbed.

Bp. Losinga completed the choir and great transept; the nave was added by Bp. Everard 1121-45, but the *West Front*, originally Norm., was greatly altered by Bp. Alnwick (1426-36). It is plain, but encloses a large Perp. window. The cathedral is surmounted by a fine central tower and spire 315 ft. high. The total length is 407 ft.

The *Nave* is throughout Norm., with the exception of its vaulted roof and of the chapel in the S. aisle. The effect of the massive circular piers and arches and the triforium, nearly as large as the arcade below, is very grand; it extends 250 ft. from the W. door, is 70 ft. high, and comprises 14 bays to the intersection of the transepts. Notice the lofty open arches of the *triforium*; also the magnificent series of *lierne vaults* above the nave, choir, and transepts.

The *bosses* of the roof are carved with 360 minute figures (date 1445-72), forming a complete sacred history; they were restored 1876 by Dean Gonlbourn.

The *Nave Aisles* are Norm. with Perp. windows. The lower part of the *organ screen* is ancient; the upper, heavy and ugly, was completed in 1833.

In the *choir* W. of the tower the *stalls* should be particularly noticed. They are Perp., dating probably from the 15th cent. The carving and details are excellent.

The *Presbytery*, which extends E. of the tower and ends in an apse, has been greatly altered, although the ground plan remains unchanged. The clerestory and stone vault, erected by Bp. Goldwell (1472-1499), are very light and graceful.

The *Cloisters*, entered by the elegant

Prior's Door, in the easternmost bay of the S. nave aisle, are among the most beautiful in England, date 1430. The roof deserves careful examination.

Opposite the N. transept extends the *Bishop's Palace*, which still retains some Norm. portions.

The *Churches* of Norwich are very numerous: there are no less than *forty-three*, and for the most part Perp., ranging from 1350 to 1500. *St. Peter Mancroft* (see above), the finest church in the city, and *St. Andrew's*, Broad-st., are the most interesting. Amongst others *St. Gregory*, in Pottersgate; *St. Giles's*, St. Giles's-st.; *St. John the Baptist's*, Maddermarket, containing tombs of the Howards; *St. Miles'*, or *Michael's*, *Coslany* (a fine example of flint masonry and containing some good brasses), deserve notice; *St. Helen's*, Bishopgate, on the way to Bishop Bridge E. from the Cath., is desecrated, except a part in the centre; the nave being converted into almshouses for men, and the chancel (date about 1383) divided into wards for the women. Of the city walls and gates some fragments exist. Near St. Martin's Gate (of which portions remain) is one of the 40 towers with which the walls were strengthened. Near Carrow Bridge is the "Devil's Tower."

Manufactures.—Norwich was perhaps the earliest, and long the most flourishing seat of the manufacture of worsted, so called from the village of Worstead, on the E. side of Norfolk. It is supposed to have been brought over by Flemish refugees in the reign of Henry I. The articles at present made at Norwich consist of crapes, camlets, other fabrics of worsted, mohair and silk, also boots and shoes. There are large oil-cake factories; and at Carrow, just beyond the city, are the very extensive *Factories* for Starch, Mustard, &c., of the Messrs. J. and J. Colman, covering many acres. About 1100 hands are employed.

The best general view of Norwich is to be obtained from *Mousehold Heath*, the high ground rising from the left bank of the Wensum, E. of

the city. Pass down Bishopgate-st., E. of the cathedral, and cross the river by *Bishop's Bridge*.

Excursions.—(a) *Thorpe*, 1 m. from the Stat., is a picturesque village with many country houses on the hill sloping down to the Wensum. (b) On the Yare, 2 m. W., is *Earlham Hall* (F. B. Frank, Esq.), and the birth-place of Elizabeth Fry, well known for her many labours in English prisons. (c) At *Heigham* on the Wensum, 1 m. N.W., is an ancient house, now known as the "Dolphin Inn," having the dates 1587 and 1615 on its fronts: in the Ch. is a monument to Bishop Hall, died 1656.

(d) To *Caistor St. Edmunds*, 3 m., where is a large Roman camp, possibly the site of the ancient Venta Icenorum. The rampart on 3 sides is perfect, and there are fragments of a wall.

(e) *Costessey* or *Cossey Hall* (Lord Stafford), 4 m. N.W. with its fine gardens and park, is well worth a visit, but can only be seen by special permission.

The principal *Norfolk Broads* can be best explored from Great Yarmouth (see), but *Surlingham Broad*, on the Yare, distant about 6 m. and covering about 100 acres, may be visited from Norwich, as well as the very picturesque *Wroxham Broad*, on the Bure, 7 m. by rail.

NOSTEL PRIORY, see *Wakefield*.

Nottingham (Notts) — 2 central Stats. and 6 District Stats.; Midl., Gt. N., and L. & N. W. Rlys. *Inns*: *George H.; Clarendon H.; Flying Horse H.; Lion and Maypole. *Post-office*, Victoria-st. It is the metropolis of the hosiery and lace manufacturing district. Pop. 230,000. It is situated a little to the N.E. of the centre of England, and at the S.W. extremity of Sherwood forest; the old portion of the town occupies the acclivity of a red sandstone rock, which command an extensive view of the Vale of Trent, embracing Clifton, Belvoir Castle and Wollaton Hall in the distance.

The present *Castle* is a classical building, erected on the site of the Norman Castle, in 1674, by William Caven-

dish, 1st D. of Newcastle; it was burnt on Oct. 31, 1831, by the Reform rioters; in 1876-8, it was restored at a cost of nearly £30,000, and adapted by the Corporation for the *Municipal Museum and Gallery of Art*. The red sandstone rock on which the castle stands, commanding the valley of the Trent, is pierced with a passage known as *Mortimer's Hole*, which runs from the base of the rock by a gradual ascent to the top, and was originally a secret passage into the Norman Castle; it was by this that the soldiers of Edward III. entered the ancient fortress, and took Mortimer, Earl of March, prisoner to London, Oct. 9th, 1330. *Standard Hill*, where Charles I. raised his standard, 1642, the opening act of the Civil Wars, is on the N. of the castle grounds.

The *Museum and Gallery of Art* contains permanent and loan collections of pictures and objects of fine and industrial art. It is open daily, except Sunday, from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. in the summer, but in the winter closes at 6 P.M. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The *University College*, Shakespeare-st., is a Gothic building, erected by the Corporation at a cost of £80,000, for the promotion of higher education, and the University Extension Scheme of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The east wing is occupied by the Free Libraries, and in the west wing is the Natural History Museum; whilst in the central portion are class-rooms, lecture theatre, etc., of the college; in the rear of the building are the Technical Schools.

Not far from it stands the *Guildhall*, a handsome Renaissance building, (T. Verity, Archt. 1887)—cost 62,000*l*.

The *Market-place*, 5½ acres, is the largest in the kingdom, and should be visited on fair days or market evenings (Wednesdays and Saturdays).

St. Mary's Ch., on the High Pavement, is a splendid Perp. cruciform building with pinnacled tower. The S. porch is richly groined and ornamented with fan tracery. The stained glass is modern, but good. The "Virgin and Child" on the S. side

of the altar is the work of Fra Bartolommeo. The modern reredos is by Bodley.

The *Roman Catholic Cathedral*, by Pugin, Derby-rd., is elaborate, and has some beautiful carving and chancel screen. The tower and spire are 164ft. high. The *Arboretum* of 17 acres, Waverley-st., open daily free, and the Bridge over the Trent, of 3 large spans, opened 1871, at a cost of 30,000*l*. The *School of Art*, established in 1843 and removed to its present site in 1864, is a handsome building in Waverley-st. adjoining the Arboretum. The *High School*, formerly the Free Grammar School, founded by Dame Agnes Mellers in 1513, is near by.

The principal factory for lace and hosiery factories is that of the Midland Manufacturing Co., in Station-st.; for bobbinet, Messrs. Thomas Adam and Co., Stoney-st., and for hosiery, Messrs. J. and R. Morley's Mills. Messrs. Blackburn's factory (near St. Saviour's Ch.) for machinery for hosiery making is well worth visiting. Admission is readily given to persons unconnected with the trade.

For a pleasant walk in summer-time inquire the way to *Clifton Grove*, about 3½ m.

Wollaton Ch., 2½ m. W., contains good monuments, of the 15th cent., to the Willoughby family. *Wollaton Hall* (Ld. Middleton) is one of the most elegant Renaissance mansions in England, consisting of a keep-like centre and four minor towers at the angles; it was built 1590, by *Robert Smithson*, who is buried in the ch.

A little beyond the eastern suburb of Sneinton is *Colwick Hall*, where "Mary Chaworth," of Byron's early poems, died from the fright produced by the violence of a brutal mob, 1831.

Excursions.—(a) *Newstead Abbey* (sec) is 11 m. N. W.

(b) To *Mansfield* (sec) for the Dukeries and Sherwood Forest.

Nuneaton (Warwick.) Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 14 m. N. of Rugby, with branches to Coventry and Leicester. Also Stat. on Midl. Rly.,

20½ m. from Birmingham. *Inns*: Newdegate Arms; Bull. In the parish *Ch.* are some ancient monuments and a white marble tomb in memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable. The Roman road of Watling-street runs 2½ m. E., half-way between the town and Hinckley. 1 m. N. is *Weddington*, in the *Ch.* (restd.) is a monument to Humphrey Adderley, 1598.

NUNEHAM, see *Oxford* (Excurs.):

NUN MONKTON, see *York*.

NUNNEY, see *Frome*.

NUNNYKIRK, see *Rothbury*.

NUTHURST, see *Horsham*.

OADBY, see *Wigston*.

Oakham (Rutld.), Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inns*: George; Crown; White Lion. The county town, situated in the Vale of Catmose. The air here is considered remarkably salubrious. *All Saints' Ch.* (restd. by Scott) is the work of different periods, from the 12th to 16th cent. Adjoining the ch.-yd. are the ruins of the *Castle* founded by the Ferrars family soon after the Conquest. The only portion still used, is the Hall in which the assizes and quarter sessions are held. It is Norm., date 1165-91. In it a great number of *Horse-shoes* are nailed against the wall, some gilded, which have been given, according to immemorial custom, by Barons who visited the town, including those given by Queen Elizabeth, Geo. IV. when Regent, and Queen Victoria. Besides the County Courts, there is a richly endowed Free Grammar School.

Excursions.—(a) To *Burley Park*, 2 m. (G. H. Finch, Esq., M.P.). (b) To *Normanton Park* (Lord Willoughby de Eresby), 5 m. and 3½ from *Ketton* Stat.

(c) *Exton Park* (Earl of Gainsborough) and village, 5 m. N.E. The *Ch.* is an ancient Gothic building, and contains some old monuments, by Grinling Gibbons and Nollekens, of the Harington and Noel families.

(d) *Barleythorpe* (Earl of Lonsdale) is ½ m. W. In the village are the *Kennels* of the *Cottesmore Hunt*.

(e) At *Empingham*, 6 m. E., the *Ch.*, E. E. and Norm., has a large window of old painted glass, bearing numerous armorial designs.

OATLANDS PARK, see *Weybridge*.

OCKBROOK, see *Spondon*.

ODCOMBE, see *Yeovil*.

ODDINGTON, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

ODELL, see *Bedford*.

OGLE CASTLE, see *Morpeth*.

Okehampton (Devon.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly.; 1 hr. from Exeter, *viâ* Yeoford Junct. *Inn*: White Hart. The ruins of the *Castle*, 11th cent., situated ½ m. S.W., are of considerable interest. The town is conveniently situated for excursions on *Dartmoor* (see). The Okement streams are well known for their excellent though small trout.

OKEOVER, see *Dovedale*.

OLD BEWICK, see *Alnwick*.

Oldbury (Worcester.), Stat., G. W. and L. & N. W. Rlys., 20 min. from Birmingham. A busy manufacturing town of the Black Country, with largo railway carriage manufactories, and the extensive chemical works of Messrs. Chance and others.

Oldham (Lancs.) 5 Stats., L. & N. W. and Lanc. & York. Rlys. *Inn*: Angel. The town is entirely devoted to cotton spinning, hat making, and machine works. Pop. 152,560.

The machine works of Messrs. Platt are the largest in the kingdom, and are well worth seeing. All the buildings are modern, but the *Town Hall*, *Lyceum*, *Library* and *Art Gallery* and *Public Baths* deserve a passing glance. There is a Public Park of 60 acres, tastefully laid out at a cost of 31,000*l*.

OLD SODBURY, see *Chipping Sodbury*.

OLD WINDSOR, see *Windsor*.

Ollerton (Notts), 8½ m. S. of Worksop Stat. Man. Shef. & Linc. Rly., and 8 m. from Mansfield. *Inn*: Hop-pole. It is situated in the heart of *Sherwood Forest* (see), and contains many hundred acres of fine woodland scenery. The parks and forests of the "Dukeries," as they were called, because once owned by 4 dukes, abound in grand scenery.

Excursions.—(a) Immediately to the W. is *Birkland*, the wildest portion of *Sherwood Forest*, and the rendezvous of pic-nic parties. First go to *Edwin-stowe*, 2 m. on Mansfield-road, 1½ m.

S.W. of which there is a Gothic archway, the "Duke's Folly," adorned with statues of woodland heroes such as Robin Hood and Allan-a-Dale. Strike up the broad ride which leads through the heart of Birkland. (b) N. of Oller-ton commences *Bilhaugh Park*, stretching into *Thoresby Park*, the splendid seat of the Earl of Manvers, once of the D. of Kingston (extinct). It is Elizabethan style from designs by Salvin. The park is 10 m. round and has a fine sheet of water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, formed by the river Meden. Rare conifers vie with timbers of ancient growth. The long avenue of Spanish chestnuts, the finest in England, and the private drive, open to pedestrians, should be seen. N. of Thoresby is *Clumber Park*, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, containing a fine collection of paintings, both old masters and modern, and a choice library. The finely-timbered grounds are beautiful and are ornamented with a sheet of water 3 m. long. The Clumber Spaniels take their name from this park. *Worksop Manor* is 3 m. from the town of Worksop (see). (c) To *Welbeck* (see). (d) 2 m. S. is *Rufford Abbey* (Lord Savile), an Elizabethan hall in a beautiful park. The whole of the district is remarkable for its splendid timber, many of the trees being of great age and size.

Olney (Bucks). Stat., Midl. Rly. Inn: Bull. A village in a flat on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge of many arches. Cowper the poet lived in a red-brick house in High-st., corner of the market-place. In the garden behind stands his *Summerhouse*, where he wrote the Olney hymns, in concert with Newton, and where he kept his pet hares. Cowper's favourite walk was along "The Cliff" towards Western Underwood, where his dog Beau brought out the water-lily and laid it at his feet. At *Western Underwood*, 1 m., Cowper subsequently lived in a house called the Lodge, where he wrote "The Task." The park (seat of the Throckmortons) and wilderness were his constant resort with his good friend Mrs. Unwin.

ORESTON QUARRIES, see *Plymouth*.

ORFORD CASTLE, see *Woodbridge*.

Ormskirk (Lancs.) Stat., L. & Y. Rly. Inns: Talbot; Wheat-sheaf; King's Arms. The town, noted for gingerbread, has a very interesting Ch. with a Norm. window and two towers. In the Derby chapel, the burial-place of the Earls of Derby for the past 300 years, are numerous monuments to the members of that family; and in the Scarisbrick chapel is an effigy of a knight.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. N. on the Preston road, to *Burscough Priory*, where the ruins of a noble arch stand between the road and the railway. It was founded for Black Canons by Robert Fitzhenry, in the reign of Richard I., and was a priory of great importance, and formerly a burial-place of the Earls of Derby. (b) Nearly 4 m. N.W. to *Halsall Ch.*, which has good oak stalls with grotesque carvings, and monuments to the Halsall family. (c) 3 m. N.E. *Lathom House* (Earl of Lathom), a magnificent building. It was erected in the last century, but there is no trace of the celebrated old Lathom House, which was defended by the Countess of Derby, in 1644, for four months against the Parliamentary forces under Sir T. Fairfax. The park is 4 m. round. (d) *Scarisbrick Hall* (Comte de Casteja), 3 m. N.W., is a splendid mansion (restd. by Pugin). The corridors are all laid with mosaic, and the hall is hung round with oak figures of knights.

(e) At *Sephton*, 2 m. E. of Maghull Stat., 5 m. from Ormskirk, is a fine Ch., 16th cent., with chapels to the Molineux and Blundell families, carved oak screens, and a pulpit with gilt inscription. In the chancel are 16 carved stalls, and, amongst other monuments, an altar-tomb to Lady Joan Molineux. 3 m. N. is *Lydiat Abbey*, used as a Roman Catholic burial-place, which has a castellated tower of the time of Henry VIII. The modern Roman Catholic Ch. adjoining has an alabaster figure of a bishop, and some alabaster sculptures, representing the martyrdom of St. Catharine of

Alexandria. *Lydiat Hall* is an old timbered house, containing a dais and oak canopy. In an upper room is a panelling representing Henry VIII. and his wives.

Orpington (Kent). Stat., S. E. Rly., 1 m. from the village. The *Ch.*, mainly E. E., is finely situated, and contains some good brasses, a fine W. door, and E. E. porch. A very quaint epitaph will be found in the ch.-yd. Near the *Ch.* are the Priory, a fine old building dating in part from 1393, and an Elizabethan mansion belonging to the Hart Dyke family. Not far from the stat. is Down, formerly the residence of Charles Darwin. Crofton Court, on the other side of the rly., was the residence of Mr. Percival, the minister who was assassinated in the House of Commons.

OSMINGTON, see *Weymouth*.

OSMOTHERLEY, see *Northallerton*.

OSTERLEY PARK, see *Hounslow*.

Oswestry (Salop), Stats., G. W. and Cambrian Rlys. *Inns*: *Wynnstay Arms H.; Queen's H. A fine old town, situated amidst prettily-wooded hills between Watt's and Offa's Dykes. The mound, the only remains of the *Castle*, is prettily planted and laid out with walks. The venerable *Ch. of St. Oswald* (restd. by *Street*), once conventual, has a monument to Alderman Yale and wife, 1616. *Old Oswestry* is a fine British post, 1 m. N., defended by a triple rampart.

Excursions.—(a) To *Chirk* (see) 6 m., *Cefn* 8 m., and *Llangollen*, 12 m. (see). (b) To *Overton* (9 m.) and *Erbistock* (see *Ruabon*). (c) To *Ellesmere*, about 8 m., passing at 2½ m. *Whittington*, where are ruins of Earl Roger de Montgomery's *Castle*, consisting of fragments of 8 towers, moat, and vestiges of other defensive works. (d) To *Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant* 14 m. (See *Bala*).

OTLEY, see *Ilkley*.

OTTERBOURNE, see *Winchester*.

Otterburn (Northumb.), 30 m. from Newcastle; rail to Woodburn Stat., and thence by foot or private conveyance, which should be ordered from Otterburn. *Inn*: Percy Arms. The *Tower* (W. James, Esq.) is

modern, but encloses remains of a more ancient structure; in the porch are three fine Roman (Mithraic) altars from Rutchester. N. of the village is a very strong chalybeate spring; there is also another spring called the *Wishing Well*. 1 m. below the village, on rt. bank of the Reedwater, which abounds in trout, is the fathomless *Silvernut Well*, a sulphur spring which bubbles up hazel nuts, though no trees of the kind grow near. 1 m. W. is a queer pointed stone pillar, called *Percy's Cross*, said to mark the spot where that hero fell in the *Battle of Otterburn* (1388).

Excursions.—(a) About 3 m. E., in wild moorland country, is *Elsdon*; in centre of the village are the interesting cruciform *Ch. of St. Cuthbert*, believed to be Saxon, and a curious fortified *Parsonage* (called *Elsdon Castle*). On E. side of the stream opposite the castle, are two remarkable moot hills. (b) To *Rochester*, 1 m. W. beyond *Percy's Cross* is passed *Elishaw*, beyond which, 1 m. on rt., is *Horsley Ch.*, a modern Lombardic edifice with apse; (*Inn*: Redesdale Arms), 1½ m. further is the Roman station of *Rochester* (Bremenium). The masonry of the W. gate is very perfect, and the arrangements of the houses and streets still visible; within the parallelogram are two Peel towers; Watling-street passes through the parish, and is followed by the modern road for some distance on N. side of the Reed. 1½ m. E. of the camp was the *Roman burial-place*, where four funeral monuments or *cippi* still remain. (c) Drive by Risingham, which was the Roman station *Habitaneum*, to *Bellingham* (see), 10 m.

OTTERSHAW, see *Chertsey*.

OTTERTON, see *Sidmouth*.

Ottery St. Mary (Devon.). Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., on the branch line to Sidmouth. *Inns*: King's Arms; London H. The town is situated in a broad pastoral vale, and is celebrated for its *Ch.*, which stands in a valley surrounded by trees. Its great peculiarity is the transept, like in Exeter Cathedral, formed by two towers. The aisles and towers are

E. E.; the nave, chancel, and Lady Chapel, Dec.; whilst the chapel N. of the nave is Perp. Observe the high tombs with effigies of Sir Otto Grandisson and of his wife Beatrice. The knight's armour is an excellent example of the middle of Edward III.'s reign. Colridge the poet was born here (1772); his father was vicar, and master of the Grammar School. *Heaths Court* is the residence of Chief Justice Colridge. Thackeray when a boy used to stay at Larkbeare in the parish, and "Clavering St. Mary" of 'Pendennis' doubtless represents Ottery. Sidmouth (see) is 6 m. distant.

OULTON, see *Lowestoft*.

Oundle (Northants.). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Talbot (constructed in part of timber from Fotheringhay Castle); Dolphin. One of the pleasantest towns in Northamptonshire, situated on the banks of the Nene. The *Ch.* (restd. by *Scott*) has a new E. E. nave and aisles with Dec. windows, and a Dec. clerestory. The transepts and chancel are early Dec.; the tower and fine S. porch, Perp. The *pulpit*, dating late in the 14th cent., deserves special attention. The brass *lectern* came from Fotheringhay.

Excursions.—(a) The *Lyveden* or *Tresham Buildings*, about 5 m. S.W., well repay a visit. The "old build" was probably, and the "new build" certainly, the work of Sir Thos. Tresham. It has been conjectured that the "new build" was intended for a religious house. The most remarkable features of the building are the sculptures and inscriptions, which run round it. The "old build" lies close under the new, and is now a substantial and picturesque farmhouse. 2 m. E. of Lyveden is *Brigstock*, in the heart of the old forest, where the very early work in the *Ch.* should attract the antiquary. N. of the village is *Farming Woods* (Lord Lyveden), with some fine remains of ancient wood about it. The return to Oundle may be made through *Bene-field*.

(b) *Apethorpe*, 5 m., a house of some interest, belonging to the Earl of Westmorland. It consists of two

quadrangles like a college. The E. front is Jacobean; the N. front, the oldest, is entered by a gatehouse 1551. The gallery, 112 ft. long, is lined with portraits of Mildmays and Fanes; also portraits of Cromwell by Walker, and the Three Trustees by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The park comprises a considerable extent of ground, and *Morhay Lawn* was anciently included in it. The "lawn" deserves a visit. A road through fields from Apethorpe leads to it. On the W. side are the *Morhay Oaks*, famous old trees, of unknown age. The village of *Kingscliffe* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Apethorpe, and about 4 m. from *Wansford Stat.*, by which the return may be made to Oundle.

(c) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of *Barnwell Stat.* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Oundle) is *Lilford Park* (Lord Lilford), a fine Charles I. mansion. The house stands high, among thick and noble woods, and is approached on all sides by very fine avenues of elms. There are terraced gardens, besides aviaries and menageries containing some rare and interesting birds and animals. *Barnwell* contained 2 great manors, which formed distinct parishes, Barnwell St. Andrew and Barnwell All Saints. They are now united, although each has its *Ch.* Of *St. Andrew* (restd. 1873) the tower is E. E. below, and Dec. in the uppermost stage, with a Dec. spire. The S. porch is E. E., the N. door rich Dec. *All Saints*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. up the stream, has disappeared, with the exception of the chancel, which is retained as a burying-place for a branch of the Montagues. The keys admitting to the *Castle* will be found at the very picturesque farmhouse, with gables and tall chimneys, standing on one side of a green, across which the castle itself is seen. The castle consists of a great quadrangle, with trefoil-shaped towers at the angles, and an entrance gateway between flanking towers, which are rounded. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. of the Barnwell Stat. is the very interesting *Ch.* of *Polebrook*. It may be reached by a pleasant path across fields. There was here formerly a late Norm. *Ch.* An E. E. tower and spire were added on

the S. side, the S. arcade altered, and E. E. transepts and a chancel built. The E. E. work throughout is very beautiful.

(d) 4 m. N. is *Fotheringhay*, celebrated in English history. The *Ch.* and the site of the *Castle* well deserve a visit (see *Peterborough*).

OUTWELL, see *Wisbeach*.

Over Darwen (Lancs.), Stat. L. & Y. Rly. *Inn*: Angel. A manufacturing town, the population of which has enormously increased within the last half century. It is noted for the large *India Mills* of Messrs. Eccles, Shorrock, Bros., & Co., which contain 160,000 spindles. Permission to visit on application and introduction.

OVER STOWEY, see *Bridgwater*.

OVERSTRAND, see *Cromer*.

OVERTON (Northants), see *Peterborough*.

OVERTON (Flint), see *Ruabon*.

OVERTON (Yorks.), see *York*.

OWLESBURY, see *Winchester*.

OXBURGH, see *Swaffham*.

Oxford (Oxfordshire). 2 Stats. standing close together on the W. side of the city: Gt. W. Rly., 63 m. from London, and L. & N. W. Rly. *via* Bletchley, 78 m. *Inns*: Randolph H., at the corner of Beaumont-st.; Clarendon H. and Roebuck H., in the Corn-market; Mitre H., High-st.; King's Arms, Broad-st.

Post Office, St. Aldate's St., near Carfax. *Tramway* from the stations to Carfax, diverging thence to Magdalen Bridge: to New Hinksey, passing *Christ Church*: and to Medley Lock by the Corn Market and St. Giles.

Seated on a well-watered plain, surrounded by gentle slopes on the Thames, which picks up the Cherwell at the foot of *Christ Church meadows*, Oxford is certainly one of the most striking and picturesque cities of Europe. It is equally attractive whether its group of spires, towers, churches and colleges, rising above the surrounding belt of green trees, are seen by the spectator from a distance, or whether he paces along its main avenue, the High-st., which includes 5 Colleges, the New Schools, 2 stately Churches, down to its termin-

ation in the noble Tower of Magdalen, and the bridge over Cherwell.

Its W. end is called Carfax (Quatres Voies) because 4 ways meet there. In the l.-hand street, St. Aldate's, are the Town Hall, and the grand front of *Christ Church*, with Pembroke College opposite; and to the rt. the Corn-market, which conducts to the Martyrs' Cross, St. John's College, the Taylor Institute, and St. Giles. Queen-st., the continuation of High-st., leads E. past the Castle to the Railway Stations.

The *University* of Oxford is the oldest existing in this country; but it does not owe its foundation to Alfred the Great, as has been asserted. The precise dates of the foundations of the colleges are in many cases doubtful. It is certain, however, that University, Balliol, and Merton date from the 13th cent. The University now consists of twenty-one Colleges, and two Academic and two private Halls. As a corporate body, it returns two members to Parliament.

The chief buildings may be visited in the following order:—Passing from the station by the New-road (notice *D'Oiley's Tower*, and the *Castle Mound* on rt.; the castle itself, a courthouse and prison, is modern work, a caricature of Norm.) and Queen-st., is *Carfax*, the City Ch., After a glance E. down the High-st., turn S. down St. Aldate's-st. On rt. are the ch. of that name, and Pembroke College (see 2, below). On the opposite side of the street is a façade of 400 ft., broken in the centre by Tom Gateway, leading into

(1) **CHRIST CHURCH**, the noble foundation commenced by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525. The gateway, surmounted by a six-sided tower with domical roof, added by Sir Christopher Wren in 1682, contains the *Great Bell of Oxford*, "the mighty Tom," weighing 17,000 lbs., and the clapper 342 lbs. Every night, a little after 9 o'clock, it rings 101, the number of members on the foundation. Notice in the gateway a fine statue of Wolsey, by Bird. Here application to view the Hall, &c., must be made at the

Porter's Lodge. The *Great Quadrangle* ("Tom Quad."), measuring 264 ft. by 261 ft., contains the lodgings of the Dean and Canons, the Hall (on rt.), and many sets of rooms occupied by junior members of "The House," as the college is called. The way through the N.E. corner of "Tom Quad." leads to *Peckwater Quad.* and *Canterbury Gate*, and to the *Library* containing a collection of paintings of the Italian School from Cimabue to Carracci, and a cabinet of drawings of the Italian masters.

At the S.E. corner of the quadrangle the *Hall* is approached by a grand and beautiful staircase, whose delicate fan-roof springs from a single pillar. The *Hall*, the largest and finest in Oxford (length 113 ft., width 40 ft., height 50 ft.), was finished by Wolsey himself, in the late Perp. style. In it the Sovereign is received on visiting Oxford. The portraits (about 120 in number) that line the walls are in many cases of great interest. Close by the Hall is the *Kitchen*, which should not be passed unnoticed, being an excellent specimen of the ancient English style.

The *Cathedral of St. Frideswide*, serving also as the Collegio Chapel (rest'd. 1871 by *Scott*), has its principal entrance from the E. side of the Great Quadrangle, and is also entered from the cloister at the S.W. corner. It is chiefly Norm. and Transition (date 1161). The nave, remarkable for its double pier arches, was eurtailed at its W. end by Wolsey to make room for his Great Quad. The Choir has a roof of fan tracery added in the 15th cent. The E. end was rebuilt 1870. The windows at the E. end, N. and S. aisles, are from designs by Burne Jones. There is Divine Service at 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. Attached to choir on N. are the Lady Chapel (built 1346), and St. Frideswide's chapel. Between the piers which separate these 2 chapels are three tombs:—(i.) Sir George Nowers, d. 1425; (ii.) Prior Guimond, d. 1149; and (iii.) Lady Elizabeth Montacute, d. 1355. Beyond the last is the so-called Shrine of St. Frideswide (date

1480): it is of carved wood; above it is the chamber for a watcher of the shrine. The relics of St. Frideswide formed a much frequented object of pilgrimage. N. again of St. Frideswide shrine is the Latin Chapel, in which is a curious window containing the history of St. Frideswide. Here the Regius Professor gives his divinity lectures.

The *Chapter-house*, in the cloister, has a fine Trans.-Norm. doorway, but the building is a beautiful specimen of the E. E. style, with lancet windows and a groined vault. At the end of the cloister is a doorway which leads to the New Buildings, from which access may be had to *Christ Church meadows*.

These beautiful Walks which intersect and enclose a meadow of 50 acres, the angle formed by the confluence of the Thames (here styled Isis) and the Cherwell, are a natural source of pride to Christ Church. A famous avenue of elms stretches across the meadows from W. to E., and encloses the *Broad Walk*, and a wide path has also been formed from the gate of the New Buildings to "the Barges." N. of the Broad Walk, and immediately at back of Christ Ch., is

(2) CORPUS CHRISTI, founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bp. of Winchester. The quadrangle remains much as it was left by the founder, and contains a remarkable cylindrical dial, with a perpetual calendar in its centre. Opposite the entrance is the statue of the founder. The *Hall*, with good late Perp. roof, contains his portrait, and the *Chapel* (which has a fine altar-piece by *Rubens*) his pastoral staff, rings, pyxes, and other valuables. The rooms on the 2nd floor of the library staircase are those inhabited by the "judicious" Hooker. Cardinal Pole, Bp. Jewell, and the ever-memorable Hales, were also members of this college. See also the vaulted roof of the gateway and the view from the garden. On same side of the street is

3) MERTON, founded by Walter de Merton 1264, with the idea of bringing up the scholars exclusively for the office of parish priests. He had

an especial veneration for John the Baptist: over the entrance gateway, between figures of Walter de Merton and Henry III., is a wonderful old sculpture of St. John preaching in the Wilderness. The *Chapel*, one of the stateliest and largest in Oxford, giving a chief feature to the city by its massive tower, consists of a choir and transepts or ante-chapel. It was an enlargement of the old parish Ch.

The library quadrangle, or "Mob Quad.," has been little altered since its erection, c. 1350. It is approached by two passages, with high-pointed groining of the 13th cent.; the passage leading past the right of the hall has over the archway at the end a curious *Treasury*, built entirely of stone by the founder, with a high-pitched ashlar roof. The *Hall* (restd. 1872) retains the original doorway, and the 14th-cent. oak door, with its fine ironwork. The *Library*, being the earliest in Oxford, has served as a model to other colleges. It is very picturesque with its old fittings, and the books chained to their shelves. The *Inner Quadrangle*, of Jacobean style (1610), has a gateway tower in imitation of that of the Schools, (see 10).

Adjoining Merton is *St. Alban Hall*, now incorporated with Merton Coll. It was built about 1230, and named after its founder, Robert de St. Alban. The Hall and Chapel are fair modern Gothic, but the small quadrangle contains a curious ancient bell-tower.

(4) *ORIEL*. Situated at corner of Oriel-st., opposite Corpus Christi. Founded by Adam de Brome 1324, and enlarged in 1326 by Edw. II. The mansion on the present site, bestowed on the college by Edw. III., was called *Le Oriole*. The present buildings are all comparatively modern (1620-1640). The Hall and Chapel, though without striking architectural merit, are extremely picturesque. This college, as being one of the first to open its fellowships to the University, was remarkable for the celebrated members it contained at one time within its walls: Whately, Keble, Arnold,

Newman, Pusey, Wilberforce, Burgon, and others.

Near Oriel is *St. Mary Hall*, an offshoot of that college, founded 1333. The Hall, with Chapel above, built about 1640, exhibits some very good tracery in the windows. Oriel-st. leads from Merton-st. into the High-st. opposite *St. Mary's*. Turning to the rt. are *All Souls'* and *Queen's Colleges* on l., and *University College* on rt.

(5) *ALL SOULS*. (See the Gateway in High-st.) Founded in 1437, by Archbishop Chichele. Over the entrance from High-st. are figures of the founder and Hen. VI., and in the niche above, the angel summoning the dead. The 1st quadrangle is in the same state in which it was erected by Chichele. The N. quadrangle was designed by Hawksmoor, in 1720, and completed in 1740. It contains the Library, Chapel, and Hall, and produces a striking effect. The *Chapel* (restd. 1872) is entered by a gateway, with fan-tracery vaulting. The magnificent reredos, restored from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, but still retaining some of the original colouring, is worthy of study. The *Hall* is spacious, but in bad taste: so, too, is the *Library*, which possesses, among other interesting works, the original designs of Wren for the building of St. Paul's, &c., 300 in number. Attached to the library is a reading-room intended for students of law in the University.

(6) *UNIVERSITY*, claiming to date from Alfred, but probably founded about 1249, by William de Lanum, Archdeacon of Durham. The front is very imposing, though in the debased Gothic of the time of Charles I. The *Hall*, built 1657, was remodelled in 1766, at the cost of members of the college, whose arms are painted on the wainscot: the fireplace was given by Sir Roger Newdigate, founder of the University prize for English verse. The *Library*, designed by Scott (Dec.), and built in the Fellows' Garden 1861, contains good figures of the brothers Lords Eldon and Stowell, members of the college early in this century. The *Chapel*, built 1665, was remodelled 1862 by Scott, in the Dec. style, re-

ceiving a new roof and E. window, but the wood-carving, executed by Barker in the delicate style of Gibbons, has been preserved. The windows are valuable specimens of the revival of stained glass in the time of Charles I. and II.

(7) **QUEEN'S**, founded in 1341, by Robert de Eglesfield, confessor to Queen Philippa, from whom it took its name. The college is a modern Grecian building, the work of Wren and his pupil Hawksmoor. The main entrance is surmounted by a cupola, under which is a statue of Caroline, Queen of George II. The *Chapel* is a well-proportioned building, with stained glass in the circular E.-end window, painted for the old chapel by Van Linge. The *Hall*, planned by Wren, was erected with the other buildings 1710. The *Library* now contains one of the best private collections of books in Oxford.

Nearly opposite Queen's, in the High-st., are the *New Schools*, a Renaissance building designed by Jackson, one of the most costly examples of modern architecture. From the Entrance Hall one passes into corridors, from which are entered the rooms for the various oral examinations; they are open to the public. The W. staircase, a fine piece of work in different marbles, leads to the three large writing schools on the first floor—spacious halls with fine ceilings. E. of the New Schools, and facing the High-st., is a building containing a library for the non-collegiate students and other University offices.

In New College-lane, opposite Queen's, is *St. Edmund Hall*. The present buildings date from about the middle of the 17th cent. They are of very plain character. Attention is drawn to the magnificent *Wistaria* growing on its walls. At end of High-st., passing Magdalen School, is

(8) **MAGDALEN** (pronounced "Maudlen"). (See the Tower, West Front, Chapel, Cloisters, Hall, the Walks.) Founded in 1458, by Wm. Watten, Bp. of Winchester, surnamed Waynflete, from his birthplace in Lincolnshire. This college is distinguished

by its graceful *Perp. tower*, 145 ft. high (1492–1505), rising at the side of the bridge over the Cherwell, by which the old London road reached Oxford. Entering by the new porch, the handsome block of buildings known as the St. Swithin's buildings (Bodley & Garner, archts., 1889), lies to the l. On the extreme rt., over the entrance to the Chaplain's Quad, is an old stone *pulpit* from which the University Sermon used to be preached on St. John the Baptist's day, when the ground was strewn with boughs and rushes.

The *Cloisters*, forming a graceful quadrangle, are of the time of the founder, but ornamented with rude sandstone statues, erected in honour of a visit of James I. The *Chapel* was wrecked by Cromwell when the President invited the Parliamentary Generals to dine in the Hall; but it was restored by Cottingham 1833. The choral service (at 5 P.M.) is very fine.

Passing out of the Cloisters N. are the *New Buildings*, and on rt. is the entrance to *Magdalen Walks*, a meadow attached to the college, encircled by the arms of the Cherwell, and intersected by avenues of trees, along raised dykes. That on the N. side is known as "Addison's Walk," being much frequented by him when a member of this college.

W. of the New Buildings is the *deer park*, a most secluded and delightful spot, abounding in magnificent elms, measuring, many of them, over 22 ft. in girth, and above 120 ft. in height.

Wolsey entered this college 1485, and at 15 years obtained the degree of B.A., whence his appellation of the Boy Bachelor. In accordance with an ancient custom, a Latin hymn is sung at the top of the tower at sunrise on May morning.

Opposite Magdalen, is the *Botanic Garden*, entered by a gateway designed by Inigo Jones, and ornamented with statues of Charles I. and II. a later addition.

Returning as far as Queen's-lane, and following its windings, is

(9) **NEW COLLEGE**, or *The College of St. Mary Winton*, founded by William of Wykeham as the complement

to his great school at Winchester (1380-86): it was an extension of the Collegiate System, introduced a century before by Walter de Merton to replace the System of Halls, and so it was called "New College."

The entrance is by a noble *Tower gateway*, with the Virgin in a niche above, to whom an angel and the founder are addressing themselves in prayer. The *Chapel* (restd. 1879), one of the earliest Perp. buildings, has a massive detached bell-tower. In the ante-chapel remain some of the original painted windows, containing a curious series of the different orders of angels and archangels. The painted glass in the W. window is from Sir Joshua Reynolds' design. Here is preserved the silver staff of William of Wykeham. The choral service (5 P.M.) is very fine.

The W. door opens into the picturesque *Cloisters* (130 ft. by 85 ft.), remarkable for their ribbed roof, which resembles the bottom of a boat. The enclosure is planted with cypresses. The *Hall* (restd. by *Scott*) is entered through the munitment tower.

The *Gardens* are among the most beautiful in Oxford. They are enclosed on 2 sides by the ancient walls of the city, which are in excellent preservation. A door in one corner of the garden opens through one of the bastions of the old walls of the town, into a strip of ground called the "Slype," whence a picturesque view is obtained of the bastions, with the fine Perp. bell-tower and the chapel. On the edge of the Slype is a modern range of buildings forming a fine addition to the college. New College-lane leads to

(10) **HERTFORD COLLEGE.** This was originally *Hart Hall*; but Magdalen Hall was transferred to this site in 1820, and was reconstructed as Hertford College in 1874. In the Hall is a portrait of the noted wit Dr. Josiah Pullen, chiefly known in Oxford by the tree called after him on Headington Hill.

Passing the Old Schools and the Radcliffe Library, is

(11) **BRASENOSE, the KING'S HALL.** (See Entrance gateway, with brazen nose over it, Quadrangle, Chapel, Hall, Library.) Founded 1512 by Bp. Smith, of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, and built on the site of four Halls.

The entrance tower is good Perp. (restd. 1866), and the buildings of the quadrangle remain in their original state, except that some received an extra storey temp. James I. This College was enlarged by a new quadrangle in 1888, entered by a gateway in High St. next to St. Mary's Ch. Bp. Heber was a member of the college, and occupied the corner rooms on the 1st floor opposite the large horse-chestnut tree in Exeter Gardens. The *Chapel*, built 1660, is in a mixed style.

The *Radcliffe Library*, named after its founder, Dr. Radcliffe, the physician of Wm. III. and Queen Anne. It is called the Camera, being used as the reading-room to the Bodleian library. The building is a handsome rotunda, with a dome on an octagon base (diam. 100 ft., height 140 ft.), the best work of Gibbs, 1749, and a chief ornament of Oxford. It is open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Visitors pay a fee of 3d. The *panorama* of Oxford from the roof well repays the ascent.

Opposite the Radcliffe Library stands a quadrangular building, the *Old Schools*, once used for the University Examinations for Degrees, but now occupied by the *Bodleian Library*. The entrance from Radcliffe-square is by a vaulted passago, but the central *Gate Tower* is a remarkable example of the Cinque-cento style, combining the five orders one above the other.

The *Bodleian Library*, named after its founder, Sir Thomas Bodley (b. 1544, d. 1612), with 300,000 printed volumes and 30,000 MSS., is open in summer from 9 to 5, and in winter (from Michaelmas to Lady Day) from 10 till 3. Visitors, unaccompanied by a member of the University, are charged a fee of 3d. It is particularly rich in Oriental literature, and possesses the MSS. collected by Dr. Clarke at Mount Athos. Among the curiosities

it contains, some of which are under glazed cases, are a translation of Genesis into Anglo-Saxon by Cædmon, with miniatures of 9th cent.; 11th and 12th cent. MSS.; MS. of Wickliffe's Bible; the first bible of Gutenberg, &c. Some of the MSS. are adorned with precious miniatures by Albrecht Dürer, Van Eyck, Memling, and others. Notice a head of Junius by Van Dyck. Some stained glass at the end of the room represents the penance of Henry II. at Canterbury; and the marriage of Henry VI.

Higher up on the library staircase is the *Picture Gallery*, which contains many curious historical portraits.

Descending to the quadrangle, a vaulted vestibule leads W. to the *Divinity School*. Its magnificent roof was originally richly coloured. The door at the W. end of the room admits the visitor to the *Convocation House* (1639), where degrees are conferred and the business of the University is transacted; notice the fan-tracery of its roof, its only good feature. Passing out towards the Radcliffe Library, down Brasenose-lane and round to the l., is

(12) **LINCOLN**, founded 1427 by Richard Fleming, Bp. of Lincoln. The Rector's lodgings at the S. side of the Quad., were built by Bp. Beckington, and his rebus—a beacon over a tun—is still to be seen on the wall. The *Hall* was built by Dean Forest in 1436; the interior was remodelled in 1701 by Lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham, who gave several pictures by Lely. The *Chapel*, built in 1629 by Williams, Bp. of Lincoln, contains some good ancient glass brought from Italy by him; the E. window gives a series of types and antitypes. Of this college John Wesley became a fellow, 1726, and the pulpit from which he preached still remains in the ante-chapel. Opposite, but nearer Broad-st., is

(13) **JESUS**. (See the Chapel and Hall.) Founded 1571 by Hugh Price, Treasurer of St. David's; but as Queen Elizabeth contributed much of the timber for the buildings, she is designated founder; and the title of "second founder" is given to Sir Leoline Jen-

kins, who was mainly instrumental in rebuilding it after the restoration. Jesus was by its founder intended exclusively for Welshmen, but this has been altered by the ordinance of the University Commissioners, and more than half of the fellowships are now open to natives of any country.

The *Chapel* was built 1621, and restored 1864. Service is conducted in Welsh on Wednesdays and Fridays. The *Hall* has an elaborately carved screen in the Jacobean style, and a noble bay window. The *Library*, built by Sir Leoline Jenkins in 1667, contains many rare MSS., but its chief curiosity is "Y Llyfr Coch," or the Red Book containing the early Celtic legends relating to King Arthur and his round table. Facing this college, lies

(14) **EXETER**, founded by Walter Stapleton, Bp. of Exeter, 1314. The greater part of the buildings is modern, and among the finest in Oxford. A new front, including the principal's house, has been built along the High-st. by Jackson. The *Hall* was built 1618 by Sir John Acland, and restored by Nash 1818. Its high-pitched timber roof is very fine. The *Chapel*, built by Scott in imitation of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, is perhaps the most remarkable modern edifice in the city. Its thin small spire is conspicuous from a great distance. The interior is very beautiful, and the painted windows and reredos by Bell and Clayton and stall work by Bodley deserve notice. The *Library* and the Broad-st. (or N.) front, also by Scott, are excellent specimens of modern Gothic.

Adjoining the Broad-st. front of Exeter is the *Ashmolean Museum*, the earliest museum on record in England, open from 2 to 4 daily, and well deserving a visit. In it is preserved the celebrated "Alfred Jewel," and many other curiosities.

Immediately adjoining the Ashmolean is the *Sheldonian Theatre* built by Wren, at the expense of Archbishop Sheldon, 1669. In this building, which will contain 3000 persons, the annual "Commemoration" of benefactors to the University is held, prize compo-

sitions are recited from pulpits in fanciful imitation of a Roman rostrum, and honorary degrees are conferred on distinguished men. The applause or disapproval of the candidates vociferously manifested by the undergraduates, who fill the upper galleries, adds much to the animation of the scene.

Not many yards from the theatre, on the E., is the *Old Clarendon Printing Office*, erected 1711, by William Townsend. It is now called the *Clarendon Buildings*, and is used principally as offices for the University officials. On the rt. going out, at the corner of Holywell-st., stands the *Indian Institute*, built in the Elizabethan style, and having a large octagonal tower at the corner. On the ground floor are lecture-rooms; on the first floor is the Library and part of the Museum, the rest being above. The aim of the building is to form a centre for the study of India, and a means of connecting the I. C. S. students in the various colleges. Turning to the rt. down Park-st., is

(15) WADHAM, founded 1613 by Nicholas Wadham and Dorothy his wife. The buildings are Gothic, of excellent character for so late a period. The *Entrance-tower* is handsome, and the *Chapel* has a good E. window by Van Linge. The *Hall* has an open timber roof and carved oak screen; among the most remarkable in the University. The *Garden* is very secluded and beautiful, with some fine cedars.

Beyond Wadham, on the space called the *Parks*, is the *New Museum of Natural History*, built 1855-1860 by Deane & Woodward, in the style of the 13th cent. It is open to members of the University from 10 to 4; and visitors are admitted, without fee, after 2 P.M. The central area is divided into 5 compartments, or passages, running parallel from W. to E.; that is 2 N. and 2 S. of the central compartment, which faces the principal entrance. This central compartment is devoted to birds and mammalia; the aisles N. to skeletons of vertebrata; the aisles S. to reptiles and

fishes, and minerals. The Upper Floor has a large lecture-room. Along the W. front are the Reading-rooms and Library. Opening out of the Museum at the back is the Ethnological Collection presented by General Pitt-Rivers. Opposite is

(16) KEBLE. Founded 1868, as a memorial of author of 'The Christian Year.' The buildings, by Butterfield, are of variegated brick.

The *Chapel* is the loftiest, most costly, and (of its style) the most magnificent in Oxford. It was the gift of Mr. A. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, Bristol. The Hall and Library were the joint gifts of his two sons. The Hall is noticeable as being one of the largest in Oxford. The Library contains Keble's own collection of books, and Holman Hunt's 'Light of the World.'

Returning to Broad-st. on rt. is

(17) TRINITY, founded in 1554 by Sir Thomas Pope. The *Tower* and *Chapel* are of Greek architecture, built by Dr. Bathurst, c. 1695, and favourable specimens of their kind. The chapel has a most beautiful carved screen and altar-piece by Gibbons—his masterpiece, and well worth study. In the *Library* is a chalice that belonged to St. Alban's Abbey, as also some good ancient painted glass. The *Hall* was built 1620, but has since undergone many alterations. The *Gardens* have a trellised walk of pollard limes of great beauty.

At the corner of the green in front of Trinity stands the old hall called *Kettle Hall*, the most picturesque specimen of domestic architecture in Oxford. It is now a private dwelling.

Next to Trinity is

(18) BALLIOL, founded about 1263 by John Balliol and Devorgilla his wife. No part of the existing building is older than 1431. The South Front, built by Waterhouse (1868), has a massive tower, of 4 storeys. The *Chapel*, by Butterfield, was erected 1858 in the early Gothic style of Lombardy. The Library is of the 15th cent. externally, but the interior was "re-arranged" by Wyatt about the close of the last century. The

passage from the Library to the l. leads into the large garden quadrangle. At the N. side is the *Hall*; it has a handsome approach, and is one of the largest in Oxford.

It was in front of the S. portion of this college that the martyrs Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley were burned. A little further N., in St. Giles's-st., is

(19) *St. John's*, founded 1557 by Sir Thomas White. The college has a terrace walk in front, shaded by a row of elms. In the first quadrangle is the *Hall*, much modernised. The *Chapel*, built 1530, was restored by Blore in 1843. A vaulted passage, with rich fan-tracery ceiling, leads into the second quadrangle, of picturesque Palladian architecture, built by Inigo Jones for Archbishop Laud—much admired as an example of the style. Along two sides of it run cloisters, in the style of the great Hospital at Milan. The S. and E. sides are occupied by the *Library*, partly Elizabethan, partly the work of Inigo Jones.

St. John's Gardens, perhaps the most beautiful in the University, were laid out by Brown and Repton. Their beauty is much enhanced by the view of the S. front of the college, which includes the Library, with its venerable oriels and quaint stone gables.

Nearly opposite St. John's are the *Taylor Buildings* and *University Galleries*, erected in the classic style, 1845, from the designs of C. R. Cockrell. This building owes its origin to Sir Robert Taylor (d. 1788) for a foundation to teach modern European languages, and Dr. Randolph (d. 1796) for a building to contain the Pomfret marbles and other works of art. The E. wing facing St. John's is the Taylor Institution, containing the Library.

The *University Galleries* face the Randolph H. in Beaumont-st., where the Slade School of Art, founded by Ruskin, has its quarters, with a fine collection, made by him, of drawings (40 by Turner) and engravings. The Galleries, open daily, except in August, 12 till 4 p.m., contain the original models of the busts and statues executed by Sir F. Chantrey, the munificent gift of

his widow, and the Pomfret marbles (upwards of 70 in number). On the first floor the admirable collection of paintings by old masters is well arranged. The lover of art will study with delight the original drawings by Raphael (162) and Michelangelo (79), a collection unequalled in the country. At the back of these galleries, and on way to rly. stat., is

(20) *Worcester*, founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., on the site of Gloucester Hall, suppressed at the Dissolution.

The *Chapel*, once very plain, is now decorated with stiff figure groups in mediæval style, on a gold ground, and in the roof by medallions and arabesques by Burges (1866). In the *Library* is Inigo Jones's copy of Palladio's works, with notes and sketches by his own hand. The extensive *Gardens* are prettily laid out, and contain a large sheet of water.

(21) *Pembroke* is in St. Aldate's-street, opposite Christ Church. Founded on the site of Broadgates Hall in 1624, by Thomas Tesdale and the Rev. Rich. Wightwick, and named in honour of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, then Chancellor of the University. The *Entrance Gateway* and the *Hall* (1848) are handsome, and the *Chapel* (lately restd.) is worth a visit, but the rest of the buildings is very plain. Samuel Johnson occupied the rooms over the original gateway, but poverty compelled him to leave Pembroke before he had taken his degree.

The two Halls are *St. Edmund* (1269) and *St. Mary* (1325), and the private Halls, *Charsley* and *Turrell*.

Two Colleges for Ladies, on the plan of those for men, have been established in Oxford. *Lady Margaret Hall*, in Norham Gardens, and *Somerville Hall*, named from the well-known Lady Mathematician. They are both under the rule of Lady-Principals.

CHURCHES.

Besides the Cathedral, the following Churches will be found worthy of inspection.

1. *St. Mary the Virgin*, which is also the University Ch., in the High-st., is conspicuous by its beautiful pinnacles and spire (188½ ft. high), a memorial of Eleanor of Castile. It has been restored by *Scott*. The church has a long history, being mentioned in *Domesday Book* (1086). The porch in the High-st. was built by *Laud's* chaplain: above is a statue of the Virgin and Child, which was the subject of one of the articles of the Archbishop's impeachment. In the upper end of the chancel, which is very long, *Amy Robsart* was buried, as an inscription now records; and here *Cranmer* and *Ridley* were tried. Hither the members of the University repair on Sundays to hear "the University Sermon."

2. *All Saints*, a short distance W. of *St. Mary's*, was built (1705-10) from a design by *Dean Aldrich*, but in *Headington* stone which readily decays.

3. *St. Peter in the East*, in *New College-lane*, has a Norm. crypt, much resembling that of *Winchester Cathedral*. The chancel, also late Norm., retains its original groined roof. Observe on the ribs of the vault the chain ornament typical of *St. Peter ad Vincula*.

4. *St. Giles's*, in the street of that name, has a Trans.-Norm. tower, but the rest is E. E. The windows are good E. E., as are the S. doorway and porch. The font is temp. *Henry III.*

5. *St. Mary Magdalen*, opposite *Balliol College*, has a S. aisle of the time of *Edward II.*, and a Perp. tower. The peculiarity of the church is that it is broader than it is long. A N. aisle was rebuilt by *Scott* 1841, as a part of the *Martyrs' Memorial*.

The *Memorial Cross*, N. of the Ch., is an imitation of the *Eleanor crosses*, by *Scott*, finished 1851, at a cost of 5000*l.* The statues are by *Weekes*, and are, on N., *Cranmer*, on E., *Ridley*, and S., *Latimer*, who were burned in the open space in front of *Balliol College*.

6. *St. Michael* (rest'd. by *Street* 1885), in the Corn-market, is remarkable for its tower, which formed part of the city fortifications, with long and short work, supposed by *Rickman* to be of

Saxon date, though a Perp. battlement has been added, c. 1500. The S. aisle is Dec., but a chapel N. of the chancel, and a S. porch are Perp.

OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The remains of the *Castle*, though now reduced to a solitary tower, a high mound, and a few fragments of wall, are very interesting as an historical relic. The *Mound*, which supported the Norm. keep, is much earlier; in its centre is a curious octagonal vaulted chamber (temp. *Henry III.*), containing a well, and approached by a long flight of steps. On the site of the castle is now a modern Assize Court and Gaol.

The *City Walls*, which date from the 11th cent., may still be traced throughout almost the whole of their course. They are best seen in *New College Gardens*.

The N. suburbs of Oxford are particularly open and pleasant. Here, on the *Woodstock road*, stands the *Radcliffe Infirmary*, founded 1770. Adjoining is the *Observatory*, founded 1772. In an adjoining street is the *University Press*, a classic building by *Robertson* (1830): admission may be readily obtained on application at the gate, and the buildings are well worthy inspection. Returning to the main road, and passing *St. Giles's Ch.*, and *St. Giles's-st.* is reached, which leads past the *Martyrs' Memorial* to the Corn-market. Lower down on rt., approached by *Frewen-passage*, are the buildings of the *Oxford Union Society*, founded 1825. The Library contains a good collection of modern books. In the upper part are paintings by members of the *Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*—*Rossetti*, *Hughes*, and others. The debates are held every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers can be introduced by members.

EXCURSIONS.

* * N.B.—*Blenheim* is described under *Woodstock* (see).

(a) *Ifley Ch.* Cross *Magdalen Bridge*, and proceed along the *Honley*

road for 1 m. Bearing to the rt. in 10 minutes the village of Iffley is reached, which, placed on a height, commands pleasant views of Oxford and the river, or, if preferred, it may readily be reached by boat down stream from Folly Bridge: the *Ch.* is one of the best specimens of a small Norm. ch. in England. The S. and W. porches are magnificent: the chancel is an E. E. addition. Close by is the old Rectory-house, a picturesque building containing some fine panelled rooms, and a very curious and unique buttery-hatch.

There is a pleasant walk back to Oxford, crossing the river at the old water-mill below the ch., and returning along the opposite bank as far as the "barges," where there is a ferry to Christ Church meadows.

(b) *Sandford and Nuneham Courtney.* Go towards Iffley by the Henley road; then, bearing to the l. a little beyond is *Littlemore*, where is a modern ch. built under the auspices of John Henry Newman, who officiated there for some time after he had ceased to preach at St. Mary's, Oxford. Passing on, 3 m. from Oxford is *Sandford*. 2 m. S. of Sandford is the pretty village of *Nuneham (Inn: Harcourt Arms)*. *Nuneham Courtney* (a seat of the Harcourts) is well situated on a wooded height above the river. The *Park* of 1200 acres abounds in fine trees. Within it, on an eminence, is the *Conduit* of Otho Nicholson, which formerly stood opposite Carfax Ch., at Oxford, where it was erected 1610. It was removed here 1787. The beautiful gardens are generally to be seen on Fridays on application to the gardener. The house is not shown, except by permission. It contains a collection of paintings. The *Park* is a favourite spot for picnic parties from Oxford by water (distance about 7 m.), and a portion of the grounds at the waterside is thrown open to visitors. The return journey to Oxford can be made from Culham Stat., 1 m. W. of the *Park*.

(c) *Dorchester.* Proceed, either by road through Iffley and Nuneham Courtney (Excursions a, b), or by rail

to Culham Stat., whence Dorchester, now a mere village, but once a bishop's see, is distant 3 m. E. On the way *Clifton Hampden* is passed, with a small Ch. most picturesquely placed on rising ground, and restored in the most perfect manner.

An episcopal see was established at Dorchester by Birinus in 634. The *Ch.*, dedicated to *SS. Peter and Paul*, is a large, lofty, and spacious structure, of great length in proportion to its breadth. It is of various dates, but chiefly built between 1280 and 1300. The most remarkable features are the *Chancel*, with its 3 fine windows, and the unique *Jesse Window* (Dec.).

(d) *Shotover and Cuddesden.* Crossing Magdalen Bridge, enter the suburb of *St. Clement*. Halfway up the hill turn off on rt. and ascend gradually to *Shotover Hill* (561 ft. high), whence there is a fine view of Oxford.

1½ m. S.E. is *Cuddesden*, which contains the *Palace* of the *Bishop of Oxford*. The *Ch.* (12th cent.), which has been well restored, is a fine cruciform edifice, with a massive tower in the centre.

Opposite the palace is the *Ecclesiastical Training College*, founded by Bp. Wilberforce 1853. It is intended to prepare for ordination theological students, members of the universities, who have passed their final examination, and students of King's College, or graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, holding the Divinity Testimonial. The college, built from designs of Street, contains rooms for 21 students, a dining-hall, common room, chapel, and rooms for a vice-principal. A chapel has been erected to the memory of Bp. Wilberforce.

The return to Oxford may be made by *Wheatley*, a station on Oxford and Thame line.

(e) *Headington, Stanton St. John's, Beckley, and Elsfeld.* Passing through St. Clement's, the road ascends Headington Hill. The *Ch.* at Headington has a fine Norm. chancel arch, and a tower originally E. E. In the ch.-yd. is a fine *Cross*, raised on three steps. 2 m. further, on the l., is *Stanton St.*

John's, where is a fine ch. temp. Edw. I. with a chancel of great beauty. The road to Beckley (2 m. N.) skirts *Stow Wood*, on the borders of which is a small country *Inn*, Royal Oak.

The village is situated on an eminence overhanging the S. side of Otmoor. The *Ch.*, Dec. and Perp., has some painted glass; the tower still retains the sanctus bell. The walls are covered with the remains of very curious fresco paintings.

On returning to Oxford through *Elsfield*, notice the fine view from the hill. The little *Ch.* is a good specimen of E. E., with a Dec. E. window.

(f) *Forest-hill*, *Holton*, and *Waterperry*. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from St. Clement's, a by-road turns off on l. to *Forest-hill*. The small Trans.-Norm. *Ch.* is placed on the very brow of the hill, and its curious W. bell-gable is visible from a considerable distance. In this ch. Milton was married to his first wife Mary, daughter of Richard Powell of this place. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. is *Holton*, with a small *Ch.*, Trans.-Norm. and Dec., with a Perp. square tower, and a sanctus-bell-turret at the E. end of the nave. 1 m. S.E. is *Waterperry* (Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley). In the park is the ivy-covered *Ch.*, mainly E. E. and Dec. There is a Dec. *Cross* in the ch.-yd.

(g) *Binsey* and *Godstow*. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the rly. stat., on the Cheltenham road, turn to the rt., and a walk of 1 m. through a by-lane leads to the little *Ch.* of *Binsey*, mainly Trans.-Norm., with a bell-gable and good low side window.

1 m. N.W., on the bank of the Isis, which has a lock here, are the ruins of *Godstow Nunnery*, founded 1138. The remains are now but slight, being part of the boundary wall and some portion of a 15th-cent. building with a Perp. window of three lights. Here Fair Rosamond was educated; here there is every reason to believe, in spite of the story of the labyrinth, she passed the latter years of her life, and here she was buried by her parents beneath the high altar.

Opposite the ruins is a neat small

Inn, the Trout, well known to boating-men. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Wytham*, an exceedingly pretty village, with the *Abbey* (Earl of Abingdon). *Godstow* can be reached direct from Oxford, by crossing the *Port Meadow*.

At *Medley Lock*, its W. extremity, is *Bossum's ferry*, where boats may be hired for *Godstow*, or the ruins may be reached by a pleasant walk along the towing-path on the bank of the river. The return hence to Oxford may be varied by ascending the hill and joining the Woodstock road at *Wolvercot*, formerly *Wolvescote*.

(h) The *Hinkseys*, two Berkshire villages, the most distant being 2 m. S.W. of Oxford. (*Tramway*), *North Hinksey* (often called *Ferry Hinksey*, the ferry being the shortest way, though it can also be reached by the Seven Bridges-road) has a small plain *Ch.* with E.-E. tower, a good Norm. doorway, and a low side window. 1 m. further S., across some fields, is *South Hinksey*. The Perp. *Ch.* has a good open timber roof. Just before reaching the village is the entrance of the so-called *Happy Valley* (known as such to University men only), a pretty walk emerging on the hill near *Sunningwell*.

(i) *Standlake*. This neighbourhood furnishes a very good field for those interested in British remains. It is reached by crossing the *Bablock-hythe* ferry, 4 m. W. of Oxford, and then passing westward by the village of *Northmoor*, where the *Ch.* is worth notice. 1 m. N. is *Gaunt House*, a moated, 15th-cent. building, now a farmhouse. 2 m. W. is *Standlake*, with a cruciform *Ch.*, with an octagonal tower and spire. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the ch. is a *British Village*, discovered in 1857, by Messrs. Akerman and Stone. Some of the relics, bones and pottery, are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, where also a plan of the village may be seen.

(j) *Stanton Harcourt*. Leaving Oxford by the Seven Bridges-road, and passing Botley and Cumnor, at 4 m. *Bablock-hythe* is reached. Hence it is 2 m. to *Stanton Harcourt*, which has been in the Harcourt family 600 years.

The manor-house, built in the reign of Edw. IV., remained nearly entire until the end of the last century; some few upper rooms are now occupied by a farmer. The gatehouse remains perfect, but of later date than the rest (circ. 1540). The *Kitchen*, a square tower, has walls 3 ft. thick. *Pope's Tower*, which stands in the garden, rises to the height of 57 ft.; it contains the *Chapel*, and three chambers above, each 13 ft. square. The upper chamber is called *Pope's Study*. Here he spent two summers.

The *Ch.* (dedicated to *St. Michael*) is cruciform, and has a fine carved oak rood-screen, E.E., probably the earliest now existing in England. In this ch. is the family vault of the Harcourts.

At a short distance from the village are three large stones, known as the *Devil's Quoits*. The E.E. and Dec.ch. of *Northmoor* may be taken on the way back to Bablock-hythe ferry. Or, the return may be made by rail from either the South Leigh or Eynsham Stat.

(*k*) *Islip, Oddington, and Charlton-on-Otmoor*. This is a very interesting excursion of about 9 m., keeping near the E. bank of the Cherwell; the return can be made from Islip by rail. There is a far more interesting walk to Islip—by road, about 1 m. on Bicester-road; across the fields to Water Eaton, thence by the bank of the Cherwell to Islip. Turning l. from St. Clement's, at 2 m. is *Marston*. The *Ch.* is Trans.-Norm. and Perp. At 4 m. is *Wood Eaton*, a very pleasant village. The *Ch.* is mainly E.E. with Perp. E. window and tower. 1 m. out of the direct road, and on the W. bank of the river, but well worth the détour, is the little chapel of *Water Eaton*, a good example of the revived Gothic of the time of James I. The *Manor House*, to which it belonged (now a farmhouse), is an exceedingly picturesque and perfect specimen of the Elizabethan style. The *Ch.* (restd. 1861) seems to have been rebuilt in great part in the 14th cent., but portions are two centuries earlier.

1 m. E. is *Oddington*, a small Dec.

Ch. with a somewhat remarkable brass to a former rector, Ralph Hamsterley.

1 m. N.E. is *Charlton-on-Otmoor*, where the E. E. and Dec. *Ch.* contains a very beautiful rood-screen of richly carved oak, which retains the original painting and gilding—date c. 1500.

OYSTERMOUTH, see *Swansea*.

Padiham (Lancs.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly. 3 m. from *Burnley* by road. Trams every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Inns: *Starkie's Arms*; *Bull*. A manufacturing town on the banks of the Calder, with a handsome modern *Ch.* *Gawthorpe Hall* (Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.) is a fine old mansion, 1605 (restd. by Barry), with carving and plaster-work, and a gallery of portraits of the Shuttleworth family, many of whom were celebrated in the civil wars. A written order required. On *Ightenhill*, overlooking the park, John of Gaunt is said to have had a residence.

1 m. on Whalley-road is *Huntroyde* (L. N. Starkie, Esq.), by Inigo Jones, in a park remarkable for its oaks.

PADSTOW, see *Wadebridge*.

Paignton (Devon.). Stat., G. W. Rly. 2 m. from *Torquay*. Inns: *Esplanade H.*, facing the sea; *Gerston H.*; *Crown and Anchor*. Formerly of some importance, it has now stretched towards the sea, and is a watering-place with good sands and pier, with a fine view over *Tor Bay*. The *Ch.*, chiefly Perp., contains a carved and painted pulpit; the stone screen-work, though much mutilated, is fine. In the ch.-yd. are the steps and shaft of an ancient cross.

Several lanes lead to the l. banks of the Dart, particularly *Stoke Gabriel*, a pretty village remarkable for its very ancient yew-tree.

PAINSWICK, see *Stroud*.

PAKEFIELD, see *Lowestoft*.

PALE, see *Bala*.

PANGBOURNE, see *Thames*.

Panshanger (Herts.), the seat of Earl Cowper, is in Hertingford parish, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Hertford. *Cole Green*, on the St. Alban's and Hatfield Branch of the G. N. Rly., is

the nearest rly. stat., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by a charming walk through Panshanger Park; but the distance is very little farther from the *Hertingfordbury* Stat., and the walk is equally beautiful through the other side of the park, by a path nearly parallel to the Maran, here a very pretty stream.

Panshanger is famous for its *pictures*. The Drawing-room, in which the most important are hung, is a richly furnished room, with a splendid view over the terrace gardens and park. Chief among the collection, which ranks amongst the finest galleries of England, are the "Panshanger *Raphael*," and the "little Panshanger *Raphael*" (both Madonnas and Child); a Holy Family, by *Fra Bartolommeo*; portrait of *Andrea del Sarto*, by himself; a male portrait, by *Moroni*; Marshal Turenne on horseback, by *Rembrandt*; John, Count of Nassau, with his wife and daughters, by *Van Dyck*, &c.; three daughters of King Ferdinand of Austria, by *Titian*, and others.

The park is finely timbered, undulating, with the pretty Maran winding through it, and below the house expanding into a lake. Its pride is the famous *Panshanger Oak*, on a broad lawn a little to the W. of the house.

Access to the park (and, upon application, to the grounds) is most liberally accorded; and permission is very freely granted to see the pictures, whenever the rooms are not actually occupied by the family.

PANTASAPH, see *Holywell*.

PARHAM (Suffolk), see *Framlingham*.

PARHAM (Sussex), see *Amberley*.

PARKSTONE, see *Poole*.

PARWYD, see *Aberdaron*.

PATCHAM, see *Brighton*.

PATELEY BRIDGE, see *Harrogate*.

Patricroft (Lanes.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 5 m. from Manchester. A busy village, dependent on cotton mills, and the *Bridgwater Foundry*, erected by Nasmyth, inventor of the steam-hammer. Visitors allowed by introduction. At Barton, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S., the Bridgwater Canal crosses the Irwell by the first *Canal Bridge*

ever built. To the W. extends the dreary plain of *Chatmoss*, across which is carried the Liverpool Rly., one of Stephenson's greatest achievements. It is being gradually taken into cultivation.

PATRINGTON, see *Hull*.

PATRIXBOURNE, see *Canterbury*.

PATSHULL, see *Albrighton*.

Patterdale (Westmor.), situated at S. end of *Ullswater Lake*. Inns: Ullswater H.; Patterdale H.; White Lion. Ponies and guides, and boats, can be hired at either of these excellent hotels.

Ullswater, the graudest of the English Lakes, can be best visited from *Penrith* (see). From Penrith Stat. coaches run several times a day, in summer, in 1 hr. to *Pooley Bridge*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing near Arthur's Round Table and Mayborough Mount. Pooley Bridge (Inns: Sun; Crown) stands at the lower end of the Lake, where is the landing-stage for the steamer. The distance between the two extremities of the lake, Pooley Bridge on the N. and Patterdale on the S., is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. It consists of three reaches or bends, which intercept any general view from end to end. Its greatest breadth is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. A steamer plies several times daily, making the double passage in 3 hrs. and calling only at *How Town* (Inn: Stag H.), a village on S.E. side, 4 m. from Pooley Bridge. Proceeding from Pooley Bridge, which commands a good view of the lake, is passed on rt., Braekenrigg H., 2 m., Waterfoot (Capt. Salmond), and *Little Mell Fell*; while directly in front is Martindale House. Next is Halstead (W. Marshall, Esq.), nearly opposite How Town. Further to rt. are seen Gowbarrow Park and Lyulph's Tower (see below), and on doubling the last promontory, Patterdale, the grand mass of *Helvellyn* and the grounds of Patterdale Hall appear. The Ullswater H. is close to the lake and the landing-place for the steamer, but conveyances are always in waiting to take passengers to the Patterdale H., and village, 1 m. The mountain directly behind Ullswater H. is St. Sunday Crag, and the conical

hill directly over Patterdale is Hartsop Fell. It is a delightful excursion round the lake, 20 m. There is a good carriage-road the whole way on the W. side, and between Pooley Bridge and How Town on the E. side, but only a bridle-path between How Town and Patterdale.

† At Patterdale, hire a boat and row across the lake to *Blowick Bay* and then take the footpath on the side of Place Fell. The views from the path are magnificent.

Excursions.—(a) The favourite one is the ascent of Helvellyn ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hours; pony and guide 12s.), either by (1) Glenridding, turning rt. opposite Ullswater Hotel. The cart-road leads to Greenside Smelting Works. Beyond this, near Keppelcove tarn, the path (rt.) ascends in zig-zags; a steep climb leads to the summit. (2) By *Red Tarn*, shorter but steeper; starting from Grisedale and crossing the shoulder of the hill (rt.). From the cairn on the summit of Helvellyn, 3118 ft., the visitor looks down into the crater-shaped hollow, at the bottom of which lies Red Turk, walled in by the ridges of Swirral Edge and Striding Edge, along whose sharp edges the pedestrian may make his way with a precipice on either hand. The route along Striding Edge, though not presenting any real difficulty, should not be attempted by persons of weak nerves or unsteady heads.

(b) The ascent of *Place Fells*, rising at the S.E. corner of the lake, may be reached in 2 hours by taking the route lying up Boredale and turning l. From the top Helvellyn and the Upper reach of Ullswater are well seen.

(c) To *Lypulph's Tower*, 4 m., either by boat or by road along W. bank of lake. The square ivy-clad tower has no history. By following up the glen behind it, through Gowbarrow Park, *Aira Force*, a pretty waterfall, is reached.

(d) Ascent of *Fairfield*, see *Grasmere*, (Excurs. g) and *St. Sunday Crag*, distance 9 m.

A Coach runs daily, during the season, between Patterdale (Ullswater H.) and *Ambleside*, 10 m., viâ *Low Hartsop*, 2 m., a small hamlet on l. (from

which there is a mountain path into Martindale), and by *Brothers Water*, a small lake 1 m. further, possessing considerable beauty and full of trout. From the head of this lake, the ascent of *Kirkstone Pass*, leading to *Ambleside*, commences. A more desolate track can be scarcely conceived. The *inn* (The Traveller's Rest) at the top of the pass is 1468 ft. above the level of the sea. From the inn to *Ambleside*, 4 m., the descent is almost continuous. The road to l. just beyond the inn leads to the Troutbeck Valley, Low Wood, Windermere and Bowness. "There is not such another splendid prospect in all England as the view of Windermere from the road leading from Troutbeck to Low Wood."—(Prof. Wilson.) Coaches run daily from Patterdale to Troutbeck Stat. on the Rly. from Penrith to Keswick.

PATTINGHAM, see *Albrighton*.

PEAK DISTRICT, see *Castleton*.

PEDMORE, see *Stourbridge*.

PEMBREY, see *Llanelly*.

Pembroke (Pemb.) Stat. Pembroke & Tenby Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Whitland Junct., S. Wales Rly. *Inn*: Golden Lion H. The terminus is at *Pembroke Dock*, 2 m. N.W. of the town, immediately opposite to *New Milford* (see *Milford*). A steam-ferry crosses *Milford Haven*, and connects the two. The old town of Pembroke has 2 objects only of special interest to the tourist, viz., the ruined *Castle*, and, near it, the remains of the *Priory of Monkton*, a Norm. edifice consisting of the Guesten Hall, of two stories of which the crypt has been opened out. The Castle, commenced 1092, is chiefly memorable as the birthplace of Hen. VII. (1456), and as the place where Cromwell, who conducted the siege partly in person, suffered repulse, 21 May, 1648. The fortress was gained for the Parliament after a siege of 6 weeks. The keep is a circular tower 75 ft. high and 163 ft. in circumference. A walk has been made round the walls. The *Dockyard* is shown on application, except at the dinner hour, between 12 and 2. It occupies an area of 80 acres, and is essentially a shipbuilding yard. It is defended

by a fort. The Nasmyth steam-hammer and saw-mill are particularly interesting. *Excursions to Stack Rocks*, 7 m., and *St. Gowan's Head and Chapel*, 7 m., can be made from here (see *Tenby*). It is a magnificent walk along the coast to Tenby (see).

PENALLY, see *Tenby*.

PENARTH, see *Cardiff*.

PENDEEN, see *Penzance*.

PENDLE HILL, see *Clitheroe*.

PENDRAGON CASTLE, see *Appleby*.

PENMAENMAWR, see *Conway*.

PENMON PRIORY, see *Beaumaris*.

PENNAL, see *Aberdovey*.

PENNANT MELANGELL, see *Bala and Llanfyllin*.

PENRHYN, see *Bangor*.

Penrith (Cumbld.). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 18 m. from Carlisle; Junct. for Keswick, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven Rly. and Eden Valley line. *Inns*: Crown; George. The town, with a population of 9,300, is built of red sandstone, and lies under a wooded hill, called the *Beacon* (937 ft.), the view from which is very extensive. The remains of the *Castle* (temp. Edw. IV.), are close to the station. In the ch.-yd. the "Giant's Grave" should be noticed. The rude ancient cresses have long excited the curiosity of antiquaries. They are supposed to mark the burial-place of Owen Cæsarius, a man of colossal stature, who ruled Cumberland in Saxon times.

Excursions.—(a) To *Pooley Bridge*, 6 m., whither a coach runs daily to meet the steamer on Ullswater Lake, by the interesting ruins of *Brougham Castle*, 1½ m., *Brougham Hall*, 2¼ m., *Arthur's Round Table*, 2½ m., *Mayborough*, 2¾ m. *Brougham Castle* was one of the strongest and most important of the border fortresses, and no place can exhibit more impressivo remains of that gloomy strength for which these castles were remarkable. The first historical notice of it is in the reign of William the Conqueror. It passed from the Clifford family to the Earl of Thanet, by the marriage of a daughter of the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, who repaired it 1652; the greater

part of it was demolished in 1728. *Brougham Hall* (Lord Brougham), an ancient castellated mansion, is charmingly situated on a natural terrace, on the bank of the *Lewther*. Under a glass case on the buffet in the entrance hall is the skull of Edward de Burgham, a crusader (1185), which was taken out of a tomb in *Brougham Ch.* The mansion also contains singularly fine oak carvings, tapestry, and a few good pictures. In the *Chapel* are very fine carved oak fittings and stained glass windows. *Arthur's Round Table*, a circular plateau, is supposed to have been an arena for athletes. On the opposite side of the road is *Mayborough*, a circular enclosure, about 100 yds. in diameter, formed by a high and broad ridge of pebbles. It is supposed to have been a court of justice or a moot. Visitors should proceed to *Pooley Bridge*, 3¼ m. (*Inns*: Sun, Crown), and there take the steamer up Ullswater Lake to *Patterdale* (see).

(b) To *Eden Hall*, 4 m., and *Long Meg and her Daughters*, 7 m. *Eden Hall* (Sir R. G. Musgrave, Bt.) has been rebuilt on the site of a former mansion, on the banks of the river *Eden*. It contains some good pictures by Reynolds, Opie, Lely, and Kneller, and is celebrated for an old enamelled drinking glass, a rare specimen of oriental workmanship — called the *Luck of Eden Hall*—which is preserved by the family with almost superstitious care. It has been the subject of a ballad by Uhland, the German poet, translated by Longfellow. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and the ch., situated in the Park, has been beautifully restored. The road from here to *Kirkoswald* passes through one of the most remarkable Druidical remains in England, known as *Long Meg and her Daughters*, consisting of 67 large unhewn stones, forming a circle 350 ft. in diameter; *Long Meg* stands about 12 ft. high and 30 paces without the circle, and has four faces with their angles directed to the four cardinal points of the compass. It is computed to weigh

16½ tons. *Kirkoswald*, 2 m. beyond, and 8 m. from Penrith, is situated in a fertile and beautiful vale. The remains of the once "noble" *Castle* are close to the town, on an eminence surrounded by trees. The *Ch.* (restd.) has its tower and belfry detached on an adjoining hill, from which the bells can be heard at a great distance. 2 m. further is the *Nunnery*, of which little remains, founded by William Rufus, on the site of which, at the confluence of the Croglin with the Eden, a modern mansion has been erected. Few scenes in the North can surpass the romantic beauty of the gloomy gorge through which the Croglin falls in a series of cascades. Returning to Penrith the route may be varied by proceeding through *Lazonby* (see ancient cross in ch.-yd.) and over the Fell.

(c) To *Lowther Castle*, 6 m., and *Haweswater*, 9 m. After passing Arthur's Round Table and Mayborough, the village of Askham, 5 m., is reached, and ¾ m. from this is *Lowther Castle* (Earl of Lonsdale), a capacious structure, which is shown any day except Sunday. The views from the terrace-walk will be appreciated. 1½ m. after passing the village of *Bampton* (Inn) the lower part of *Haweswater Lake* comes in view. It is 2½ m. long and ½ m. broad, and for permission to row or fish, application should be made to the steward at Lowther Castle. At *Mardale Green* (Inn: Dun Bull), situated at the head of lake, the scenery is strikingly fine; the mountain group Harter Fell, High-street, and Kidsty Piko towering over the lake in great grandeur. From here the pedestrian may proceed to *Troutbeck*, 6 m., and thence through the valley and Low Wood to Ambleside (see) or Windermere (see), or to *Kendal* (see), 14 m., by the Gatesgarth Pass (1950 ft.). (d) To *Mardale Green* (Haweswater) by taking the train to *Shap* (Inns: Greyhound; King's Arms), and then driving 11 m., by *Shap Abbey* and *Bampton Grange*. *Shap Abbey*, founded 1119, consists of a ruined tower and fragments of the couventual wall. At *Shap Wells*

(Inn)—4 m. from station—are medicinal springs, saline and sulphurous situated in a dreary district.

PENRYN, see *Falmouth*.

PENSARN, see *Abergele*.

Penshurst Place (Kent), 2 m. from Penshurst Stat., S. E. Rly., the seat of Lord de L'Isle, open to visitors Tuesdays and Fridays, is of venerable antiquity, celebrated by Ben Jonson, and owing its chief renown to the Sidneys, to whom it was given in 1552 by Edw. VI. The N. or main front has a gate-house, temp. Edward VI. The hall was built 1341, and contains some old armour. There are also numerous and interesting pictures. In the village are some old houses worth notice—particularly a 15th-cent. timber one at entrance to ch.-yd., and the *Inn* (Leicester Arms).

PENWORTHAM, see *Preston*.

PENYGAER, see *Corwen*.

PENYGWRYD, see *Capel Curig*.

Penzance (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. Rly. (S. Devon & Cornwall line), 328 m. from London, and 79¾ m. from *Plymouth*. Inns: Queen's H., Mount's Bay House, both on the Promenade about ½ m. from the Stat.; Union; Western; Star, and Railway. The position of the town, on the shores of the beautiful Mount's Bay, in full view of St. Michael's Mount, is admirable. It is celebrated for its mild and equable climate, and its winters and summers, being equally temperate, it is the resort of invalids. Many tons of early potatoes, cauliflowers, &c., are supplied from the neighbourhood to the markets of London and other large cities. During the months of August and September, Penzance is the chief seat of the pilchard and mackerel fishery, and is enlivened by hundreds of fishing-boats which land their cargoes for transport by rail. There is a capacious *Harbour* formed by two piers stretching 600 ft. from the shore, under the Battery. Pop. 11,700.

In the main street, in the centre of the town, is the *Market House*, surmounted by a dome, under which is the *Post-office*. Close to it stands a

statue of Sir Humphry Davy, the chemist, born in a house which stood on the spot.

In connection with mining, a very extensive business is carried on for the conversion of *Tin* ore into the refined or ingot tin of commerce. Smelting Houses for this purpose are situated at Trieriffe and Chyandour, just beyond the limits of Penzance proper, on the E. and W. At the Smelting Works, tourists may see the various processes by which the crude ore, or "stuff," is converted into glittering blocks of refined tin.

The *Public Building*, of Italian architecture, in Alberton-st., includes News Room and Library, the Guild-hall, and the *Museum* of the Penzance Nat. Hist. Soc., which contains the interesting collection of minerals and fossils (including "ichthyolites") of the Roy. Geol. Soc. of Cornwall. *Madron Ch.*, about 2 m. N., an ancient pile (1260-70), on an elevation 350 ft. above the sea, is the mother-church. The font and piscina deserve notice. About 1 m. farther N. are the ruins of the *Baptistery of Madron Well*, a spring once in great repute for its healing virtues. In the neighbourhood of the town charming walks lead over the hills in every direction, unfolding delightful views.

Excursions.—(a) *St. Michael's Mount*. The town of Marazion (*Inn*: Godolphin), more than 1 m. from the Rly. Stat., was a very ancient smelting-place for tin, and was enriched by the pilgrims who resorted to the shrine of St. Michael. The causeway, 400 yds. long, leading from the beach to *St. Michael's Mount*, is flooded 8 hrs. out of 12 (3 or 4 shillings is charged for the double journey by boat). The granite rock of which it consists, rises abruptly 195 ft., and the entrance is reached by steep stairs flanked by a stone cross. The Mount resembles on a small scale St. Michael's in Normandy, and was granted to it by Edward the Confessor. The Benedictine Priory and castellated chapel founded upon it were largely frequented by pilgrims from far and near, as the

shrine of the Archangel Michael. The interior is not very remarkable: it retains the hall, the *Refectory* of the monks, and a chapel, the latter of Perpetual date, with a tower on the N. side. The tower (15th cent.) is the most ancient and the loftiest (250 ft. above the sands) part of the building, and commands extensive views. The stone lantern, known as *St. Michael's Chair*, is on its S.W. angle. The castle was sold to the St. Aubyns in 1660, and is still the private residence of Lord St. Levan, who has made large modern additions to it.

(b) To the *Logan Rock*, 9 m., and *Land's End*, 4 m. further. Coaches run daily. At 3 m. a road branches l. by *Buryan*, where the *Ch.* has fragments of a carved screen and 2 stone crosses, to (6 m.) *Trereen*, or *Treen (Inn*: Logan), where carriages wait, on the top of a steep hill, whence it is a walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. across fields to *Tre-ryn Dinas*, a wonderfully grand bare granite headland, rising 250 ft. out of the sea, in huge rounded masses, upon a natural shelf of which the *Logan*, a round block weighing 65 tons, is so nicely balanced as to be moved by human strength. In 1824, the commander of a revenue cutter, out of pure mischief, overthrew the *Logan*, and was very properly compelled, at his own expense, to replace it, which he did, aided by his crew and dockyard tackle. This promontory, which may vie in grandeur with the *Land's End*, was in early times converted into a fortress by a triple rampart of stones and rocks, dividing it from the mainland. The tourist is strongly recommended to walk along the coast, between the *Logan Rock* and the *Land's End*. The distance is 6 m. and will occupy at least 2 hrs. The two finest points are *Tol Pedn Penwith*, and *Pardenick Point*. The cliff scenery between them is the finest in Cornwall. The direct road to the *Land's End* is uninteresting, and runs to, 9 m., *St. Sennen Church-town*, 387 ft. above the sea—the *Inn*, the "first and last" inn in England, according as the visitor enters from the W. or E., no longer deserves its

name, for another *Inn*, Land's End H. (charges high), is open on the Land's End itself, 1 m. beyond. This bare granite promontory, 100 ft. high, was the *Bolerium* of the ancient geographers. Here the visitor will delight to linger and to ramble down the gradual slope, to an extreme point about 60 ft. above the level of the sea. The *Longships Lighthouse* rises from a cluster of rocks $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the shore. The *Wolf rock* lighthouse is 8 m. S.W.

Between Land's End and the promontory *Cape Cornwall*, seen on N., is *Whitesand Bay*. It is an interesting but rough walk along the shore, about 5 m.

(c) To *St. Ives* (*Inns*: **Tregenna Castle H., charmingly situated on a height above the harbour; Western, in the town). This quaint and fishy-smelling old town, chiefly inhabited by pilchard fishermen, nestles on the very skirt of the sea. There is a choice of routes to it: either by train, changing at St. Erth Junct., or by the old road through village of *Gulval* and over *Castell-an-Dinas*, (735 ft. above sea), which, though rough and hilly, is by far the most beautiful route, affording magnificent views. The *Pier* at St. Ives was constructed, 1767, by Smeaton, and the *Ch.* (temp. Hen. V.-VI.), which stands close to the beach, contains a curious 13th-cent. font, and very handsome waggon roof. The return to Penzance by *Zennor*, about 11 or 12 m. of hilly road, affords beautiful views both seawards and eastwards. *Zennor Quoit*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the eh., is the finest cromlech in the district. The tourist may branch off rt. from Zennor to the *Gurnard's Head*, 2 m., and 7 m. from Penzance, and return past *Lanyon Quoit*, and through *Madron* (see above) to Penzance.

(d) To *St. Just Church-town* (*Inn*: Commercial), 7 m. by direct road. Omnibuses to and from Penzance daily. The *Ch.* (16th cent.) is worth visiting. Near the Inn are the remains of an *amphitheatre*, where "Miracle plays" were performed. *Cape Cornwall*, with a splendid sea view, is 1 m. W. Notice junction of the granite and slate. Two dangerous rocks, which

are seen opposite, are the *Brisons*, or *Sisters*. *Botallack Mine* (tin and copper), lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. of Cape Cornwall, on the very edge of the sea, under which it is carried 400 ft., but it is now no longer worked. The scene is a most singular combination of the power of art and the sublimity of nature. At *Pendeen Cove* and village, 2 m. N., the granite may be seen penetrating the slate. The return journey from here is about 8 m., passing, 3 m. from Penzance, village of *Neubridge*.

(e) Near the W. extremity of Mount's Bay is *Lamorna Cove*, 6 m., passing *Newlyn* (frequented by artists), situated at foot of *Paul Hill*, and *Mousehole*, two picturesque fishing villages. 1 m. W. of Lamorna is the headland of *Carn Boscawen*, where there is a singular pile of rocks.

(f) To the *Lizard*. Coaches daily by way of *Helston* (see).

(g) To the *Scilly Isles*. Steamers ply from Penzance Pier to St. Mary's Island, every other day, except Sunday, during summer, and twice a week in winter. Average passage, 4 hrs. The inducements to the trip, are the remote and wild position of the islands, the beauty and grandeur of the rock scenery, and some antiquities. There are *Inns* at *St. Mary's*, *Hugh House H.* and *Tregarthen's H.*, also lodgings; and an Inn at *Tresco*, all clean and comfortable. Only 5 of the 40 islands are inhabited. The mean temperature of the summer is 58°, of the winter 45°. The chief botanical feature is the fern tribe, and in particular *Asplenium marinum*, or sea-spleenwort. *St. Mary's* (pop. about 1500; circum. about 9 m.) is the principal island, and *Hugh Town* its capital has a pier, and an excellent harbour. The most prominent and interesting building is *Star Castle*, a fortress erected temp. Elizabeth. After exploring St. Mary's, the other islands may be conveniently grouped into 3 divisions, each sufficient for one day's excursion. Thus (i.) *St. Agnes* (pop. 200); *Annette* (uninhabited), and the rocks further W., known as the *Off Islands*; (ii.) *Samson* (uninhabited);

Bryher (pop. 115), Tresco, and St. Helen's; (iii.) St. Martin's, and the Eastern islands. *Tresco* (pop. 400), second only to St. Mary's in size, is the residence of the Lord Proprietor (T. A. Dorrien-Smith, Esq.), whose mansion occupies the site of the ancient *Abbey*, founded 10th cent. By permission, the stranger should not fail to visit the beautiful gardens, which, in addition to their very rich store of plants, contain some remains of the old *Abbey Ch.* The gardens illustrate the general and equable nature of the climate, and contain hedges of geraniums above 6 ft. high, large aloes, cactuses, camphor laurels, and other rare plants. Ostriches are reared in the gardens. *St. Martin's* island (pop. 185) has several points of interest. On the S. and W. shores, the *Flats* should be searched for shells. E., St. Martin's Head, 160 ft. high, commands a view of the whole cluster of those numberless, fantastic, many-coloured rocks, known as the *Eastern Islands*, also of the dangerous reef called the *Seven Stones*.

PERRAN PORTH, see *Truro*.

PERRANZABULOE, see *Truro*.

Pershore (Wor'ster.). Stat., Gt. W. Rly. *Inns*: Coventry Arms, near the stat.; Three Tuns; Angel, in the town. The town is on the rt. bank of the Avon, 1 m. from the rly. stat. A religious house founded here as early as A.D. 689, afterwards became an abbey for Benedictine monks, about 970. At the dissolution of monasteries, all the abbatial buildings were destroyed, except the cruciform *Ch. of the Holy Cross*, which was purchased by the inhabitants for their parish Ch. It is surmounted by a handsome square tower of 14th cent., and retains only the E. E. choir, with a remarkably rich and lofty clerestory, and the S. transept of the original building. The interior of the lantern-tower is considered to be equalled only by that of Lincoln Cathedral. This fine feature, laid open by the removal of the belfry floor, is of E. E. work, merging into Dec. There are some good monuments. It was restored 1866 by Scott.

Peterborough (Northants).

Junct. Stat. G. N. Rly., on N. W. side of the city, and Joint Stat. of L. & N. W., G. E., and Midl. Rlys. on the S. *Inns*: **Great Northern H., opposite G. N. Rly. Stat.; Angel, in Narrow Bridge-st.; Bull, in Westgate. This is one of those English towns which have grown up round great monastic establishments, while it owes its modern prosperity to the railways, no less than four of the main lines converging to it.

The chief objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, formerly the church of the great monastery, and the remains of the monastic buildings in the beautiful precinct which surround it. The great Benedictine abbey was founded here, on the borders of the Fen country, in 655, by Saxulf, a Mercian thane of great riches and reputation.

Turning l. from the G. N. stat., it is a few minutes' walk to the Market-place, on the E. side of which a Norm. Gothic gateway (1177-93) leads into the precincts opposite the *West front* of the Cathedral—its grandest feature. It consists of 3 lofty, early pointed, deeply-recessed arches, resting on reeded piers, forming a gigantic porch 80 ft. high, surmounted by 3 gables and flanked by 2 towers. It, along with the narrow transept behind it, was added to the Norm. nave about 1200-22. On the l. is the chancel of Becket's chapel, now a part of the grammar school. On the rt. is the ancient gateway of the abbot's lodgings, now that of the Episcopal Palace. The Cathedral, 476 ft. long, consists of nave, aisles, transept, a smaller transept at the W. end, and a choir terminating in an internal apso. The *central tower*, 150 ft. high, which for centuries past had been seamed with ominous cracks, owing to the defective construction of the supporting Norm. piers, was condemned in 1883, and has since been rebuilt of stout masonry.

The *Interior* is early Norm., with the exception of the small transept at the W. end of the nave and the new buildings at the E. end. Observe inside, on the rt. of the W. doorway, a 13th-cent. font; and on the l., over

the doorway, a picture of old Scarlet, the sexton, who buried Queen Catherine of Aragon and Mary Queen of Scots. The roof of the nave, 80 ft. high, of wood, is of great antiquity, wonderfully preserved, and painted with curious devices. The roof of the choir (rest'd.) is a good specimen of the early Perp. character. The retro-choir, or new building, was not added until the 16th cent.: it is an elegant Perp. structure, with a vaulted roof of exquisite fan-tracery. It was built to contain relics, which were the objects of pilgrimage, and a curious shrine of marble of 11th cent. still remains. In the N. choir aisle a slab in the floor covers the remains of Queen Catherine of Aragon, who died at Kimbolton 1548; and a slab in the S. choir aisle marks the place where the body of Mary Q. of Scots, brought from Fotheringhay, was deposited, until her son, James I., removed it to Westminster Abbey. Underneath the S. transept remains of the foundations of the primitive Saxon *Ch.* have been preserved, showing its ground plan.

The tourist should not fail to walk round the lovely retired *Precinct*, with its smooth lawn, tombs among the trees, and monastic ruins on the S. side in the Bishop's garden; and he should also inspect the *outside* of the E. end, or new buildings.

The *Market-house*, in the Market-place, bears the date 1671.

Excursions.—(a) At *Castor*, 4 m. W., and 1 m. from *Castor Stat.* L. & N. W. Rly., are two objects of interest—the *Church* and the *Roman Station*.

The *Ch.* (dedicated to St. Kyneburh), 1124, is chiefly noticeable for its very fine late Norm. tower, surmounted by an early Dec. spire. The architecture is principally Norm., but additions have been made in the E. E. and Dec. styles. The walls on the exterior are covered with rich designs. The nave arcades are of the 13th cent.; that on the S. side with round piers and arches being the earlier; the N. arcade has octagonal piers and pointed arches. The N. transept is separated from the aisle by a stone screen, which

formed the reredos behind the altar of the N. aisle.

The Roman settlement of *Durobrivæ* extended on both sides of the river; the principal entrenchment was on the l. bank, nearly opposite *Castor Mills*. The station, now called the “*Castles*,” remains tolerably perfect. It is surrounded by a fosse and vallum. There is a tumulus within the camp, and on the greater part of its area portions of Roman buildings, much pottery, and many coins have been discovered. The great distinction of *Durobrivæ* was its *pottery*. Roman potters' kilns have been found nowhere else in England so perfect or in such great numbers.

(b) To *Fotheringhay*, 1½ m. W. from *Elton Stat.* (20 min. from *Peterborough*) on L. & N. W. Rly. (inquire at the station for the footpath through the fields) is *Fotheringhay*, celebrated in English history. The site of the *Castle*, the *Church*, and the ancient *Hostel* at the castle gates, are the objects of interest to be visited.

The *Hostel* (now a farmhouse), certainly built by Edw. IV., has been much restored, and the interior is almost entirely modern. The main portal remains, and is very picturesque. Close beyond the hostel a farm-gate opens to the fields, over which extend the foundations of the *Castle*. The great keep mound rises in front, and on climbing to its summit the true position of the place is seen. The first castle here was probably the work of Simon of Senlis, about the beginning of the 12th cent. It was the principal residence of the Plantagenets. Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner here five months, 1586, and here she was tried and beheaded. James I. swept away the *Castle*. Of the *Church*, which stood a little higher up the river, only the nave remains, which is one of the best examples in the kingdom for the study of the Perp. style. When complete, it must have been of unusual stateliness. The lofty Perp. arches, the great clerestory, the noble windows of the aisles, and the W. tower arch, are very fine. On either

side of the altar are monuments raised by Queen Elizabeth to members of the House of York, her ancestors. The font is very good Perp., and the original pulpit remains with a later canopy. The massive tower is surmounted by a lofty octagon, having a large Perp. window in each of its sides.

(c) From *Overton* Stat. on L. & N. W. Rly., the interesting churches of *Overton Waterville* (Dec.) and *Overton Longueville* (14th cent.) may be visited. In the former, notice the finely-carved oak pulpit, 16th cent.

(d) To *Crowland Abbey*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see *Spalding*).

Petersfield (Hants), Stat. L. & S. W. Rly. *Inn*: **Dolphin* (good quarters). The *Ch.* is a fine Norm. edifice, with an unique chancel arch. The field-walks and drives from the town are very attractive. To S. E., over the Sussex border, is *Up Park* (Miss Fetherstonhaugh), and *Midhurst* (see), 9 m. E. (also accessible by rail). On his way to latter, the pedestrian should follow the valley of the Rother, and visit *Trotton Ch.*, where are some brasses. The chalk range, the S. Downs, climbed about 2 m. S. of Petersfield, affords a delightful walk throughout its course, E. from this point. 4 m. W. are the Manor-house of *East Meon*, and the Norm. Ch. with a remarkable font. The antiquary should continue the excursion 4 m. further W., to *Warnford*, where are remains of a manor-house and Ch., temp. John. A very picturesque cross-country walk may be taken by Hawkey and Empshott to *Selborne* (see), 12 m. there and back.

Petersham (Surrey), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Richmond Rly. Stat. A village on the Thames, between Richmond and Kingston, pleasantly situated, having Ham Walks and Ham House and grounds on one side, Richmond and Richmond Park on the other; the Thames in front, and Ham Common in the rear.

The *Ch.* (St. Peter) is of red brick, built in 1505. In the Ch.-yd. is the grave of the distinguished literary

sisters Mary and Agnes Berry (see Walpole's Letters).

Ham House (Earl of Dysart) stands on the rt. bank of the Thames, 1 m. above Richmond Bridge, and opposite Twickenham. It is a Jacobean brick mansion, of good character, built 1610, for Sir Thomas Vavasor; it subsequently came into the possession of the Duke of Lauderdale, and was a resort of the Cabal Ministry of Chas. II., and the place fixed on, 1688, for the temporary abode of James II. Notwithstanding Lauderdale's alterations, the house retains its original character unimpaired, and is the best specimen of its time and style in the vicinity of the metropolis. The garden walls and great gate are equally good examples of the Lauderdale and Charles II. epoch.

The avenues and the meadows, the Ham Walks so often referred to by the writers of Queen Anne's time, have always been celebrated, and are in their way unrivalled. The avenue by the Thames side is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long; the Petersham Avenue is rather more; while from the back of the house to Ham Common, the "dappled path of mingled light and shade" extends for nearly 1 m.

Inside the house (carefully restored 1889) the antique character has been maintained almost unmodified. The Central Hall is paved with black and white marble, and surrounded by an open gallery. The state reception-room, called Queen Anne's Audience Chamber, but also known as the Cabal Chamber, is hung with old tapestry, as are also some of the smaller rooms. A suite of rooms known as the Duchess of Lauderdale's is remarkable as having been preserved—furniture, fittings, and all else—just as they were left by the imperious beauty. The North Drawing-room is, however, perhaps the most perfect example of the Lauderdale time and state. All the rich old furniture remains. The Library is full of rare books, and contains many papers of great historical interest. The house can only be seen by special permission.

PETT, see *Hastings*.

Petworth (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town. *Inns*: * Half Moon; Swan. The streets of this town, which have grown up about the ancient manor of the Percies, are narrow and irregular. An almshouse, beyond the ch., founded in the early part of the last century, is a remarkable specimen of the brick building of that time. The *Ch.* is for the most part Perp.; the spire, 180 ft. high, is an early work of Sir Charles Barry. Its most interesting portion is the large N. chancel or chantry of St. Thomas-a-Becket, in which many of the Percies are buried, and some of the Dawtreys mentioned by Leland, who visited the town temp. Hen. VIII.

Petworth House (Lord Leconfield) contains a superb collection of pictures. Originally granted by the Dowager Queen of Henry I., for many generations it belonged to the great family of the Percies and their descendants, and now remains in the hands of the Wyndhams. The greater portion of the present building dates from about 1730, and does not possess the slightest architectural attraction. The collections may be seen on Tuesdays and Thursdays only. Application should be made at the porter's lodge, in the upper part of the town. The splendid gallery of pictures by *Van Dyck* and *Holbein*, as well as those by Reynolds, Turner, Leslie, and other masters, deserves the most careful attention. A beautifully illuminated copy of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' is preserved in the Library. The original sword of Hotspur, used at Shrewsbury, is an object of much curiosity: the date on the blade is 1392. The *Park* is open to the public, and the carriage entrance is at the South Lodge. The walls are about 14 m. in circumference. The Upper Park is more varied than the Lower; and at its highest point a noble view is obtained from the Prospect Tower. The noted Petworth marble is found in the vicinity of the town. The Roman villa at *Bignor* (5 m. S.) (see *Chichester*); *Cowdray* and *Midhurst* (5 m.) (see *Midhurst*), may be visited from Petworth.

Pevensay (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly., 5 m. from Hastings and 11 from Eastbourne. *Inn*: Royal Oak. The village nearest the stat. is *Westham*, with the fine old *Ch.* of St. Mary, where notice under the E. window of the chancel outside the flint consecration cross, the Norm. windows in the S. wall of the nave, and the W. arch supporting the tower. Between it and Pevensay stands the *Castle*. It occupies the N. E. corner of the enclosing walls of the Roman town of Anderida, one of the most perfect relics of Roman work in Gt. Britain, exhibiting the usual arrangement of Roman masonry, and studded at intervals by 11 round solid towers. They flanked the Decuman, or western gate, leading within the walls of the ancient city of "Anderida," which inclose an irregular oval or parallelogram of three sides; the walls on the N. E. and W. sides still remain. The S. side was open to the sea, which has now retired more than a mile from the spot, and possibly was lined by a quay and not by a wall. Here the Normans, under William the Conqueror, landed, as described in the Bayeux Tapestry.

In the S. W. corner of the Roman walls is the mediæval Castle of the "Eagle Honour," of the 13th cent. In ground-plan it is an irregular pentagon, with towers at the angles. The great gate-way, flanked by two towers, looks to the W., but the castle is no longer accessible here, and must be entered from a cottage behind. To the E. of the castle is the village, where notice a picturesque old house on the l., once the residence of Dr. Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VIII. and Edw. VI., who was nicknamed "Merry Andrew." The latter monarch occupied the house shortly before he died. Further on the rt. is the Town Hall, a quaint unpretending building of the ancient corporation, disfranchised in 1885.

The *Ch.* of St. Nicholas (restd. 1879) is E. E., on a site of a yet older edifice, a relic of which may be seen in the N.W. arch of the Chancel, and in the Font preserved in the vestry. The

chief features are the chancel arch and roof, the clerestory windows between the arches in the nave, and the double arch supporting the tower. The pulpit is from Chichester Cathedral, and was used by Dean Hook.

From Pevensey, *Hurstmonceaux* may be visited, by the Wartling road, about 5 m. (see *Hailsham*).

PICKERING, see *Whitby*.

PIEL ISLAND, see *Barrow*.

PIERCEBRIDGE, see *Darlington*.

PILLING MOSS, see *Fleetwood*.

PILTON, see *Barnstaple*.

PILTON, see *Shepton Mallet*.

PIN MILL, see *Ipswich*.

PINNER, see *Harrow*.

PIRFORD, see *Weybridge*.

PITCHFORD, see *Shrewsbury*.

PITTINGTON, see *Durham*.

PLAXTOL, see *Sevenoaks*.

PLESHY, see *Chelmsford*.

PLUMSTEAD, see *Woolwich*.

Plymouth and Devonport, (Devon), Stats., at *Plymouth*, Millbay, G. W. Rly., close to the Docks and 10 min. walk from the Hoe: North Road, G. W. Rly. and L. & S. W. Rly. joint, N. of the town. At *Devonport* L. & S. W. Rly. terminus; G. W. Rly. on the Cornwall line. *Tramways* run E. and W. to and from Plymouth and Devonport past the Dockyard Gate, through Union St. *Inns*: **Grand H. on the Hoe, fine view; **Duke of Cornwall H. close to Millbay Stat.; **Royal H.; Albion; Harvey's; Globe; Farley's Commercial in Plymouth. Royal H., Thomas's H. in Fore St., Devonport.

These two maritime towns, Plymouth and Devonport, together with Stonehouse, now united into one large town of 170,000 inhabitants, occupy a most advantageous position, strongly protected with forts, on the N. shore of the spacious bay called *Plymouth Sound*. From it run inland five creeks or harbours. The *Catwater*, or mouth of the Plym on the E., stretches up to Laira Lake and Bridge. Next to it is *Sutton Pool*, the port of Plymouth; the business portion of the town spreads along the W. side of this harbour. Further W. are the *Citadel* and the *Hoe* facing the Sound. Next

is *Millbay*, with the G. W. Rly. Stat. and Docks. Beyond is *Stonehouse*, where are the Royal Naval Hospital, the Royal Marine Barracks, and the Royal William Victualling Yard, which occupies the tongue of land stretching out towards Crewill Point. Stonehouse Pool and Lake separates Stonehouse from *Devonport*, which consists chiefly of Government buildings, the Raglan Barracks, the Royal Dockyard, and Keyham Steam Yard. The last two occupy the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar, and entrance to the largest harbour, Hamoaze, which is the celebrated anchorage for ships of war.

The most interesting spot in Plymouth is the Hoe, an agreeable park and public walk sloping towards the Sound, with a pier, pleasure boats, and bathing machines on its margin. The stranger may obtain a good idea of the splendour of the situation by walking round the ramparts of the *Citadel*, built by Charles II., but now useless as a fortress. A more extensive view, reaching as far as the Breakwater (14 m. off), is obtained from the top of the Old Eddystone Lighthouse, which when removed from its rock in the midst of the sea, 1878, was rebuilt on the Hoe, as a monument to its architect, Smeaton. Not far off is appropriately placed a statue by Boehm of *Sir Francis Drake*, who was playing bowls here when the Armada hove in sight. Below the Citadel stands the *Marine Biological Laboratory and Museum*, with an *Aquarium* on the ground floor, supplied with specimens by a dredging steamer.

St. Andrew's Ch. (restd.), situated at corner of Bedford-st., opposite the *Post-office*, has a fine tower built about 1460. Observe Chantry's bust of Dr. Zachary Mudge; the monument to Sir John Skelton, 1672; and several early 17th-cent. monuments, as well as a tablet in S. aisle to Charles Mathews, the comedian, d. 1835. *Charles' Ch.*, 1645-58, with a light and elegant spire. It is consecrated to the memory of King Charles the Martyr. *New Guildhall*, a classical building, erected 1874, in Westwell-st., consists of the

Guildhall and Assize Courts, the handsome Council Chamber, and the municipal offices. The *Hall* is the largest in the W. of England. The pictures include a portrait of Geo. IV., by Hoppner, and one of Drake (1594). A series of stained-glass windows illustrate the history of Plymouth. The *Athenæum*, adjoining the Royal H., has a valuable library and museum, where are deposited the very remarkable antiquities of bronze, &c., discovered at Oreston (see below). The *Public Library*, Cornwall-st., contains the collection of books, MSS., paintings (including three by Sir Joshua Reynolds), and numerous other works of art, presented to the town in 1852 by William Cotton. It is open free every Monday. At *Stonehouse* are the important Government establishments, Victualling Yard, Marine Barracks, and Naval Hospital. The *Royal William Victualling Yard*, designed by the late Mr. Rennie, occupies a tongue of land at the mouth of the river *Tamar*, and was completed in 1835, at a cost of 1,500,000*l.* It covers 14 acres, and is fronted by a sea-wall 1500 ft. long. The whole of the interior is highly interesting, but the following departments may be mentioned as specially so:—the *Bakehouse*, in which powerful engines grind the corn, knead the dough, and spread it ready to be cut into biscuits, and where a sack of flour is prepared for removal to the oven in 2½ min.; the *Cooperage*, the *Stores*, the *Weighing-house*, &c. A gravel walk, with seats, commanding a fine view, leads from the principal entrance round the little bay, to the headland of *Devil's Point*, on which a fort, called the Prince of Wales Redoubt, was erected 1849. The *Royal Marine Barracks* are situated in Durnford-st., and will accommodate 1500 men. The mess-room is one of the finest in England, and contains a good portrait of William IV. The *Royal Naval Hospital* is a large building, conspicuous in the N. of Stonehouse. It dates from the French war (1762), and can accommodate 1200 patients. A little beyond is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, a modern building, with remarkably fine spire.

Visitors are admitted to the *Dockyard* at *Devonport*, under the guidance of a policeman, during the working hours; 10-11.30 A.M., and 2-4 P.M. *Keyham (Steam) Yard* is separated from the Dockyard by the Ordnance Stores, but a tunnel ¾ m. long connects the two establishments.

On leaving the Dockyard, the visitor may avail himself of the river steamers which leave the pier every ½-hour, a very little distance from the main gate, and proceed up the Hamoaze to the Royal Albert Bridge (see below), returning by rail over the bridge, or back by steamer to Plymouth or Devonport.

Mount Wise affords a pleasant promenade, and commands fine views. At the back of it are the *Raglan Barracks*. Here may be seen a large brazen cannon taken from the Turks at the Dardanelles by Sir J. Duckworth, and a bronze statue of Field-Marshal Lord Seaton. There are admirable views from the top of the *Devonport Column*, 125 ft. high; also from the *Public Park*, formed 1858 out of the N.E. glacis of the fortifications; and from *Stoke Hill*.

Plymouth Sound. This magnificent roadstead has an area of about 3 miles square. It receives the tribute of the rivers Tamar and Plym—the estuary of the first forming the harbour of Hamoaze on l., and that of the latter the Catwater on rt. The *Isle of St. Nicholas*, or *Drake's Island*, a bold pyramidal rock, strongly fortified and garrisoned, lies between the Hoe and *Mount Edgcumbe*. The latter, on the W. shore of the Sound, the beautiful seat of the Mount-Edgcumbe family, is open to the public every Wednesday, and the stranger by applying at the Manor Office, East Emma-place, Stonehouse, can procure admittance on other days, but he must then be accompanied by a guide (fee 2*s.* 6*d.*). There are ferries from the Admiral's Hard, Stonehouse, and from Mutton Cove under Mount Wise, Devonport, to *Cremill*. The house is a castellated building, erected in the reign of Q. Mary, and contains interesting paintings, but it is not shown. The park,

however, is the chief attraction, and there are few spots in England which afford so delightful an excursion. The walks along the edge of the cliffs overlooking the Sound and Breakwater command the loveliest views, and the beauty of the woods is hardly to be equalled. If time permit, skirt the shore in a boat for a view of the rocks. Continue to *Cawsand*, and to *Penlee Point*, walk thence to *Rame Head* for a view of *Whitesand Bay* and a long range of the Cornish coast. The view from the tower of *Maker Ch.*, at W. end of the park, is unrivalled.

The *Breakwater* (3 m.) should on no account be left unvisited. Steamers run thither during the summer months, or a boat may be hired under the *Hoe* (see above). A round fort, on the plan of those at Spithead, has been erected just inside it. The W. end is occupied by a *lighthouse*, which is open to visitors. The breakwater, 1 m. long, was erected 1812-40, and cost a million and a half sterling.

The *Sound* and its shores are protected by a large circle of detached forts, erected since 1860, ten of which form a chain about 2 m. inland between Saltash Bridge and Plympton. For the seaward defence, Forts *Staddon* and *Stamford*, at *Bovisand*, have been built E. of the Sound, while the Fort within the Breakwater, *Tregantle*, *Picklecombe*, and *Scarsden*, on the W., combine with the batteries on *Mount Wise* and *Drake's Island* to form a sufficient protection for the Dockyard and Arsenal. Any of these may be visited by permission of the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers of the district, whose office is opposite the entrance to the *Raglan Barracks*, *Devonport*.

Plymouth and Devonport are well supplied with water from *Dartmoor*, by a lead constructed by the munificence of Sir F. Drake.

Excursions.—(a) *The Tamar*. A trip by water to the *Weirhead* (22 m. from the Sound) and *Morwell Rocks* (see *Calstock*) can be accomplished either by steamer, or, with a favourable tide, by a rowing boat. Upon leaving *Devonport*, the *Hamoaze* is entered.

The rt. bank (or *Cornwall side*) on l. hand in ascending from here offers in succession the creeks of *Millbrook* and *St. John's Lake*; the town of *Torpoint*; the woods of *Gravesend* and *Thankes* (seats of Lord *Graves*) and of *Antony House* (W. H. Pole Carew, Esq.). The l. bank (or *Devonshire side*), the *Dockyard*; *New Passage*; *Keyham Steam Yard*; *Bull Point*. The wonderful *Albert Bridge* and the picturesque town of *Saltash* (rt. bank) are 5 m. from *Plymouth*. The Bridge, the work of *Brunel*, carries the railway at a height of 100 ft. above the water from the hills of *Devon* to those of *Cornwall*, on 19 spans or arches, of which 2 alone bridge the estuary in gigantic spans of 455 ft. Its total length is 2240 ft. and its height 260 ft., or 50 ft. greater than that of the *London Monument*. From the *Saltash Rly. Stat.*, situated at W. end of the bridge, persons are allowed to walk on the bridge on payment of 3d. each. At *Saltash Inn*: *Green Dragon*) is a *Sanitarium*, where acres of ground are covered with glass, under which tons of grapes are produced. About 2 m. above, the *Tavy* joins the *Tamar*, the land between the two rivers being covered with the beautiful woods of *Warleigh* (Mrs. *Radcliffe*). [On the *Tavy*, nearly opposite *Warleigh*, the archæologist should by all means visit the *Ch. of Beer Ferrers*.—See *Tavistock*.] Opposite the mouth of the *Tavy*, and on the rt. bank of the *Tamar*, is the old *Ch. of Landulph*, containing the tomb of *Theodore Palæologus*, a descendant of the emperors of "the East." The river scene now becomes more delightful, and on the *Cornwall side* is passed in succession *Pentillie Castle*; *Cothele*; and *Calstock*. The tourist should not omit to visit *Cothele* (Earl of *Mt.-Edgcumbe*), a most interesting old manor house, temp. Hen. VII., charmingly situated, and full of interesting ancient furniture and fittings. It is a very short distance from the landing-place at *Calstock* (see).

(b) To *Oreston Quarries* and *Saltram* which lie just E. of *Plymouth*, and can be reached by boat up the *Catwater*. The quarries furnished all

the limestone for the Breakwater. On the hill above is the fort of *Stamford Hill*, the site of an ancient cemetery (late Celtic period), where numerous interesting relics were discovered, they are now deposited in the Museum of the Plymouth Athenæum (see above). At the *Laira Bridge* the Catwater changes its name to the *Laira*, along the E. shore of which are the woods of *Saltram*, the beautiful property of the Earl of Morley. The mansion contains a magnificent collection of paintings, formed chiefly by Sir Joshua Reynolds, including portraits by his hand.

(c) *Bickleigh Vale*, open to the public Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, may be reached either from Bickleigh Stat. $7\frac{3}{4}$ m., or by ascending the shore of the *Laira* to its termination at *Longbridge* and thence by walking to *Plym Bridge* (about 3 m. from Plymouth), where the vale commences. Climb the hill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leading to *Plympton St. Mary*, adjoining the bridge, where are also some picturesque ruins, to enjoy the fine view. 1 m. S.E. is *Plympton Maurice*, where Sir Joshua Reynolds was born 1723, and of which he was Mayor just fifty years later. From the bridge follow the path along the river to *Cann Quarry*, thence to *Bickleigh Bridge* (3 m. N. of Plym Bridge), from which the village of *Bickleigh* (Inn: Maristow Arms) is about 1 m. to 1. The *Ch.* deserves notice, and a path leads across the fields to the entrance of the *Valley of the Cad* at *Shaugh Bridge*, a singularly wild and romantic spot where the *Meavy* and the *Cad* unite to form the Plym. Stepping stones crossing the stream lead to a path which winds to the summit of the *Dewerstone*. Above the bridge, a road leads to the village of *Shaugh Prior* (Inn: Thorn Tree), this and the adjacent *Valley of the Cad* presenting one of the wildest scenes imaginable.

(d) The *Eddystone Lighthouse* is 14 m. from Plymouth, and there are frequent steamboat excursions during the summer, but the passage is often very rough, and passengers are seldom landed. It was erected

1787-82 at 100 yds. distant from that built by Smeaton 1752, which after standing 100 years gave way from a failure in the rock on which it was founded.

(e) *St. Germans* (Stat.), 7 m. by road and 10 m. by water from Saltash, and a favourite boat excursion of about 14 m. from Plymouth (Inn: Eliot Arms). The *Ch.* is of great interest, and marks the site of the cathedral of the Cornish bishopric from its first establishment, temp. Athelstan, to its final union with the See of Exeter under the Confessor. Observe especially the interior of the two Norman towers and a very ancient Miserecre. *Port Eliot* (Earl of St. Germans) adjoins, and is well stored with paintings by Rembrandt, Opie, Reynolds, and others.

(f) *Dartmoor* (see) is best reached from Plymouth by proceeding to *Horrabridge* by rail ($11\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The walk of 6 m. thence to Prince Town (Inn: Duchy H.) is strongly recommended.

PLYMPTON, see *Plymouth*.

POLEBROOK, see *Oundle*.

POLESDON, see *Dorking*.

POLPEER, see *Helston*.

POLPERRO, see *Liskeard*.

POLRUAN, see *Fowey*.

PONDERS END, see *Enfield*.

PONT ABERGLASLLYN, see *Beddgelert*.

Pontefract (Yorks), Stat., Lanc. & Yorks. Rly. Inn: Red Lion. A clean town with broad streets and a fine market place. The rocky height covered with trees, which rises l. near the station, is the site of the *Castle*, which is closely associated with some of the great events of English history.

Architecturally the remains of the castle are of little value, but for the military antiquary few places have more attraction. The summit of the rock, about 7 acres, was enclosed by a curtain wall, with towers at equal distances. A deep fosse encircled the whole rock. There are 3 wards, N., S., and middle, and a curious rock staircase in the middle ward. There are 2 great round towers at the base of the keep, which is reached by a long

flight of steps. From the lesser tower of the keep a narrow staircase leads down to a sally port. On the N. side of the castle is a long subterranean passage, which terminates at the bottom in 3 or 4 small chambers, hollowed out of the solid rock. Richard II. died in the Castle, and a room in the Red Tower is pointed out as the place of his confinement. The area of the castle is a Public Pleasure Ground.

Below the castle is *All Saints' Ch.*, which was ruined during the siege of the castle by Cromwell. There are scanty remains of the nave, choir, and aisles; and in 1837 the central tower and transepts were repaired and fitted for divine worship. The tower (Perp.) contains a double geometrical staircase worth notice.

Outside the town, on ground called "Monk Hill," are the scanty remains of a *Cluniac Priory*, founded in the reign of William Rufus.

Pontefract was famous for its liquorice grown in the neighbourhood; but the trade is dying out.

Nostel Priory and *Walton Hall*, a short distance from Crofton Stat. on the line to Wakefield, may be visited from Pontefract. (See *Wakefield*.)

PONT ERWYD, see *Aberystwith*.

PONT NEATH VAUGHAN, see *Aberdare*.

Pontypool (Monm.). Stat., G. W. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Pontypool-road Junct. *Inns*: Crown; Clarence. The town, beautifully situated, attained celebrity in reign of Charles II. for its manufacture of japan ware.

Excursions.—(a) To *Crumlin* (Stat.), 5 m., to see the Viaduct and the magnificent view along and below it; (b) Walk up the hill-side, skirting the *Park* (Hanbury Leigh, Esq.), and passing the parish *Ch.* of Trevelthyn, containing a baptistery for adults, to the *Folly*, on one of the slopes of the Bloreng, which commands a magnificent view. (c) To *Usk* (see), 5 m. by road.

Pontypridd (Glamorg.). Junct. Stat., Taff Vale Rly. *Inns*: New Inn; White Hart. Not far from the station is the well-known bridge, a

single arch spanning the Taff, 140 ft. span, completed 1755 by a self-taught country mason, Wm. Edwards. The neighbourhood is very pretty, and some charming excursions may be made up the valley of the *Rhondda*.

POOL PARK, see *Ruthin*.

Poole (Dorset). 2 Stats., *Hamworthy* near the Quay, and *Poole* in the upper part of the town, L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: London H.; Antelope H. An old town situated on an extensive estuary, pierced by a High-st. 1 m. in length and terminated towards the water by capacious quays well lined with shipping. It is the principal seaport of the county, and its chief activity is in the coasting trade: its imports being timber, grain, and coal; and its exports, potter's clay (of which about 60,000 tons are sent away annually) and pitwood, for Wales and the North. Ship-building is carried on, and potteries have sprung into active operation in the neighbourhood. In the *Literary and Scientific Institute* there is a *Museum* containing a good collection of Purbeck fossils. A *Free Library* and *School of Science and Art* have been erected as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee.

The suburb of *Parkstone*, on the road to Bournemouth, is a very attractive spot, and on the high levels and spurs of the hills many beautiful villas are erected.

Numerous *Excursions* may be made, by rail to Wimborne (see), Bournemouth (see), *Corfe Castle* and Bindon Abbey (see Wareham), and to Swanage (see).

During the summer steamers run to *Swanage*, 12 m.

POOLEY BRIDGE, see *Patterdale*.

PORCHESTER CASTLE, see *Portsmouth*.

PORLOCK, see *Minehead*.

PORTHCAWL, see *Cardiff*.

PORTHLEVEN, see *Helston*.

PORTNSCALE, see *Keswick*.

Portland (Dorset). Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 20 min. from Weymouth. It can also be reached in the same time by steamer. A bleak rocky peninsula, or fragment of a submerged

tract which once occupied the dry bed of the English Channel, sloping in a long inclined plane from a height of 495 ft. at the *Verne* to 30 ft. above the sea-level at its S. extremity, known as the *Bill of Portland*. Though now connected with the mainland by the *Chesil Beach*, it was once an island. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and nearly 2 m. wide, and offers a peculiarly interesting field for geological research in its unique dirt-bed, oolitic fossils and petrified trees, and its alternations of marine and fresh-water deposits. It also boasts of a British fowsey, a Roman sarcophagus, and some Samian ware. The chief points of interest are the *Chesil Beach*, which extends $10\frac{3}{4}$ m. to *Abbotsbury* (see *Weymouth*), having on its E. side a narrow channel called the *Fleet*, and exposed on the other side to the fury of S. and S.W. gales. The pebbles, drifted by the tidal current, increase in size from W. to E. owing to its running strongest in that direction. Between the Rly. Stat. and the pier is *Portland Castle*, built by Hen. VIII. (interior not shown) after his return from the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." The island is but one parish, divided into 8 hamlets.

At *Chesilton*, where is the rly. stat., vehicles may be hired for a drive to the Breakwater, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see below), and round the island, a pleasant excursion of 2 or 3 hours. The road straggles up the hill to *Fortune's Well* (*Inn*: *Portland Arms*, where may be seen the *Reeve Staff*, "a sort of wooden Domesday book," containing a record of every estate in the island, which is a royal manor), and continuing the ascent reaches *Verne* hill, from which a magnificent view of the beach, &c., is obtained, and where are impregnable fortifications. Immediately to the rt. are the quarries, in some of which the convicts may be seen at work. Stone forms the principal source of living to Portland. The whole island is being exported by small degrees. From the quarries the building stone, first brought into notice by Inigo Jones for building the Banqueting Hall at Whitehall, and also used for St. Paul's Cathedral

and many other well-known buildings, is excavated; and elsewhere the surface strata of dirt-bed and other Purbeck layers are being removed in order to get at the more valuable material. At the S.E. extremity of the quarries, in a part of the island called the Grove, is the *Convict Prison* (admission by order from the Secretary of State, or by permission of the Governor). It is a place full of interest, and the stranger will be amazed with the wonderful internal arrangements, and with the perfect order and discipline which pervade the whole premises. The convicts may be known by their dress, blue and white striped "slop" and cap in summer, and a brownish-grey jacket, and striped oil-skin hat in winter. Just before reaching the prison will be seen the Rom. Cath. Chapel, built and decorated entirely by convicts; also the Prison Schools and School-house adjoining. A walk of a few minutes from the entrance-gate of the prison will lead to *Cove of Church Hope*, where the ch. was destroyed by a landslip, containing *Pennsylvania Castle*, and to the ruinous old keep of *Bow and Arrow Castle*, on a cliff overhanging the sea, said to have been built by William Rufus, but is at least as old as the days of Stephen. Here also are the ruins of the old parish Ch. of St. George. Continuing the walk towards the S. end of the island, is reached *Cave hole*, and about 1 m. beyond, *Portland Bill*, a castellated mass of rocks, having 2 lighthouses. 3 m. S. E. of the *Bill* is the submerged bank, stretching out towards the corresponding French uplands of the Côtentin and the Cap de la Hogue; it is called the *Shambles*, and between it and the land the tide rushes with extraordinary force, raising a dangerous surf known as the *Race of Portland*. The island formerly yielded a quantity of arrowroot, produced from the root of the Arum, and at one time many sheep were raised on it. The *Breakwater*, forming the largest artificial harbour in the world, was commenced in 1847. The preliminaries completed, H.R.H. the

late Prince Consort deposited the first stone on 25th July, 1849. Upon the same spot, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales laid the last stone, and declared the work completed on the 10th August, 1872. Nearly 6,000,000 tons of stone have been put into the sea for its construction; about 1000 convicts were employed, and the total cost has exceeded 1,000,000*l*. The first portion of the breakwater runs from the shore due E. for about 1800 ft. Then there is an opening of 400 ft., and the outer, or main, breakwater, 6000 ft. in length, extends in a N.E. direction, terminating in a strong circular fort.

Portmadoc (Caernarv.), Stat., Shrewsbury, Welshpool, and Cambrian Rlys. *Inns*: *Queen's, close to stat.; Sportsman, in the town. A rising little port, which exports slates from the neighbouring Ffestiniog quarries; the tourist should pay a visit to the wharf, where he will see every size and variety of slate, as well as the ingenious instrument used for cutting them to the required pattern.

The geology of the country around Portmadoc and Tremadoc is very interesting, affording in the lower Lingularia Flags plentiful specimens of *Lingularia Davisii*, so much affected by cleavage as to have assumed forms of distinct genera.

Excursions.—(a) The road to *Tremadoc* (*Inn*: Maddocks Arms H., comfortable) crosses the land recovered from the sea. About 1 m. W. of Tremadoc is *Penmorfa*; an easy ascent may be made hence to *Moel Hebog*, whence is a noble view (see *Beddgelert*). It is 3 m. from here to the quiet little watering-place of *Criccieth* (see). (b) Following the old Caernarvon road towards Penygroes, to *Dolbenmaen*, 4½ m.; between this and Llanystumdwy, on the banks of the Dwyfawr, still exist some cromlechs. (c) To the very lovely *Pont-Aberglasllyn*, 6½ m., whence it is 1½ m. to *Beddgelert* (see). Hence the excursion may be continued 8 m. through the lovely vale of Nant Gwynant to Penygwryd, whence it is 4 m. l. to *Llanberis* (see),

through the Pass of Llanberis, or 4 m. rt. to *Capel Curig* (see), by Nant-y-gwryd. (d) To *Tan-y-bwlch* (see). *Inn*: Oakley Arms H., 7 m. by the embankment, and small rly. passing *Plas Penrhyn* and *Castle Deudraeth*.

(e) To *Harlech* (see), 10 m. by road; at about 5 m. from Portmadoc, lying 1 m. l. from high road, is the mountain village of Llandecwyn, about midway between Llyn Tecwyn Uchaf and Llyn Isaf. A little S. E. of latter is *Mount Diffwys* (*Inn*: Queen's H.), whence is a splendid view of promontory of Lleyn, Bay of Cardigan, Cader Idris and other mountains; the fishing in the lakes, the interesting geology, and beautiful scenery will well repay an excursion to this district. (f) A pleasant trip may be made by steamer to Bardsey island (see *Aberdaron*).

PORTMELLIN, see *St. Austell*.

PORTREATH, see *Redruth*.

Portsmouth (Hants), Stats., L. & S. W. and L. B. & S. C. Rlys. The town, of 120,000 inhab., consists of 4 parts. (i.) Portsmouth proper, at the mouth of the harbour, where is High-st., the Grand Parade, Garrison Chapel, and St. Thomas Ch. (ii.) Portsea, to the N., in which is the Royal Dockyard. (iii.) Southsea, to the E., outside the harbour, and divided from the sea-shore by a broad belt of common, extending to the fort called Southsea Castle, and facing Spithead and the Isle of Wight; and (iv.) *Landport*, to the N.

The town rly. stat. lies N. of Southsea, opposite Victoria Park; but the line extends through Portsmouth to the Harbour and Steam-Boat Pier. There is also a stat. at E. Southsea *viâ* Fratton. *Inns*: in Portsmouth—George; Star and Garter; Sussex. In Portsea—Keppel's Head, close to rly. stat.; Totterdell's. At Landport—Bedford; Sussex. At Southsea—Grosvenor H.; Queen's; Royal Beach Mansion; Pier; Portland. *Piers*: Royal Albert, at Portsea; Victoria, at Portsmouth; Clarence and South Parade, at Southsea. *Steamers* ply frequently daily between each of these piers and the *Isle of White* (see).

Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, and Southsea, are included in *Portsea Island*, a level tract about 4 m. from N. to S., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from E. to W. *Gosport* lies on the W. side of the harbour, opposite Portsmouth; a floating bridge plies between the two every 10 min., and steam-launches from the Albert Pier also every 10 min.

Part of the house (11 High-st.) in which the murder of the Duke of Buckingham (1628) took place still remains. Two other historical events connected with Portsmouth are the execution of Admiral Byng, 1757, and the sinking, 1782, of the "Royal George," with the loss of Admiral Kempenfelt and "twice four hundred men;" a red buoy opposite Southsea marks the spot. *St. Thomas's Ch.*, in *St. Thomas's-st.*, dedicated to Thomas à Becket, was built temp. Henry II., but the nave and tower were rebuilt about 1698. The bells and the copper-gilt vane in the form of a ship were presented, 1710, by Prince George of Denmark. On the S. side of the chancel is a hideous memorial (cenotaph) to the murdered Duke of Buckingham. The register of the Ch. contains an entry of the marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Braganza, 1662. The *Garrison Chapel*, a short distance E., is a very interesting building. Its chancel was the chapel, and its nave the hall, of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, or "God's House," founded by a bishop of Winchester, temp. Henry III. In it the marriage of Charles II. took place. It is now a fine E. E. building (restd. by *Street*), with numerous memorial windows, and with 42 carved oak stalls, in memory of Wellington, Nelson, the Napiers, &c. The sacramental plate was the gift of Queen Anne. The visitor should witness the *guard-mounting*, which takes place daily on the Grand Parade at 11 A.M. Military bands play, during the summer months, on the military parade ground known as "Governor's Green." The *Naval Club House*, a spacious and handsome building, faces Governor's Green. The chief *Barracks* and mili-

tary gymnasium are also in Portsmouth.

The principal object of interest is undoubtedly the *Dockyard*, the entrance to which (with the date 1711 over it) is by the Common Hard, a quay or sea-terrace in *Portsea*. Hours for admission are from 10 to 12, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 (12 to 1 is dinner-time). British subjects require no introduction, and are shown round the yard in parties by the police. Foreigners *must* have an order from the Admiralty. On entering, the *Mast House* is on l. Suspended from one of the beams is a small piece of rope cable recovered from the wreck of the "Royal George." On rt. is the *Boat House*, containing boats of every description used in the navy. Beyond is the *Mast Shed*. Recrossing to the opposite side and at the end of the mast house is one of the *Muster Stations*, or ticket offices, where an ingenious method is adopted for the rapid registration of the men's attendance. Next in order are storehouses, and on the top of one of them a *Clock*, the minute hand of which is 7 feet long; behind these storehouses is the *Semaphore*, from the top of which may be obtained a fine view of the town, harbour, and dockyard. Returning to the main road and passing *Anchor Lane*, the old *Ropery*, and *Ship Basin*, the visitor reaches the *Block Mills*. Here he may see a block begun and finished in all its stages, in 10 or 12 minutes. The machinery was designed and constructed by Sir Isambard Brunel. Next is the *Smithery*: notice a small anchor over the S. doorway, with an inscription. The steam-hammers, shearing and punching machines, and the machines for making bolts and rivets and block pins are, together with the circular saw for cutting hot iron, the chief objects of interest here. Beyond the smithery are the various slips, basins, docks, and armour-plate shop. If one of the troop ships is in the docks, permission should be obtained to inspect it.

Off the Dockyard lie the "Victory," the old wooden ship in which Nelson died, and the "Duke of Wellington," the

flag-ship of the Port Admiral. Divine service in the latter, at 10 A.M., should be attended by any stranger spending Sunday at Portsmouth. Boats should be hired at the Hard to visit these. At the *Gun Wharf*, near the harbour rly. stat., the chief attraction is the *Armoury*, containing interesting specimens of ancient arms. In the store-houses is deposited the most approved and newest war material.

The great *Convict Prison* is in Anchorage-road, Portsea.

Across the harbour, at *Gosport*, beside large barracks, is the *Royal Clarence Victualling Yard*, a vast establishment, well worth seeing. The process of making sea-biscuits in the *Bakery* is interesting. About 1 m. S. of Gosport, and beyond the Block-house Fort, is *Haslar Hospital*, for sick or wounded soldiers and sailors. Beyond, and near the extreme point of the W. side of the harbour known as *Gillkicker Point*, is *Fort Monckton*, from which the line of defence is continued as far as *Browdown*, nearly 2 m. Between these points is the "measured mile" in Stokes Bay, for testing the speed of Government vessels. Facing the bay is the little watering-place of *Anglesea*. A branch of the L. & S. W. Rly. from Gosport runs to the water's edge, whence steamers ply in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to Ryde.

The extensive suburb of *Southsea* is a much-frequented and fashionable watering-place. The *Common*, *Piers*, and the *Esplanade* afford most pleasant promenades. First-rate military bands play on the Piers daily (mostly both in the afternoon and evening). *Southsea Castle*, 1 m. along the shore, was one of the forts of Henry VIII. The famous roadstead of *Spithead* (named from the "Spit," a sandbank about 3 m. long, stretching S.E. from Gillkicker Point), lying between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, is a well-known rendezvous of the British navy. W. of Spithead is the *Motherbank*, used as a quarantine station. From *Havant* Junct. Stat., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Portsmouth, a branch line of 4 m. runs to *South Hayling*, a slowly rising

watering-place in *Hayling Island*, which is 4 m. long and about 2 m. broad (*Inn*: **Royal H.*). Instead of proceeding by rail from Havant, the tourist can walk through green lanes to the little fishing village of *Langston*, and then cross the toll-bridge. He may also reach Hayling from Southsea or Portsmouth by walking 3 m. or 4 m. E., passing Eastney Barracks to Fort Cumberland, thence by ferry to Langston, and along the beach. The *Ch.* at South Hayling is a very interesting building.

Landport is noted as being the birth-place of Charles Dickens, 1812.

Excursions. — (a) To *Porchester Castle*; it can be reached by train to Porchester Stat.; but the more pleasant way is to take a boat up the harbour. The *Castle* has portions ranging from the Roman period to the 14th cent. The general plan is quadrangular, and at the N.W. corner is the Norm. Keep towering above the rest of the walls. The buildings of a later date are ranged round 3 sides of the inner court, the entrance to which is under porteuillises. The outer court is formed by the original Roman walls. In this court is the Par. Ch. of Porchester. (b) To *Portsdown Hill*, on which is a series of forts, 5 m. at the back of Portsmouth. The views down the Channel and over the New Forest are very extensive. On the western extremity of the hill is a monument 120 ft. high to Lord Nelson. The return to Portsmouth should be made through the pretty village of Cosham.

POST BRIDGE, see *Dartmoor*.

POTTERNE, see *Devizes*.

POYNINGS, see *Brighton*.

PRESCOT (Lancs.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., midway between Liverpool and Wigan. *Inns*, not recommended. A small and quiet town, remarkable principally for the number of people engaged in the watch-making trade. Here Kemble, the tragedian, was born. The *Ch.* is conspicuous for its lofty spire, 156 ft. high, and has a carved timber roof, a monument to Mr. Atherton by *Westmacott*, and an effigy of Capt. Ogle, 17th cent.

1 m. N.W. is *Knowsley*, the seat of

the Earls of Derby since 1385. The park is 2000 acres in extent, and entered by 4 lodge gates. The greatest portion of the mansion was built by the 10th Earl (temp. Geo. II.), from designs by Foster. In the E. front is the chapel, and on the S. a corridor, with a long inscription in memory of the 7th Earl, beheaded at Bolton. In the Hall are paintings by Rubens, Van de Velde, Rembrandt, Teniers, Claude Lorraine, and others, also interesting family portraits.

Preston (Lancs.), Junct. Stat., L. & N. W. and L. & Y. Rlys. in Fishergate. *Inns*: **Park H., adjoining the Rly. Stat.; Bull, in the town; *Victoria, close to Stat. Good dining-rooms at the Stat. *Post-office* in Lancaster-road. Preston is one of the oldest and most beautifully situated towns in the county, occupying a conspicuous position on the steep N. bank of the Ribble, which here is tidal (good row and sailing boats for hire), and overlooking the ancient district of Amounderness. Its striking position, and the wealth of its inhabitants, obtained for it the name of "Proud Preston." The population of 100,000 are largely employed in cotton spinning. The chief buildings of interest are all in or near the Fishergate. The *Town Hall* is a superb modern pile by *Scott*, of E. E. style, blended with continental features. The tower is 197 ft. high. The great hall is lavishly ornamented, and there are in the S. vestibule some wall pictures representing a guild procession in the time of Henry VIII. On the ground-floor is the *Exchange*, the granite pillars of which are worth notice.

The *Free Library Art Gallery and Museum*, a fine building, in the course of erection through the munificence of the late Mr. E. R. Harris, will contain a good collection of modern paintings and water-colour drawings bequeathed by Mr. Richard Newsam. The *Parish Ch.* of *St. John* (rebuilt), in Church-st., has excellent stained glass, and a beautiful reredos in Venetian mosaic, erected by Sir Henry de Hoghton, lay rector.

St. Walpurgis (Rom. Cath. Ch. in Maudland) is well worth a visit for its E. E. architecture. In Winckley-square, between Fishergate and the river, is a *Literary Institution* with a good *Museum*. The *Avenham* (pronounced Aneham) and *Miller Parks*, on the slopes of the river side, are charmingly laid out and planted. In the latter is placed a fine statue, by Noble, of the late Earl of Derby. *Moor Park* is at Fulwood, at the N.E. outskirt. There are large *Cotton Mills* in the town, Preston having always taken the lead in this trade, and given birth to *Sir R. Arkwright*, the inventor of the waterframe spinning-machine.

Excursions.—(a) To *Penwortham*, 1 m. lower down the Ribble, a very pretty residential village, formerly the seat of the Earls of Chester, and afterwards of a famous Benedictine Priory. (b) *Walton Ch.*, 2 m. up the Ribble, contains monuments to the Houghtons and Asshetons. (c) By rail to *Longridge* stone quarries, 6½ m. (*Inn*: Towneley Arms). (d) To *Hoghton Tower*, 6 m. from Preston, and 1½ m. from Hoghton Stat., where James I. visited in 1617 Sir R. de Hoghton, and ordered the publication of the 'Book of Sports.' There is a magnificent view from the gateway.

PRESTON (Sussex), see *Brighton*.

PRESTON BISSET, see *Buckingham*.

PRESTWOLD, see *Loughborough*.

Prince's Risborough (Bucks), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: George. The town derives its name from Edward the Black Prince, who is supposed to have built a palace in it. The *Ch.* (restd. by Blomfield) is a spacious structure, originally E. E. This is a convenient spot for exploring the Chiltern Hills, which offer much beautiful woodland scenery as well as fine churches, ancient encampments, mediæval mansions, and remarkable monuments of Saxon times. The *Whiteleaf Cross*, about 1 m. E., is cut in the chalk on the W. side of a hill on the Hampden Estate. It is about 100 ft. long, and 50 ft. broad, and is believed to commemorate a victory of Edward the Elder over the Danes in 910.

3 m. N.E. is *Chequers Court* (Mrs. Frankland Russell Astley), one of the most beautiful estates in the county, is celebrated for its collection of relics of Cromwell.

PRINCE TOWN, see *Dartmoor*.

PRITTLEWELL, see *Southend*.

PROBUS, see *Truro*.

PRUDHOE, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

PUDDLETOWN, see *Dorchester*.

PUFFIN ISLAND, see *Beaumaris*.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, see *Swanage*.

PURLEY, see *Thames*.

Pwllheli (Caernarv.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Tower; Crown; White Hall. A brisk little seaport, with a fine beach 4 m. long and beautifully clear water, which offer unusual facilities for bathing. At mouth of the port is the picturesque *Gimlet Rock* or *Carreg-y-Imbill*.

Excursions.—(a) An interesting excursion of about 36 m. may be made to Nevin; thence through the promontory to Aberdaron, returning by the coast to Pwllheli. At 4 m. N. W. is village of *Boduan*. The *Hall* (one of Lord Newborough's seats) is situate just underneath *Carn Boduan*, which rises 900 ft. abruptly from the plain, and the view from which is finely panoramic. 3 m. beyond is the fishing village of *Nevin* (*Inn*: Ty Cerrig.). 2 m. S. W. is *Porth Dinlleyn*, whence a road runs about 1 m. S. to village of *Edeyrn*, where it divides; the l. route, which offers the best scenery, passes close to foot of *Carn Fadryn* or *Madryn*. At 6 m. from Edeyrn is the hamlet of *Sarn Meyl-teyrn*; the road thence to *Aberdaron*, 6 m., crosses the dreary common of *Rhos Hirwaun* and by the side of *Mynydd Ystwm*, on which is a large circular camp called *Castell Odo*; from¹ *Aberdaron* (see) *Bardsey Island* may be visited. On the return to Pwllheli the coast road to S. should be followed, passing villages of *Llanfaelrhys* and *Rhiw*, which is on high rugged ground overlooking the sweep of *Porth Nigel* or *Hell's Mouth*, dreaded for certain currents; about 4 m. beyond *Rhiw* is *Llanengan*, noted for its fine 16th-cent. Ch. (restd.). In

Llangian ch.-yd. a little to N. is an inscribed stone round which is a curious sunk pavement; the scenery in this neighbourhood is well worth exploring, especially at headland of *Trwyn-cilan* about 3 m. S. of *Llanengan*. About 1½ m. from both *Llanengan* and *Llangian* is the small fishing harbour of *Abersoch*, whence the road skirts the bay, passing rt. *Llanbedrog* to Pwllheli.

(b) To *Yr Eifl* and *Tre'r Ceiri*, the view from which for grandeur and a certain peculiar wildness has not its equal; at 7 m. is the small village of *Llanaelhaiarn* close to the mountain. To ascend *Yr Eifl* and examine *Tre'r Ceiri*, proceed from 1½ m. along the *Nevin* road, and then strike l. up the slope, until reaching a narrow green pathway; the early fortified town follows the configuration of the mountain, and consists of several groups of cells or *cyttiau*, surrounded by a wall enclosing upwards of five acres.

PWLLYCROCHON, see *Conway*.

QUANTOCKS, see *Bridgwater* and *Taunton*.

QUARR ABBEY, see *Wight, Isle of*.

QUATFORD, see *Bridgnorth*.

QUEENBOROUGH, see *Sheerness*.

QUENINGTON, see *Fairford*.

QUORNDON, see *Barrow-on-Soar*.

RABY CASTLE, see *Barnard Castle*.

RADCLIFFE, see *Bury (Lanc.)*.

RADIPOLE, see *Weymouth*.

RADLEY, see *Abingdon*.

RAGLAN, see *Monmouth*.

RAMSEY, see *Huntingdon*.

RAMSEY, ISLE OF, see *St. David's*.

Ramsgate (Kent), Stats., S. E. Rly. and L. C. & D. Rly. (2 hrs. from London). *Inns*: **Granville H.; Albion H.; Royal H.; Bull H.; George H.; Royal Oak; Castle. As a watering-place, Ramsgate is slightly more aristocratic than Margate. The season is from June to November. The bathing is very good, the sands being smooth. Boarding-houses and lodgings of all kinds abound; and from the situation of the town, the best of them command good sea views. Every usual seaside accommodation or amusement is to be found here. The climate is far

more braicing than that of the southern coast; and it is found to have an especially favourable influence in all cases of scorbutic disorder; the death rate is lower than almost any other watering-place. The pier, built by Smeaton, the engineer of the Eddystone lighthouse, is a very fine and important work. The inner basin is used as a wet dock. On the W. pier-head is a lighthouse. An obelisk near the pier commemorates the departure of George IV. from this place for Hanover.

Beyond the Crescent on the W. cliff, and close to the sea, is *St. Augustine's Grange*, the Gothic house built by A. W. Pugin, and for many years his residence. The Roman Catholic Ch. adjacent, in which he is buried, though small, is good, and was considered by him as his best work.

Excursions.—(a) To *Pegwell Bay*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., noted for its shrimps. The return walk should be through the village of *St. Lawrence* (Stat.), which lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland. (b) *St. Peter's* village, where the Ch. is worth visiting, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. (c) The hill of *Osengal*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., should be visited as well for the sake of its noble view as for the interesting associations connected with the site. In cutting the railway, it was found that the whole of the summit of the hill was covered with the graves of the first Saxon settlers in Thanet. Roman graves have also been discovered. (d) *Ebbs Fleet*, 3 m. W., the spot where St. Augustine first landed in Britain, and *Richborough* (see *Sandwich*), the *Rutupiæ* of the Romans, 5 m. W., are places of great interest. (e) To *Canterbury Cathedral* (see) about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail.

Broadstairs (see) is 2 m. N. E., and *Margate* (see) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., to which there are frequent trains.

RANMORE COMMON, see *Dorking*.

RANTON ABBEY, see *Gnosall* and *Stafford*.

RANWORTH, see *Yarmouth, Great*.

RATLINGHOPE, see *Church Stretton*.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

Reading (Berks and Hants),

Junct. Stat., G. W., L. & S. W., and S. E. Rlys. *Inns*: Great Western H.; Queen's H. This is a very flourishing town, situated on the Kennet, just above its junction with the Thames. It possesses few objects of antiquarian interest, being now chiefly remarkable for its gaol, and for Messrs. Huntley & Palmer's manufactory for *biscuits*. Abp. Laud, the son of a clothier, was born here; in his prosperity he founded charities for his native town, which still remain. Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was also a native of Reading. The *flower seed farm* of the Messrs. Sutton, on the London road (seen from the rly.), is well worth a visit.

St. Lawrence Ch., near the market-place, has a curious monument in S. aisle to Johannes Blagrove, mathematician and astrologer. *St. Mary's*, founded on the site of a nunnery built by Elfrida, to expiate the murder of her stepson, was formerly called the minster, which name still remains as that of the adjoining street. The Ch. was rebuilt 1551 with the materials of the abbey and priory. The nave has a good roof of early character. A beautiful new reredos has been added: and in the N. wall, under an E. E. canopy, is a recess for the Easter sepulchre. The chequered tower of flint and ashlar, the monument of William Kendrick and his wife, also merit notice. *St. Giles's Ch.* was much damaged during the siege in 1643; the tower has been rebuilt, and is surmounted by a slender spire. The Ch. has also been restored and enlarged. At the N.W. of the town is the *Greyfriars Ch.*, the old monastic Ch. of the Grey Friars, which long served as the borough gaol, but was in 1864 again adapted to religious use. Notice the beautiful Dec. W. window; also the side windows of the aisles.

The chief object of interest in Reading is its *Benedictine Abbey*, founded by Hen. I., 1121, now a mere shell, but formerly the third in size and wealth of all English abbeys. Several royal persons were interred here, and

some of the royal tombs were destroyed and the bones "thrown out" at the dissolution in 1539, when Hugh Farringdon, the abbot, was hung, drawn, and quartered, for denying the royal supremacy. Many parliaments have been held at Reading. Henry VIII. converted the abbey into a palace, occasionally residing there himself. It was afterwards frequently occupied by the sovereign till its destruction in the great rebellion. Among the remains still standing, are a portion of the great hall in which the parliaments were held, and where the marriage of Edw. IV. with Elizabeth Woodville was first made public; and of the *Ch.* dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, which once contained the royal monuments, and in which John of Gaunt was married to Blanche of Lancaster in 1359. The foundation of a Norm. apsidal chapel may still be seen at the E. end of the Roman Catholic chapel, into the walls of which many Norm. fragments have been built. The site of the abbey is now laid out and planted as a pleasure ground. In the *Forbury* is the *Abbey Gateway* (restd. by *Scott*), visible from the rly. An assize court-house, of very handsome appearance, adjoins it. The Holy Brook, a stream formed by the abbots, branching from the Kennet, 4 m. above the town, drives the abbey mill within the precincts of the abbey. There are some very curious Norm. arches, with zigzag mouldings over the waterwheel.

The Town Hall is a building in the French Renaissance style, with a Free Library and Museum adjoining.

Aldermaston, Stat., G. W. Rly., is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. of Reading. *Inn*: Hind's Head. The village is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from stat. The *Court* (Higford Higford, Esq.), in a wild park, 5 m. in extent, contains much fine old tapestry and curiously-carved furniture. The Roman amphitheatre of *Silchester*, 3 m. S. E., is worth visiting from here.

For *Excursions* on the Thames, see *Thames Tour*.

RECULVER, see *Herne Bay*.

Redcar (Yorks), Stat., N. E.

Rly. *Inns*: **Coatham H., about 1 m. from the stat. and facing the sea; Red Lion; Swan; Royal. This little watering-place is increasing in importance, chiefly on account of its fine open sea and extensive sands. Two rival piers have been erected within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of each other. The only buildings of any interest are the *Ch.*, the Convalescent Home, and the Grammar School at East Coatham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.

At *Kirkleatham* (3 m.), there is a *Hospital*, founded 1676. Observe in the chapel the superb stained-glass window and 2 gilt chairs, the latter presents from Charles II. It contains a *Museum*, the most remarkable object in which is a carving of St. George and the Dragon, cut from a single piece of Turkish boxwood, date 15th cent. In the *Library* is a copy of Walton's 'Polyglot,' which belonged to Cromwell. *Kirkleatham Ch.* contains a statue by Scheemackers, and a fine brass (date 1631). A very beautiful silver dish, 17th cent., richly decorated, was thrown up by the sea about 100 years since, and is now used as the paten. The walk, or drive, may be continued to *Eston Nab* (800 ft.), about 3 m. further, the view from which is superb. (See *Saltburn*).

REDDITCH, see *Alcester*.

Redhill (Surrey), Junct. Stat. L. B. & S. C. and S. E. Rlys.; on the W. a line branches to Dorking, Guildford, and Reading, and on the E. to Tunbridge. A modern railway town within the parish of *Reigate* (see), from which town it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. *Inns*: Warwick H.; South-Eastern H. From its convenience of access, reputed healthiness, and the charm of the scenery, Redhill has become a favourite place of residence for London merchants and men of business. From the hill and heathy common there are fine views, and about the lanes very pleasant walks. On the common is an excellent cottage hospital.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Nutfield road is the *Philanthropic Society's Farm*, a school for the reformation of criminal boys.

At *Earlswood*, 1 m. S., is the *Asylum for Idiots*. The grounds, very prettily laid out, are about 80 acres in ex-

tent. The asylum is open to visitors on Mondays (it will be well to obtain an order at the Office, 29 Poultry, E.C.).

REDMARSHAL, see *Stockton-on-Tees*.

REDMIRE, see *Sheffield*.

Redruth (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. Rly., $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Truro, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Penzance. *Inns*: Tabbs' H.; Clinton H. The town is situated in the heart of the mining district, but has fallen off in population and prosperity owing to the exhaustion of many of the mines. *Carn Brea Hill*, 740 ft. high, crowned with a castle of doubtful origin, is believed to have been the site of a Druidical temple. A column to the memory of Lord de Dunstanville is on the summit, the view from which is extensive and interesting, comprehending a large portion of West Cornwall and the Bristol Channel. *Dolcoath Mine*, 2 m. W. (nearer Camborne Stat. than Redruth), is worth visiting; from the top of the hill overlooking the valley, which divides this from Cook Kitchen Mine, the spectator can obtain a panoramic view of the machinery by which the tin is dressed. *Gwennap Pit*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E., was the scene of Wesley's preaching to the miners. *Portreath*, or *Basset's Cove*, is a picturesque little port, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W.

Camborne (Stat.)—*Inns*: Abraham's H.; Commercial—also a large mining town, is 4 m. S. W. The *Ch.*, a large but low Perp. building, contains memorials to the Pendarves family.

REDWILFARF BAY, see *Beaumaris*.

REETH, see *Richmond* (Yorks.).

Reigate (Surrey), Stat., S. E. Rly. on the Reading Branch. *Inn*: White Hart. The town is seated near the head of the long and lovely Holmesdale, a valley bounded N. by chalk downs, S. by a steep ridge of green sand. The neighbourhood is exceedingly beautiful; and the varied views from the ridge are extensive.

Of *Reigate Castle*, nothing now remains except the strange entrance archway, built 1787, out of fragments of the old wall. What is called the castle court is the mound surrounded

by a dry ditch on which the keep stood. In the centre of the court, by a rude recent structure of "rock-work," is the entrance to the *Barons' Cave*, a series of extensive vaults; this cavern may be visited, and for a small gratuity the key and candles will be brought from the cottage close by. The castle grounds have been cleared, planted with shrubs and flowers, and formed into very pretty pleasure grounds; and a lease of them for 999 years has been presented by their owner, Lord Somers, to the town, on condition that they be kept in order, and opened free.

The Parish *Ch.*, Perp. (restd. by Scott), has some good monuments. The Earl of Effingham, of Spanish Armada renown, lies buried under the chancel. The *Grammar School*, founded 1675, occupies a Tudor building on the Redhill road, near the *Ch.* A pleasant lane of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads to *Reigate Park*, an open space of about 150 acres. The prospects from it are very extensive.

From *Reigate Heath*, a picturesque spot, is a charming walk to Betchworth, by Wonham Mill, or by Flanchford to Leigh. Reigate Hill, and the downs on the other side of the town, afford lovely views, and endless pleasant walks.

Excursions.—(a) *Gatton Park* (J. Colman, Esq.), 2 m. N. E. from Reigate Stat., is a large and stately Italian structure. The *hall*, the chief feature of the house, was constructed by Lord Monson on the model of the Corsini Chapel, at Rome. It has a pavement of rich coloured marbles, purchased at Rome, for 10,000*l.* The walls are also panelled to some height with various coloured marbles, above which are 4 fresco paintings by Severn.

Gatton Ch., mainly of Perp., standing close to the house, was entirely remodelled by Lord Monson 1834, and has since been again altered. The 2 rows of richly-carved stalls with misereres from a monastery at Ghent are interesting. The pulpit and altar are from Nuremberg. The wainscot, altar rails, and old painted glass came

from convents in Flanders. Near the Rly. Stat. stands St. Anne's New School, opened 1881. Before the first Reform Bill, Gatton sent two members to Parliament, though at one time it had but one inhabited house.

RENDLESHAM, see *Woodbridge*.

Repton (Derby.), 1 m. E. of Willington Stat., Midl. Rly. Inn: Bull's Head. This town was the capital of Mercia during the Heptarchy. Here was a celebrated Saxon monastery, destroyed by the Danes 874. Subsequently it was a Norm. Priory of Austin Canons, and is now the seat of a famous Grammar School, founded by Sir J. Port, 1556. The entrance to the school-yard is through the ancient Priory gateway. The new school-room, erected as a memorial to Dr. Pears (Perp. 1886, Sir A. Blomfield archit.), occupies a portion of the site of the old Priory Ch. The Ch. of St. Wystan (E. E. and Dec.) has a lofty Perp. spire (210 ft.). Under the chancel is an unique *Crypt*, a most perfect specimen of Anglo-Sax. architecture. Some of the masonry looks like Norm. work. It is approached from the interior of the Ch. by two Saxon stairways. *Foremark Hall*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Repton, has a gallery of family portraits of the Burdett family. On the road to *Melbourne*, 4 m., are the *Knowl Hills*, where, in the plantation called the *Ferns*, is an ancient tumular cemetery.

RESTORMEL CASTLE, see *Lostwithiel*.

Retford (Notts), Stats., G. N., Midl., and Manch. Sheff. & Linc. Rlys. Inn: White Hart. A busy country town, with a large trade in corn and malt. The *Town Hall* contains good portraits of James I., George II., and Queen Caroline.

REVELSTOKE, see *Kingsbridge*.

RHAIA DR DU,
RHAIA DR MAWDDACH, } see *Dolgelley*.

RHAYADER, see *Wye*.

RHOS-COLYN, see *Holyhead*.

Rhuddlan (Flint.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. The town, formerly of considerable importance, is on E. bank of the Clwyd. The *Castle*, in a striking position on the opposite side of the river, now a mere shell, is a red

sandstone building. It was founded at the time of the Domesday Book, and was rebuilt by Hen. II., 1157. Edw. I. also strongly fortified the castle, and during his residence here he instituted the "Statute of Rhuddlan," by which the English system of judicature was introduced into Wales. It was also here that Edw. promised to the Welsh chieftains a native prince. The Castle was besieged in 1646 by Gen. Mytton, to whom it surrendered, and was soon after dismantled by the order of the Parliament. The *Ch.*, close to the bridge, is a well-restored building with a massive tower. In the village are remains of the "Parliament House," where an inscription states, though erroneously, that Edw. I.'s Parliament was held. Between the village and the sea is the marsh of *Morfa Rhuddlan*, the scene of battle in 795, between the Saxons under Offa of Mercia, and the Welsh under Caradoc, in which the latter were defeated.

Excursions.—(a) On the road to St. Asaph are slight remains of a priory of Black Friars of the 13th cent., close to which is a mound surrounded by a fosse called *Tut-hill*, the site of a more ancient fortress, said to have been built 1015 by Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt. Not far from the priory, is a farmhouse called *Spital*, or *Yspytty*, formerly a hospital of the Knights Templars. A figure of a knight of 13th cent. is to be seen on the wall of an adjacent farmhouse. (b) *Diserth Castle* is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E., passing at foot of the hill *Bodryddan*, the ancient seat of the Conway family. The excursion may be extended to Newmarket and the Copp'arleni, 2 m. further (see *Rhyl*).

Rhyl (Flint.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. *via* Chester. Inns: Westminster H.; Belvoir; Queen's; Royal; Mostyn Arms; Alexandra. A fishing village risen to the rank of a watering-place, situated near the mouth of the Clwyd, and possessing numerous hotels, numberless lodging-houses, a promenade *Pier* upwards of 700 yds. long, winter-garden, and a large Hydropathic Establishment. The site is a monotonous flat, but is very healthy, commands

beautiful views, and has extensive and fine sands. The climate is bracing in summer and is mild in winter, owing to the Gulf Stream. Salmon and trout may be caught in the Elwy and Clwyd. St. Thomas' *Ch.* has a beautiful alabaster pulpit and some good painted glass. *Ty-yn-Rhyl* (Miss Lloyd), a mansion of the 16th cent., has in the hall carved woodwork made out of the bedstead of Griffith, gentleman usher to Catharine of Aragon.

Excursions.—(a) About 7 m. to *Newmarket*, and the remarkable tumulus *Copp'ar'leni*, passing the *Talargoch* lead-mines and *Diserth Castle*.

(b) 6½ m. to *Llanddulas*, and its pretty *Ch.* of St. Mary, designed by Street, and built at the cost of R. B. Hesketh, Esq., of *Gwrych Castle* (see *Abergele*). (c) An omnibus runs daily in summer (2 or 3 times on Sundays) to the beautiful modern *Ch.* at *Bodelwyddan*, 6 m. (see *St. Asaph*).

Ribchester (Lancs.), near Wilpshire Stat., Lancs. & Yorks. Rly. The village is 4 m. to l. on bank of the Ribble. It is celebrated as an important *Roman station*, supposed to be either *Coccium*, or *Rhi-godunum*, and many altars, statues, and other remains have been dug up. The *Ch.* has a screen in the Houghton Choir (S. aisle), and in the Dutton Choir (N. aisle), a tombstone with cross and sword of an Hospitaller (1689). There is old stained glass in the E. window, and an interesting pulpit. Within a short distance is *Stydd Ch.*, one of the oldest buildings in the county, and possessing some interesting architectural features. *Osbaldestone Hall*, 1 m. S., across the river, is a moated farmhouse; *Salesbury Hall*, 2 m. E., higher up the Ribble, Elizabethan, has an altar of the time of Diocletian built in it.

RIBSTON HALL, see *Harrogate*.

RICHBOROUGH, see *Sandwich*.

Richmond (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., North London, Metropolitan and District Rlys. Tramway to Hammersmith *viâ* Kew, also omnibuses occasionally. Steamers also in summer time from London; the distance by water from London

Bridge is 16½ m. The town is situated on the right bank of the Thames, 8½ m. W. of Hyde Park Corner, at the base, and on the slope of a hill, commanding a view of great celebrity. *Inns*: The Star and Garter H.; Queen's H.; Roebuck, on the Hill; Mansion H. (residential); Talbot, Hill-st.; Greyhound, George-st.; Marlborough; and Station H.

Richmond, originally called Sheen, was a favourite Royal residence from the time of Edw. III. Henry VII. rebuilt the Palace, and gave it the name of his own Yorkshire fortress. Of the famous palace, so rich in historical remembrances, and so stately in its architecture, nothing remains but the entrance-gateway of the Wardrobe Court (now called *Old Palace Yard*), a rude stone building on the W. side of the Green.

The old Parish *Ch.* of St. Mary Magdalen contains several monuments worth attention. The burial-place of Thomson, author of 'The Seasons,' &c., is indicated by a brass plate inserted in the wall at the W. end of the N. aisle, and that of Edmund Kean, the actor (d. 1833), by a tablet on the outside N. wall.

Richmond Park is nearly 9 m. in circumference, and contains more than 2000 acres. Its sylvan scenery is of extreme beauty, and many fine distant prospects are commanded from it. It is traversed in all directions by footpaths, and roads run through it to East Sheen, Roehampton, Wimbledon, Petersham, and Kingston. The principal entrance is on Richmond Hill, close to the Star and Garter; there are other gates at East Sheen, Roehampton, Coombe (Robin Hood Gate), Kingston, Ham Common, and Petersham. In the centre of the park are two sheets of water, the *Pen Ponds*, nearly 18 acres in area. They are a great addition to the scenery, and attract many aquatic birds. About 1450 fallow, and 50 red deer, are kept in the park.

The principal residence in the park is the *White Lodge* (Duke and Duchess of Teck) which stands at the end of the Queen's Avenue. There are

several other residences in and adjoining the park, which are occupied by different persons with permission of the Crown. Of these the chief are *Pembroke Lodge*, the residence of Lady Russell, at the end of the Terrace, on the rt., after entering the park from the hill; *Thatched House* (Lady Bowater), near Kingston Gate; and *Sheen Lodge* (Sir Richard Owen).

One of the most famous of the riverside residences is *Buccleuch House* (Sir Whittaker Ellis, Bt.), formerly the property of the Dukes of Buccleuch. The gardens of the house were (1887) purchased by the town, and thrown open as *Terrace Gardens*, which adjoin *The Terrace* noted for its superb view.

The Old Deer Park, adjoining *Kew Gardens* (see Kew), has an area of about 400 acres. In it is an observatory, built 1769 for George III., but granted 1842 for the use of the British Association.

Richmond (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inn*: King's Head. This is one of the most picturesquely placed towns in England. The Swale, rocky and broken, flows round the foot of the hill; and, cresting a precipice above the river, rises the great castle of the Breton earls, magnificent even in decay.

The *Castle*, founded by Alan the Red, 1st Earl of Richmond (temp. Wm. I.), is approached by a lane opening from the Market-place. A space of five acres, on the summit of a rock projecting over the river, is surrounded by walls and buildings, the great keep-tower being the most prominent. L. of the entrance is *Robin Hood's Tower* (E. Norm.), in the lower portion of which is the Chapel of St. Nicholas, of early Norm. character. The *Golden Tower* is so called from a tradition that a treasure was once found in it. Adjoining is *Scolland's Hall*, one of the most perfect Norm. halls of its class remaining in England, and deserving careful examination. The great *Keep* is one of the finest and most perfect Norm. keep-towers in England, 100 ft. high, the exterior walls being 11 ft. thick. It has suffered little from time; though its

antique effect, as seen from within the court, is damaged by some modern "pointing" of the masonry, and by a modern portal. The interior has been "restored" of late years, and the floors have been relaid, the building serving as a store for the accoutrements of the militia. The view from the battlements is one of the finest in England. There is a walk close under the walls, which the tourist should follow throughout. The exterior is best seen from the opposite hill.

The parish *Ch.* (restd., and, in effect, rebuilt by Scott) stands on the hillside near the station. The greater part of the choir, the clerestory of the nave, and the tower are Perp., and the rest Dec. The screen and stall-work in the choir were brought from Easby Abbey, and are of great beauty.

The Tower of *Grey Friars* (Franciscans) in the garden of J. J. Robinson, Esq., is interesting. It was the central tower of their Ch., and is the sole remaining fragment of a house of Franciscans, founded 1258.

The *Racecourse* is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. One object in climbing the hill towards it is the view of the town, with the castle dominating it. From the grand stand a vast prospect is obtained.

Hipswell, a village 1 m. S. E., is believed to have been the birthplace of Wickliffe the Reformer.

The ruins of *Easby Abbey*, 1 m. E., may be reached by a lovely walk, passing below the parish Ch., and turning l. before reaching the railway bridge. The abbey was founded in 1152, for Premonstratensian Canons. Adjoining the mill-race, which still serves the mill of the abbey, is the ancient granary, perfect, and still in use. The great gateway beyond the little Ch. of Easby (restd. by Scott) is a very fine example of E. Dec. (temp. Edw. I.).

On the rt. bank of the river, a little beyond the Rly Stat., is the ruin of *St. Martin's Priory*.

Excursions.—(a) The upper part of *Swaledale* may be visited from Richmond. The tourist may make a day's expedition to *Reeth* (12 m.) and back; but to explore the higher and wilder part

of the dale, he should arrange to sleep at Reeth, where there is a tolerable *Inn* (Buck). From Reeth to *Muker* (*Inn*: White Hart) it is 9 m. There is also a small but very clean public-house at *Thwaite*, 3 m. beyond *Muker*. From either, the tourist proceeding S. will pass into *Wensleydale* (see) and descend upon *Hawes*. Going N. he will pass the small mining village of *Keld*, 2 m., below which is a waterfall, *Keasdon Force*, worth a visit; thence, 10 m., to *Kirkby-Stephen*.

(b) There is a good road from *Richmond* to *Barnard Castle* (see), 17 m. At 2 m. is *Aske Hall* (Earl of *Zetland*), with stables for 100 horses. Some good trout-fishing in the *Swale* and numerous becks which join it. The fishing is open between *Richmond* and *Keld*.

Rickmansworth (Herts), Stats., L. & N. W. Rly., branch from *Watford*, and *Metropolitan Extension Rly.*, from *Baker St. via Harrow and Pinner*. *Inns*: *Swan*, *High-st.*; *Railway H.* by the stat. A small town on the *Chess*, near its junction with the *Colne*; 4 m. W.S.W. from *Watford* and 18 m. from *London*. It is the centre of a busy paper-making district, there being the extensive mills at *Croxley*, *Batchworth*, *Loudwater*, *Solesbridge* and *Mill End*. *Watercresses* are largely grown for the *London market*. The *Grand Junction Canal* passes close to the town and there is a considerable carrying trade. *William Penn* lived here for some years in a house which still exists.

A little S. E. of the town, and divided from it by the river *Colne*, is *Moor Park*, the stately seat of *Lord Ebury*. The chief external feature of the *Mansion* is a grand tetrastyle *Corinthian portico*. The hall is of unusual size and height, with five large marble doorways supported by colossal statues, and the walls and ceilings decorated with classical and emblematical compositions painted by *Sir James Thornhill*; the saloon has on the ceiling a copy of *Guido's Rospi gliari Aurora*. To the N. lies *Rickmansworth Park*, the charming seat of *J. W. Birch, Esq.*

RIEVAULX ABBEY, see *Helmsley*.

RINGINGLOW, see *Sheffield*.

RINGWOOD, see *Lyndhurst*.

RINGMORE, see *Kingsbridge*.

RIPLEY (Surrey), see *Woking*.

RIPLEY (Yorks.), see *Harrogate*.

Ripon (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: *Unicorn*; *Black Bull*. The *Cathedral* is the one object of interest in the town itself, and, though ranking second class among English cathedrals, has much architectural beauty to recommend it. The west front opens to the visitor as he descends *Kirkgate*. In 1862 the building was placed in the hands of *Sir G. G. Scott*, who completed the restoration in 1872 with skill, and with strict preservation of every antique feature, at a cost of about 40,000*l.*

The existing building was commenced by *Archbp. Roger* (1154-1181) on the site of the second Ch. founded by *St. Wilfrid*. *Archbp. Walter Gray* probably added the west front (1215-1255). About 1288-1300 the eastern portion of the choir was rebuilt, the work of *Archbp. Roger* being replaced by two *Dec. bays*. About 1454 the central tower had become greatly ruined, and part of it fell. It was then rebuilt; and during the first year of the 16th cent. *Abp. Roger's nave* was removed, and *Perp. work* substituted for it.

The *West Front*, a pure example of E. E., consists of a central gable 103 ft. high, between two plain flanking towers of somewhat greater elevation.

On entering the *Minster* by the western door the spectator is struck by the unusual width (85 ft.) of the nave. The two westernmost bays opening into the towers are E. E., of the same date as the whole W. front. The present nave of five bays, begun about 1502, is unusually light and wide, and very graceful, piers support a lofty clerestory.

The *Central Tower*, thoroughly repaired, has been enriched by a painted ceiling.

The *Transepts*, each having an eastern aisle of two bays, retain *Abp. Roger's work* more entirely than any other portion of the ch.

The *Choir Screen*, Perp., like the piers between which it rises, was completed soon after 1459. It is a mass of rich tabernacle work, 19 ft. high, with four niches on either side of the door, and a range of smaller ones above.

Through the screen the *Choir* is entered, which, including the Presbytery, contains work of three distinct periods, Trans.-Norm., Dec., and Perp. The woodwork is partly new: observe the grotesque carvings in the old part, also the sedilia (good Dec.).

The *Shrine of St. Wilfrid* is supposed to have been in the easternmost bay of the N. aisle, where possibly a small portion of his remains were deposited.

The *Chapter-house* is entered from the second bay of the S. aisle (counting from the W.). The vaulting and two central piers are E. E., of later date than Abp. Roger's work.

The *Vestry*, or Sacristy, E. of the Chapter-house, is of the same character. Above both Chapter-house and vestry, and approached by steps from the S. transept, is the *Lady Loft*, a chapel of Dec. (date c. 1330), which formed the ancient Lady Chapel of the Minster, and now serves as the Chapter Library.

The stairs at the N.E. angle of the nave lead to the *Crypt*, called *St. Wilfrid's Needle*, in many respects the most interesting part of the Ch., one of the few structures in England really dating from Saxon times. A long and narrow passage leads to a cell, cylindrically vaulted with stone, 7 ft 9. in. wide, 11 ft. 3 in. long, and 9 ft. 4 in. high.

At the N.E. angle is a hole—the eye of St. Wilfrid's needle—through which women were hauled in olden times.

Every night at 9 P.M. a man goes round the town blowing a cow's horn—a custom dating from Saxon times. The Mayor of Ripon is styled the "Wakeman."

The *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene*, in Stammergeate, not far from the Ure, was founded for lepers by Archbp. Thurstan (died 1140). The houses attached to it were rebuilt in 1674;

the little chapel on the opposite side of the way remains as it was left at the Reformation.

The *Hospital of St. Anne*, or *Maison Dieu*, in High-st., Agnes-gate, a retreat for eight poor women, is thought to have been founded by one of the Nevilles (temp. Edw. IV.). The little Perp. chapel is in ruins, but retains its piscina and altar-stone, on which tradition asserts that the ransom of a Scottish king was paid.

The *Episcopal Palace*, a Tudor building, designed by Railton, and completed 1841, stands about 1 m. N. W.

Excursions.—(a) The grounds of *Studley Royal* (Marq. of Ripon), with the ruins of *Fountains Abbey* included in them, have long been ranked with the most famous "show-places" in Yorkshire. The entrance to the park of Studley Royal is about 2 m. on the road to Pateley Bridge. (The grounds are open daily from 7 to 5; the house is never shown.) A long and picturesque avenue of limes leads to an obelisk on high ground, commanding views of both Ripon and Fountains. On l. (before reaching the obelisk), the road turns down a grand old beechen avenue to the valley of the little river Skell, winding onward to join the Ure below Ripon. A little on rt., just before entering the avenue, is a beautiful Gothic Ch., dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and erected by the Marchioness of Ripon as a monument to her brother.

The *pleasure-grounds* of Studley Royal were begun about 1720, and the original design was formed on that Dutch taste which King William had introduced. The walks, sometimes passing by the side of the canal, and sometimes through the woods, afford many beautiful prospects, until the Skell is crossed by a rustic bridge, and in the midst of natural wood, a small irregular "pool" appears, with an island bearing a pillar to the memory of General Wolfe. Beyond the "Temple of Piety" a path, cut through the wood, climbs the hill, and passing through a tunnel in the rock, the Octagon Tower is reached. Continuing

through high woods of beech and oak, the visitor reaches *Anne Boleyn's Seat*—a small arbour, from which is obtained a beautiful view of “Fountains Dale” with the ruins of its famous *Abbey* rising on a strip of green meadow-ground, and shut in by the wooded sides of the valley.

The ruins of *Fountains*, purchased by Wm. Aislaby, 1768, have been carefully protected since they came into his possession, and are kept with the utmost order and propriety by the present owner. Since 1848 a series of excavations have been made, and the foundations of the abbot's house and adjoining offices have been uncovered, and the arrangements of a great monastery may now be studied more perfectly here than on any other site in England. Crossing the *mill bridge*, immediately in front is the main *gate-house*, which, now a fragment, must have been of considerable size. The visitor should pass at once to the *Conventual Ch.*, on the extreme left, most of which is so perfect, that at first sight it seems as if little more than a roof were wanted to restore it. It consists of a nave, transept, choir and eastern transept. The tower is at the end of the N. transept. A door at the S.E. angle of the nave leads into the *Cloister Court*, round which were ranged, as usual, the chief conventual buildings. On the E. was the *Chapter-house*, E. E., but of an earlier character than the choir. It is rectangular, and was divided into 3 aisles by a double row of 5 columns, the bases of which alone remain. A staircase leads from the S. E. angle of the cloister to the *Hall of Pleas*, or court-house of the abbey. The great *Refectory*, on the S. side of the cloister, is E. E., 109 ft. by 46½. The *Domus Conversorum*, or room of the converts, 300 ft. long, extends from the S. side of the ch. to the Skell, and is most striking and impressive. *Fountains Hall* stands a little beyond the West Gate, and is a most picturesque James I. mansion. A magnificent view over the plain of York is obtained from *How Hill*, about ¾ m. S. W. of the abbey.

(b) *Markenfield Hall*, 2 m. W., the

mansion of an ancient family, well deserves a visit from the antiquary. The plan (as the house now stands) is a large irregular court, formed partly by the house, and partly by stables and other out-buildings, surrounded by a moat. The Dec. house was added to and altered in the 15th and 16th centuries.

(c) To *Hackfall*, 7 m. Taking the road to Tanfield (see below), turn off at Sleningsford, and passing the little village of Mickley, that of Grewelthorpe is reached. Here the carriage must be left, and through a wicket at the entrance of the village, the woods of Hackfall are entered. (Admission 1s. each, tickets to be obtained at a cottage opposite the entrance.) A stream here descends through a most romantic glen, the sides of which are covered with wood. A path winds downwards to the river, crosses the “Hack” burn, and then reascends steeply towards Mowbray Castle, an artificial ruin; and to *Mowbray Point*, whence a wonderful view bursts on the eye.

(d) *Brimham Rocks* are about 7 m. on high road to Pateley Bridge; the rocks are a curious group of immense masses of millstone grit reared aloft in wild confusion, and worn into most fantastic shapes; they stand on a high moorland (900 ft. above the sea), which affords fine views. 4 m. further is Pateley Bridge (see *Harrogate*), whence the tourist can return by rail to Ripon.

(e) A pleasant drive may be taken to the picturesque village of *Tanfield*, about 7 m., passing at 3 m. on l. the Roman camp of *Castle Dykes*. At Tanfield the *Ch.*, originally Norm., contains 7 interesting effigies of the Marmions (temp. Edw. IV.). Over one monument the original iron *herse*, or frame for funeral trappings, remains. Observe a curious squint or loophole bearing upon the high altar. W. of the ch. is the gateway of the old *Castle*.

(f) *Newby Hall* (Lady Mary Vyner), about 4 m. S. E. has a good *statue gallery*. Not far from the lodge gates is the beautiful modern *Ch.* (13th-

cent. style) dedicated to "Christ the Consoler," erected by Mr. Burgess for Lady M. Vyner in memory of her son.

(g) *Harrogate* (see) is easily reached by rail (11 m.).

Rivington (Lancs.)—1 m. E. of *Adlington Stat.*, L. & Y. Rly. It is a pretty walk through the fields to the village, charmingly situated at the foot of Rivington Pike by the side of the *Rivington Reservoirs*, two vast sheets of water of 500 acres, constructed to supply Liverpool with water. *Inn*: Blackamoor's Head.

Dean Wood (1 m. N.) is a beautiful little glen. A view over the Irish Channel and the Cumberland mountains may be obtained from the top of Rivington Pike.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, see *Whitby*.

Rocaster (Staffs.). *Stat.* (Junct. with Ashbourne line), N. Staff. Rly. *Inn*: The Red Lion. This was the site of a Benedictine Abbey built in 12th. cent. No ruins remain, but the ground-plan can be traced in a field adjoining the *Ch.* 1 m. N. at *Denston* are a good Gothic *Ch.* (by *Street*) and a middle-class school.

Excursion.—Nearly 2½ m. to *Croxden Abbey*, founded for Cistercians by Bertram de Verdon in 1176, and where King John's bowels are buried. The ruins, beautifully situated, are E. E., and consist of the W. front with deeply splayed windows and a recessed door, the S. wall of the nave, and S. transept with the great hall and refectory. The walk can be extended for 3½ m. N. to *Alton Towers* (see *Alton*).

Rochdale (Lancs.), *Stat.*, L. & Y. Rly. *Inns*: Wellington; Reed H. A busy manufacturing town, occupied in the woollen and cotton trade, and situated in a pretty and broken district on the Roch and Spodden, within easy distance of the Blackstone Edge, which divides Lancashire from Yorkshire. The *Ch.*, of the 14th cent., the chancel of which has been rebuilt in the style of the 15th cent., is a noble structure dedicated to St. Chad. The *Town Hall* (cost 137,000*l.*) and *Public Hall* are both handsome modern buildings.

Excursions.—(a) To *Healey Hall*, 2

m. on the Bacup road, built 1783 by J. Chadwick. Visit the *Thrust*, a narrow wooded gleu near Healey Hall, through which the Spodden flows; also *Tyrone's Bed* in the valley of the Roch, 2 m., where the Earl of Tyrone was in the habit of concealing himself. (b) *Littleborough* (*Stat.* 3½ m.) is a pretty little village at the foot of *Blackstone Edge*, which the pedestrian should ascend for the sake of the wild views into Yorkshire. A short distance on rt. is *Hollingworth Lake*, a pretty sheet of water, and a great resort of holiday-makers. There is an *inn* by side of the lake. The admirer of rock scenery should walk from Littleborough to Todmorden (see), 5 m., through the Calder valley.

ROCHE ABBEY, see *Blyth*.

ROCHE ROCKS, see *St. Austell*.

Rochester (Kent), *Stats.*, L. C. & D. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; King's Head; Victoria. On leaving the stations, which are on the Strood side of the Medway, the great Norm. Castle and Cathedral rise into view. Cresting the hill beyond is Fort Pitt, above Chatham; and immediately in front is the river. *Rochester Bridge*, l., by which the city is reached, is a triumph of engineering skill. Towards the Strood end is the "Swing-bridge." By the machinery here employed, a weight of 200 tons is readily swung by 2 men at a capstan. At foot of the bridge is a roofless Gothic Chapel, 14th cent.

In the High-st. are the *Guildhall* (temp. Jam. I.); *Eastgate House*, a red-brick Elizabethan mansion; and *Restoration House* (16th cent.), so called because Charles II. slept in it on his way to London.

The *Cathedral* is approached by turning rt. from the High-st. The present building was probably begun by Bp. Gundulf about 1080, when he rebuilt the Saxon ch. founded here A.D. 604. Of Gundulf's building the W. portion of the crypt still remains. The cathedral has been visited by fire in 1138, 1179, and 1591. It was carefully restored from a state of decay for the Dean and Chapter by Scott, 1871-75. The W.

front, with the exception of the great Perp. window, belongs to the Norm. period, from Gundulf to Bp. John, and the central portal, with its sculptures of our Saviour and the 12 apostles, is a very fine example of this time. The *Nave* is Norm., as far as the last 2 bays eastward. The triforium is richly ornamented, and the arches open to the side aisles, as well as to the nave. The great W. window dates from 1470. The *Western* or *Nave Transepts* are both E. E., differing in detail—the N. being much richer than the S. The great *North transept* was built about 1235. The *Choir*, E. E., date 1227, underwent a complete restoration 1830. A new carved oak choir pulpit and reredos have been erected. In the choir and N. E. transept, see the tombs of Bp. Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford; of St. William, a baker of Perth, who, being murdered near Chatham, was made a Saint; and of Bp. John de Sheppy, retaining the original colouring of the vestments. In the E. wall of the S. choir transept is the *Chapter-house doorway*, one of the great glories of the cathedral. The statues on either side represent the Jewish and Christian Dispensations. The Chapter-house, which is modern, serves also as the *Library*. From this transept a steep flight of stairs leads to *St. Edmund's Chapel*, from which the very fine *Crypt*, extending under the whole of the choir, is entered. In the S. E. transept are memorial windows to Gen. Gordon and other R. E. officers who fell in Egypt.

Returning to the exterior, notice *Gundulf's Tower* on the N. side of the cathedral, but detached from it. It is in the earliest style of Norm.: its walls, 6 ft. thick, contain many Roman bricks. It was partially destroyed 1779. The greater part of the *central tower*, originally built 1343, dates from 1825. In the Dean's garden are Norm. remains of the old Chapter-house.

Close to the cathedral is the *Castle*, occupying a site of an earlier one, erected by Bp. Gundulf (who also built the White Tower of London).

The only portions of his fortress remaining are parts of the river wall, the ruins of which give a powerful impression of its ancient grandeur. The square Norm. Keep, 100 ft. high and 70 ft. wide, erected by Archbp. Corboil, 1126-39, is divided by a central wall in which is a deep well. It displays better than any other the internal arrangements of such a castle. A portcullis shuts off the entrance tower from the central one. On the 2nd storey was the great Hall, marked by 3 round arches. From the third storey a noble view is commanded. The Towers along the curtain Wall were rebuilt 1367.

The visitor should walk quite round the Castle, both outside and inside the walls (admission 3d.), for the sake of the many picturesque points of view in which it presents itself. There is a pleasant public walk, planted with trees, under the wall, along the Medway.

The parish *Ch.* of *St. Nicholas* adjoins the cathedral. It was built 1423, when the parish altar was removed from the nave of the cathedral.

On the N. side of the High-st. is *Richard Watt's Hospital*, founded in 1579.

Chatham (see) adjoins Rochester, and the Dockyard is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

Excursion.—To *Cobham Hall* (Earl of Darnley), 5 m., from whence the tourist may visit the Chs. of *Shorne* and *Chalk*, and return to Rochester by Gad's Hill. The walk from Rochester, through the woods of Cobham Park (open at all times), is very pleasant. It is varied with hill and dale, and remarkable for fine trees—unrivalled cedars of Lebanon. The *Park* well stocked with deer contains an avenue of 4 rows of lime-trees extending for more than 1000 yards on the S. side of the house, and leading direct to the Sole-st. Stat., also a rhododendron walk, 5 m. long, from Shorne village. There is a heronry of considerable size. From the high ground are charming views of Rochester Castle and Cathedral and Chatham. Near the largest cedar stands a Swiss Chalet, where Dickens wrote. The *house* and *picture-gallery*

are open only on Fridays, and cards of admission must be procured at Rochester or Gravesend. A fee of 1s., devoted to charitable purposes, is charged. The Hall, approached by a Tudor gateway on the N. side, consists of a centre and 2 wings, the mass of the house being Elizabethan (1582-94), the work of Sir W. Brooke, and the remainder, including the centre, additions by Inigo Jones. The two very distinct styles harmonise but indifferently. The apartments usually shown are the great dining-room with panelled walls and ceiling; the Gilt Hall or music room containing a superb Van Dyck—the decorations in this room are temp. Louis XIV.; the portrait gallery and the picture gallery. There is a superb collection of pictures, chiefly purchased from the Orleans Gallery and Vetturi Gallery at Venice. They are principally of the foreign schools, and amongst them are "The Rape of Europa," by Titian, "Juno and the Infant Hercules," by Paul Veronese, and works by Rubens, Van Dyck, and many other well-known artists.

The *Ch.* of Cobham amply repays a visit. It contains an unrivalled collection of *brasses*. Adjoining the ch.-yd. are the scanty ruins of the *Old College*, and the *New College* or almshouse, forming a quadrangle containing 20 lodging-rooms and a large hall, now used as a chapel for the pensioners.

N. of Cobham Park is *Gad's Hill*, on the S. side of which is the house in which the late *Charles Dickens* resided. It has been purchased by his son.

ROCKBORNE, see *Fordingbridge*.

ROCKINGHAM, see *Kettering*.

ROKEBY, see *Barnard Castle*.

ROKER, see *Sunderland*.

ROLLRIGHT, GREAT and LITTLE, see *Chipping Norton*.

ROMAN WALL, see *Gilsland* and *Hexham*.

Romford (Essex), Stat. G. E. Rly., 12½ m. from London. *Inns*: White Hart; Golden Lion. A town on the Rom, noted for Messrs. Ind, Coope & Co.'s large brewery.

3 m. N. is the prettily wooded

hamlet of *Havering-atte-Bower*. The "Liberty" of Havering was a very ancient royal demesne, and Edward the Confessor had a residence here, of which traces in certain mounds are said to remain near the *Ch. Bower House* (C. P. Matthews, Esq.) stands nearly on the site of the palace. The ground is high, and from it are extensive and beautiful views.

Romsey (Hants), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 7¼ m. from Bishopstoke Junct. *Inns*: White Horse; Dolphin. The town is situated on the river Test, a good trout stream. In the Market-place is a bronze statue by *Noble* of Lord Palmerston. The great object of interest is the noble *Abbey Ch.*, 240 ft. long, 75 ft. high, an excellent specimen of a purely Norm. conventual Ch., passing into as good E. E. in the 3 W. bays of the nave. The *west front* of E. E. design is very fine; the centre is occupied by a triplet of lancet windows filled with painted glass. Observe the Norm. door of the S. aisle, and an ancient crucifix close to it. *Broadlands* (Lady Mount Temple), designed by "Capability Brown," is on the S. side of town, in a park traversed by the Test. The house contains a collection of pictures of some importance. It was the seat of Lord Palmerston, and the Premier's favourite room overlooked the river.

2 m. N. is *Standridge*, where a pinnaled house, with porch, dated 1652, is supposed to occupy the site of Ethelwulf's manor. 3 m. W. is *Embley Park*, the home of Florence Nightingale. The *Ch. of E. Wellow*, 2 m. further, has some wall-paintings worth notice.

ROSEBERRY TOPPING, see *Whitby*.

Rose Castle (Cumbld.), 3½ m. from Dalston Stat., Maryport and Carlisle Rly., and 7 m. from Carlisle, is the residence of the Bps. of Carlisle, a Border fortress, in the pleasant vale of the Caldew, consisting of a picturesque group of towers. The old moat is drained and converted into a lovely garden.

ROSHERVILLE, see *Gravesend*.

Ross (Hereford), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: **Royal, away from the

town overlooking the Wye; Swan; King's Head. A market town pleasantly situated on an eminence on the l. bank of the Wye.

John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," was buried in 1724 under a blue stone in front of the altar in the *Ch.*, a Dec. and Perp. edifice; the spire was erected by Kyrle, and he also gave the great bell. Observe the tablet to his memory on the wall, and his fireside chair in the chancel. There are monuments to William Rudhall and his wife (temp. Henry VIII.), with sculptured effigies; as well as others of interest to members of same family. Visit the Terraco, adjoining the *Ch.-yd.*, for the splendid view over the river.

Ross is the starting point for exploring the beauties of the Wye; pleasure boats may be obtained at the quay (see *Wye River*).

ROSSALL, see *Fleetwood*.

ROSTHERNE, see *Altrincham*.

ROSTHWAITE, see *Keswick*.

Rothbury (Northumb.), Stat., N. Brit. Rly. (Border Counties Line), 12 m. by road from Alnwick. *Inns*: County H., beautifully situated; Queen's Head H. There is good fishing (almost free) in the Coquet. At lower end of the village, near the green, is the *Ch. of All Saints*, with E. E. chancel and transepts. In the porch are fragments of sculpture, and an incised cross. The red sandstone font is very curious. On the N. W. is *Old Rothbury*, a camp with a double vallum. S. of the Coquet is *Whitton Tower* (Rev. A. O. Medd), a fortified 15th-cent. rectory, with corner turrets, dungeon and walls $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick.

Excursions.—(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. is the picturesque hill of *Simonside*; $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. further S., by road or rail, may be visited *Nunykirk* (W. Orde, Esq.), in a richly-wooded park. 2 m. W. of which is the chalybeate spring of *Wingate Spa*, and a little S. E. is *Nether Witton* (see *Morpeth*).

(b) 3 m. N.W. are picturesque ruins of *Cartington Castle*, and about 3 m. beyond is *Callaly Cistle* (A. H. Browne, Esq.), an old mansion attached to a single tower of an original border fortress. In the park is the

Castle Hill, crowned by a *circular camp*. 2 m. further N., at *Whittingham*, are an old Border Peel tower, and the cruciform *Ch. of St. Bartholomew*, once interesting as possessing remains of an old Saxon *ch.*, but totally spoilt by restoration 1842; the lower portion of the tower, and the corners at the W. end of the nave, alone remain of this Saxon building. 1 m. W. is *Eslington* (Earl of Ravensworth), in a deer-park, watered by the *Aln*, and with pleasant views of the *Cheviots*; the house contains some interesting portraits.

(c) To *Alnwick*, passing *Edlingham Castle*, where also may be seen an old Norm. *Ch.*, containing architectural features peculiar to the borderland (see *Alnwick*).

(d) Excursions may be made E. and W. of Rothbury, through Coquetdale—(i.) leaving Rothbury E., and passing the *Thrum*, where the Coquet flows through the beautiful rocky gully, is reached at 1 m. *Craggside*, built 1870 by Lord Armstrong, where the very beautiful gardens and woods of coniferous trees are open to strangers on Thursdays. 4 m. further is *Brinkburn Priory*, situated on a secluded peninsula formed by the Coquet. The *Ch. of SS. Peter and Paul* (restd. 1858) has in N. of nave a very rich Trans. doorway, round-headed, and with Norm. ornaments. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Weldon Bridge* (*Inn*: Hardy's Anglers, clean and good). (ii.) Leaving Rothbury W., at $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Hepple* (Sir W. B. Riddell, Bt.), which has remains of an ancient tower of the Tailleboy's family. 4 m. further the river is crossed by a ford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. l. of which is the hamlet of *Hallystone* (Holystone); several curious fragments of sculpture are built into the walls of the little *Ch.* From the village a path leads to the striking and interesting "Our Lady's Well," rising from water of which is a tall inscribed cross. On the brink is a moss-grown statue of an ecclesiastic. 2 m. beyond Hallystone the road descends upon *Harbottle* (*Inn*: Star) The ruins of the *Castle*, built 1155-89, crown a lofty green mound. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the village is the

interesting Druidical *Drake Stone*, and by the small tarn near it a Druidical rock basin. N. of the Coquet is *Hetcher Camp*, with a triple entrenchment; and S. is *Harehaugh Camp*, with a triple rampart and water on 3 sides. A short distance N. W. of Harbottle is *Alwinton*, beautifully situated on confluence of the Alwine and Coquet.

Rotherham (Yorks.), Stats., Midl. and Manch., Sheff., & Linc. Rlys. *Inn*: Crown. A thriving but murky town, 6 m. from Sheffield, trading principally in iron and coal. It stands at the confluence of the Rother with the Don, which is navigable hence to the Humber. Across the Don is *Masborough* (*Inn*: Prince of Wales), a suburb of Rotherham.

The chief point of interest is the *Ch.* of All Saints (restd. by *Scott*), "one of the finest Perp. churches in the north." On the exterior remark the very beautiful W. front, with its panelled doorway, and the great Perp. window above it; the S. porch, and the lofty crocketed spire. Within the bold and lofty proportions of the nave are very striking, and the lofty lozenge-shaped pillars with wreathed capitals are almost unique. The present roof of the central tower is covered with fan-tracery, but this was originally a lantern. In the chancel, the sedilia, the piscina, and the niches on each side of the E. window, deserve attention.

Excursions.—(a) To *Roche Abbey* (8 m. S.E.), adjoining *Sandbeck Park* (Earl of Scarborough) (see *Blyth*). The fine *Ch.* of *Laughton-en-le-Morthen* (restd. by *Scott*), 2 m. S. W., well deserves a visit.

4 m. N. of Roche is *Tickhill*, a small town with a fine and large Perp. *Ch.*, and the fragments of a castle.

(b) *Wentworth House* (Earl Fitzwilliam) is 4 m. N. W. of Rotherham (see *Sheffield*).

ROTHWELL, see *Market Harborough*.

ROTTINGDEAN, see *Brighton*.

ROUNDWAY HILL, see *Devizes*.

Rowsley (Derby.), Stat. (for Chatsworth and Haddon Hall), Midl. Rly., about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Derby. *Inn*: Peacock, an old-fashioned comfort-

able house. The rivers Derwent and Wye run through the village. In the *Ch.* is a beautiful effigy, by *Calder Marshall*, to Lady John Manners and her Child, and the old chapel bell of Haddon Hall has been transferred to it. *Excursions*.—(a) Omnibus to *Chatsworth* (see), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. (b) To *Haddon Hall* (see). (c) To see the Rocks, Druidical remains, and curious stones in the neighbourhood of *Stanton*, cross the Wye at Rowsley, and proceed to the Reform Tower on Stanton Hills, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. 100 yds. W. are the *Nine Ladies*, a circle of 35 ft., and *King's Stone*; the *Andle Stone*, is 1 m. across the moor, W.; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further at *Birch-over* are the *Rowtor Rocks*, a curiously weathered collection of millstone grit. Cross the turnpike-road to *Cratcliff Tor* with its hermitage, and then to *Robin Hood's Stride*, or *Mock Beggar's Hall*, on Hartle Moor, back through Stanton village by footpath. The whole round will be between 8 and 9 m. (d) To *Youlgreave*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. The *Ch.* has an old font with a christmatory. 4 m. further is *Arbor Low*, a prehistoric circle like Stonehenge, but with stones all prostrated; it stands on an upland moor, encircled by a rampart and ditch.

Ruabon (Denbigh.), Junct. Stat. for Llangollen, Corwen, and Bala. G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Wynnstay Arms. A small village, important from neighbouring ironworks and collieries. The *Ch.* of St. Mary is said to have been founded in the 6th cent. In the side chapels note the monuments of the Wynn family, and of the Eyttons. On the restoration of the *Ch.* in 1870, a curious fresco was discovered on the S. wall. Close by is *Wynnstay* (Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt.), the park of which, said to be the largest in Wales, is nearly 8 m. in circumference. The chief objects of interest are the avenue, 1 m. long, the bath, the column (101 ft. high), and the Waterloo Tower, from which a lovely walk leads along the valley of the Dee to the mausoleum at *Nant-y-belan*, "the Marten's Dingle," erected by Sir Watkin Wynn to the memory of Welsh officers who fell in the Irish rebellion of 1798. The walk may be

continued through the woods to New-bridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

Excursions.—(a) To *Overton*, prettily situated on the Dee, 5 m., passing the picturesque village of *Erbistock*, with its ch.-yd. washed by the Dee. 2 m. N. of Overton, on Wrexham road, is *Bangor Iscoed* (supposed to be the Roman Bovium), the site of the largest monastery in Gt. Britain; the Ch. is situated on the banks of the Dee, which is here crossed by a picturesque bridge. 6 m. further is *Wrexham* (see). (b) To *Llangollen*, 6 m., through the far-famed *Vale of Llangollen* (see). (c) To *Chirk Park and Castle* (see), $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. by road, or by rail to Chirk Stat.

RUAN MINOR, see *Helston*.

RUARDEAN, see *Wye*.

RUDESTONE, see *Bridlington*.

RUDYARD, see *Leek*.

RUFFORD ABBEY, see *Ollerton*.

RUG, see *Corwen*.

Rugby (Warwick.), Junct. Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. and Midl. Rly. (Good refreshment rooms.) Inns: Royal George H.; Horse Shoes Commercial H.

The Grammar School, founded 1567, owes much of its fame to the celebrated Dr. Arnold, and now ranks as one of the most important schools in the kingdom. The school buildings, Tudor, have been enlarged and restored at various times. Amongst other celebrated men educated here were Abercrombie, Combermere, and Stanley. Its handsome chapel (re-built and enlarged by Butterfield, 1867) has memorial windows to Rugbeans who fell in the Sikh war, the Indian Mutiny, and in the Crimea; and monuments, with sculptured effigies, to Drs. James (by *Chantry*), Woolf (by *Westmacott*), and Arnold, former head-masters, and to Dean Stanley, by *Boehm*. It has also a fine organ worked by means of electricity. The E. window came from a monastery in Flanders. The visitor is shown the chair and table used by Dr. Arnold. There are, in connection with the schools, Museums of Natural History and Art.

The *Parish Ch.* of St. Andrew

(restd. by Butterfield) dates from the 14th cent. In the High-st. is a building which contains the Town Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Market Hall.

In the neighbourhood are *Newnham Paddox* (El. of Denbigh) and *Belton Hall*, once the residence of Addison. Rugby is a great hunting centre, and several important meets take place in the neighbourhood.

Rugeley (Staffs.), Junct. Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. (Trent Valley). Inn: Shrewsbury Arms. The chancel of the old Ch., used as a parochial oratory, has the monument of J. Weston, a priest of the 16th cent. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is *Hamstall Ridware* manor-house, with a watch-tower. The Ch. of Hamstall has carved oak stalls and screen, and old painted glass. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N. is *Abbot's Bromley* (Inn: Bagot's Arms). 3 m. E. is the village of *Newborough*, in centre of *Needwood Forest*.

RUMBALD'S MOOR, see *Ilkley*.

RUNNIMEDE, see *Egham*.

RUSHALL, see *Walsall*.

RUSHDEN, see *Higham Ferrers*.

RUSHTON HALL, see *Market Harborough*.

RUSTINGTON, see *Littlehampton*.

Ruthin (Denbigh.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. Inns: *Castle; Wynnstay Arms. A pleasant old-fashioned little town on rt. bank of the Clwyd. The *Castle* (Major Cornwallis West), is a modern building of red sandstone, and within the walls of the ancient one (temp. Edw. I.), also of red sandstone (Castell Coch, Red Castle). Strangers are admitted to view the mansion on entering their names at the gate. Underneath the walls on the river is an old mill, of the reign of Edw. I., with lancet windows and a cross over the gable. The Ch., of the 14th cent. (restd. 1859), was conventual. Observe the Perp. oak roof in the N. aisle, divided into panels and ornamented with nearly 500 different devices, legends, &c.; the lantern arches of the tower; the stained glass E. window, given by the late Mr. J. Jesse of Llanbedr Hall; and numerous brasses and mural tablets. There is an effigy of Dean Goodman, a benefactor to the

town in the time of Elizabeth. Adjoining the Ch. are the "cloisters," the dwelling of the Warden of Ruthin.

Excursions.—(a) At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. is *Llanfwrog*, in the Ch. of which note the rather singular arcades. A little further S. is *Pool Park* (Lord Bagot), in which are some interesting antiquities, viz. an inscribed stone pillar, and stone chair, locally called the "Queen's Chair." On the hills around, the antiquarian may inspect circles, cyttiau and carneddau, without number. Less than 1 m. from Pool Park is the quaint little Ch. of *Efenechtyd*, containing a wooden font and good rood-loft, used as a singing gallery. Observe the old-fashioned knocker on the door, illustrative of the parable of the Ten Virgins.

(b) To *Denbigh*, 8 m. At about 4 m. is *Bachymbyd* (Lord Bagot), where are 3 noteworthy chestnut trees near the high road, called "the Three Sisters," the largest being 35 ft. round at 6 ft. from the ground. About 1 m. further is *Llanrhaidr*. The Ch. has a good timber roof and celebrated E. window, elaborately painted, representing "the Root of Jesse;" the glass was found buried in the ch.-yd. Near the Ch. are remains of an old well (Ffynnon St. Dyfnog), 2 m. further, l., is *Ystrad*, and a little beyond, *Whitchurch* is passed, 1 m. from Denbigh (see). For the last 2 m. there is a fine view, l., of the castle and town of Denbigh.

(c) Several beautiful excursions may be made S. of Ruthin through the "wild hills of Yale." (i.) About 2 m. S. is reached the little Ch. of *Llanfair Dyffryn Chwyd*, and, at 3 m., *Llanfair Chapel*. The road here winds through a very picturesque ravine to the *Crown Inn*, 6 m. further (or 5 m. by shorter road over the hill), passing at 2 m. from the inn the large tumulus called *Tomen-y-rhodwy*. On l. is the village of *Llandegla* (Ch. of St. Tecla), on river Alun. From the inn the tourist may proceed round the base of *Cyrrn-y-brain* (1857 ft.) to *Minera*, about 2 m. further, whence it is 5 m. to *Wrexham*. (ii.) From *Llandegla* the tourist may visit *Plas Bodidris*, an ancient re-

sidence of the Vaughans of Corsygedol; and, 3 m. further N., *Llanarmon in Yale*, where the Ch., dedicated to St. Germanus, contains, under an arch in the S. wall, a figure of a knight of 14th cent. In a niche of the outer S. wall is a carved effigy of a bishop; there is also a singular brazen chandelier with a figure of the Virgin in the centre. Between 3 and 4 m. N.W. from *Llanarmon* in *Yale* is the small Ch. of *Llanrhydd* (Ch. of the Red Sandstone), the mother Ch. of Ruthin. Observe the monument to John Thelwall and his wife. From the Ch. it is 1 m., l., to Ruthin. (iii.) From *Llandegla* the tourist may also proceed S. through the beautiful scenery of the Oernant Slate Quarries to *Valle Crucis Abbey*, about 6 m., whence it is 2 m. to *Llangollen* (see); or, (iv.) continuing S. W. from *Llandegla*, he may proceed to *Corwen* (see), about 10 m. To *Corwen*, direct from Ruthin, is 12 m., passing at about 5 m. *Nantclwyd Hall* (Mrs. Naylor Leyland); and at 7 m., about 1 m. rt. from high road, *Derwen*, Ch. of which has a handsome rood-loft of 15th cent., and the ch.-yd. a good cross. (v.) A beautiful pedestrian excursion, of about 17 m., may be made to Denbigh by *Nantglyn* (see *Denbigh*).

RYDAL, see *Ambleside*.

RYDE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Rye (Sussex), Stat., S. E. Rly. *Inns*: George H., opposite "Peacock's School;" Cinque Port Arms, in Cinque Port-st. Like Winchelsea, this is one of the "ancient towns" annexed to the Cinque Ports, and has also been deserted by the sea, which is now 2 m. off; but its harbour is still of some importance. It is formed by the 3 rivers, Rother, Brede, and Tillingham, which here unite their waters.

The cruciform Ch. is said to be the largest parish ch. in England, and well deserves the most careful examination. The earliest portions are the central tower, the transepts, and the plain circular arches opening into them from the aisles of the nave. These are Early Norm. The nave is Trans-Norm. The chancel has chapels on either side, into which arches N. and S. once opened. The N. or St. Clare's

Chapel is E. E., and must originally have been very striking. The S. or Chapel of St. Nicholas, which was used as a school, has been restored to the ch. This chapel, and the opposite one, have passed through many changes—having been used as a shelter for the parish engine and old lumber, as a butcher's shop, and a woollen factory. The Clock, with its quarter boys on either side of the large dial, and its large pendulum swinging down across the large centre arch of the nave, are worthy of note, and story says that this clock was taken out of the Spanish Armada as a part of the spoil of "ye gallant men of Rye." The nave, chancel, and tower have been recently restored.

S. of the ch.-yd. is a stone building (14th cent.), supposed to have been the chapel of the Carmelites. That of the Augustine Friars is on Conduit Hill, and till recently used as a wool store.

The *Ypres Tower*, at the S.E. angle of the town, was built by Wm. de Ypres, Earl of Kent, temp. Stephen. It was both a watch-tower and a tower of defence, since the sea once flowed close under the rock on which it stands. It has since served as the borough gaol, but is now a police-station.

A good view of the position of Rye is obtained by passing beyond this tower to the path by the river, and also from the heights on the N. of the town.

The *Land Gate*, on the London road, N.E. of the town, is the only one remaining, and deserves a visit. The "Mermaid Inn" (no longer an inn), in Mermaid-st., has some carved wainscoting, and a few old Dutch tiles.

Appledore (Stat.) is 7 m. by rail. The town is nearly 2 m. W. of the station, and stands on high ground. The *Ch.* is of some interest.

It is 12 m. by road to *Hastings* (see).

Rye House (Herts), Stat., G. E. Rly. The house, on l. bank of the Lea, standing in large grounds, was the scene of the famous plot (1683) for setting aside the succession of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. The unbattled Gate House alone remains of the original building, and in

one of the rooms is the "great bed of Ware" (see *Ware*). It is now an *Inn* noted for trade-dinners and picnics.

Here, and at *Broxbourne*, are the two best fishing stations on the Lea (see *Broxbourne*).

RYHOPE, see *Sunderland*.

RYTON, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

SADDINGTON LAKE, see *Market Harborough*.

Saffron-Walden (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inn*: Rose and Crown. The *Ch. of St. Mary* (Perp.) is one of the finest churches in the county. Outside, remark the fine turret-pinnacles at the angles of the tower and at the E. end of the nave.

E. of the ch. are the remains (12th cent.) of the *Castle*, founded by Geoffrey de Mandeville. Behind the castle is a singular excavation in the chalk of concentric circles, called the *Maze*, 110 ft. in diameter.

The *Museum*, on the Bury or Castle Hill, contains a good provincial collection of local antiquities and natural history.

The *Sun Inn*, built about 1625, is a picturesque specimen of domestic architecture. It has quaint gables, ornamented with stucco-work, and over the gate two giants support the sun. It was Cromwell's headquarters. In Church-st. notice some very curious old fronts with carved and embossed gables; also a very good timber house of the early part of the 16th cent.

Excursions.—(a) To *Audley End*, the picturesque and venerable mansion of Lord Braybrooke, and one of the finest examples of Jacobean architecture remaining in England; it may be visited from Saffron-Walden by a pleasant walk through the park; or the visitor may walk to the house from the Audley End rly. stat. (about 1 m.), and thence to Saffron-Walden—entire distance about 2½ m.—and return to Audley End Stat. by the rail. The house, however, is no longer shown to the public—so one of the great inducements to visit the park is gone. Audley End was so called from Lord Chancellor Audley, to whom the site, on which stood the dissolved abbey of Walden, was granted by Henry VIII. in

1538. The present house is only a portion of that which was built by the first Earl of Suffolk (1603-1616) at an enormous cost. The *Great Hall*, a very fine apartment, 90 ft. long, is panelled with oak, and has at the N. end a lofty screen of carved oak. Portraits and armour hang on the walls. In the various State and other rooms are painted ceilings and fine chimney-pieces. The rooms contain numerous portraits and cabinet pictures. The *Park* is well wooded, undulating, and commands good views. The *Stables* are very picturesque; they are more ancient than any part of the house, and it has been suggested that they formed a portion of the hostel, or guests' apartment, attached to the monastery.

E. of Audley End Stat. is the *Ch. of Wenden*. The tower may possibly date before the Conquest, with the exception of the parapet and one or two insertions. There is a very good Perp. wooden pulpit. The foundations of an extensive Roman dwelling-house have been found here, and an arch at the W. end of the ch. is turned with tiles from a hypocaust.

(b) In the *Ch. of Hempsted*, 5 m. E., is buried Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. A bust of him was set up in the Harvey Chapel, 1883.

St. Albans (Herts), Stats., Midl. Rly. in Victoria-st., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the town; L. & N. W. Rly. at the foot of Holywell Hill, on the S.; G. N. Rly. in London-road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Coach in summer from White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, every week-day. *Inns*: Peahen; George. A market-town and borough, 21 m. from London by road and the most interesting place, for its historical associations and antiquarian remains, within the like distance of London.

It is on the Old North Road or Watling Street, close to the site of Verulamium, a British town captured by Julius Cæsar, afterwards raised to a Municipium by the Romans, from whom it was captured by the British under Queen Boadicea. It owes its modern name and fame to St. Alban, the first British martyr who

suffered here for his faith in the Diocletian persecution, and in whose honour, 500 years later, the Saxon King Offa, to atone for his murder of Ethelbert, founded a monastery which became one of the richest and most powerful of the Benedictine establishments in Britain. In the 13th cent. it became one of the chief seats of real learning; and amongst its eminent scholars was Matthew Paris, who kept the Abbey chronicle, one of the most valuable existing records of the time. Here a printing-press was set up 1480.

The town spreads over the slope of a hill. Its main street expands on the l. bank of the little river Ver, the main upper branch of the Colne, into a market-place where, amongst some picturesque old houses, rises a *Belfry Tower* of flint and stone, dating from the 15th cent., and restored by Scott 1864.

The *Cathedral* is on the S. side of the town. It occupies nearly the site of Offa's Ch., but is chiefly of Norm. construction. Its tower, transepts, and nave, are built chiefly of Roman tiles from the ruins of Verulam; not only the walls, but also the piers, which will account for their square edges and want of mouldings; its builder was Abbot Paul of Caen, 1077-88, but it was not consecrated until 1125. On the suppression of the monasteries, the Abbey Ch. was sold to the townsmen, for 400*l.*, for conversion into a Parish Ch., and was transformed into a Cathedral in 1875. The Lady Chapel was divided from it by a public passage, and converted into a grammar school, and the convent grounds and buildings passed into private hands.

Owing to the faulty construction, various parts of the masonry have given way at different times, and but for careful restoration and part rebuilding, it would long since have been a ruin. The S. side of the nave and 5 piers fell in 1323, and in 1871 the tower gave way. The W. front was utterly dilapidated and patched with brick, when Sir Edmund Beckett (now Lord Grimthorpe) undertook to restore it, preserving as far as possible the old design. It consists of 3 elegant

pointed portals, the work of John de Cella, surmounted by a large Dec. window of elegant tracery. Sir Edmund also carried out the needed repairs throughout the fabric at a cost of 50,000*l.* The Norm. nave consisted of 13 bays; but 3 of these next the tower are cut off from the choir, which was set apart for the monks, by St. Cuthbert's Screen. The 5 N. bays W. of it alone are the original Norm. work of Abbot Paul. Across the S. aisle, in a line with St. Cuthbert's Screen, has been placed a handsome oak screen. The flooring of the nave is of Yorkshire stone and Derbyshire fossilised marble. The nave is 276 ft. long, and the transepts are 176 ft. across. The tower is 144 ft. high. Here the great interest of the Cathedral consists in its being substantially the Ch. built by Abbot Paul in 1077-88, and consequently one of the earliest Norm. churches remaining in this country.

The Choir of the monks extends from St. Cuthbert's Screen to the tower, the 4 bays of which it is composed retaining the massive Norm. piers. The eastern extension of the choir, the *Sanctuary*, or *Presbytery*, was that part of the building in which its splendour culminated and must, in its palmy days, have been of extraordinary magnificence. The Sanctuary as it now appears is closed eastward by the *Altar-Screen* (or Wallingford's, as it is frequently called), erected by Abbot William Wallingford (1476-84). It bears a marked resemblance to that of Winchester Cathedral, which is of about the same date. It is a lofty and solid structure, in three compartments—a centre and two wings—and rises in three stages of the most elaborate carved work. The wings have each a doorway leading to *St. Alban's Chapel*, which extends E. to the Lady Chapel. Near the centre of the chapel stood the *Shrine of St. Alban*, now shorn of the beauty and splendour on which the chroniclers never tire of expatiating. It disappeared at the Suppression or shortly after; but the fragments of it, 2000 in number, were discovered by Sir

G. G. Scott in a temporary wall between the retro-choir and ante-chapel, and were reconstructed by him. On the N. side of the chapel is the Watch Gallery, where, night and day, the shrine-keeper and his assistants guarded the treasures of the shrine. On the opposite side is the *Monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester*, a work, for its time, of unsurpassed beauty. The *Lady Chapel*, in its best days a structure of exceeding beauty, has suffered far greater injury than any other part of the building.

The *Abbey Gatehouse*, the only other relic left of the monastery, stands about 50 yds. W. of the Cathedral, and in the olden time was the entrance to the great court of the abbey. It is a large sombre structure, with a low pointed archway and groined roof. Used as a house of correction till the erection of the new prison in 1869, it was then adapted for the grammar school, being restored externally, and remodelled inside. The *Borough Gaol* is a large red-brick building on Victoria Hill, close to the Midl. Rly. Stat.

Sopwell Nunnery was founded in the meadows S. E. of the town, about 1140. Of the nunnery not a fragment is left; the so-called ruins of Sopwell Nunnery are really the remains of the mansion built by Sir Richard Lee, to whom the site was granted by Henry VIII.

St. Michael's Ch. (restd. by Scott 1867), rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the cathedral, is interesting both architecturally and as Bacon's Ch. and grave. The monument to *Bacon* stands within a shallow arched recess on the N. side of the chancel. It is a seated figure, of marble, in the costume of the time, with the motto "*Sic sedebat.*"

A market for straw-plait (the staple industry) is held in St. Peter's-st. every Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, and is worth visiting by the stranger.

Verulam, the site of the Roman Verulamium, is still unbuilt upon except in one part, and its boundaries easily traceable, but, except the outer walls, no relic of the ancient city is visible. Taking the path from the S. door of the abbey, across the meadow

to the Silk Mill, and crossing the foot-bridge, in the field just beyond is the N. E. angle of the wall of Verulamium. From this angle the short line of wall northwards to the river is marked by uneven high ground and a row of firs. Returning to the path from the Mill, a straight embankment marks the site of the wall, which extends for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and an attractive pathway is entered overhung with trees, having the mass of the wall on one hand, and the fosse on the other. At the end of this walk the wall makes a sharp turn to the N. W. for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Quitting the path, turn to the rt., along the road to Gorhambury, and, entering the field on the rt. by the first swing-gate, the wall is again seen. Returning to the road, take the lane on rt. and a clap-gate on l. leads again on the line of wall. The wall is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, the river frontage $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Bernard's Heath, the theatre of the second *Battle of St. Albans* (1461), lies a little way N. of St. Peter's Ch. At the northern end of the heath, commencing about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the Harpenden road, and running in a N. E. direction for over $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Sandridge road, is the remarkable entrenchment known as *Beech Bottom*, from 30 ft. to 40 ft. wide, and 20 ft. to 30 ft. deep. It is supposed to be a portion of the defences—the outer wall and fosse mentioned by Cæsar—of the Oppidum of Cassivelaunus.

Gorhambury (El. of Verulam) stands in the midst of a fine park of 600 acres, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. The manor was one of the early possessions of the abbey. In 1550 it was purchased by Nicholas (afterwards Sir Nicholas) Bacon, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Queen Elizabeth, and father of the great Chancellor.

The remains of Bacon's house are a short distance W. of the present mansion, which was erected by Lord Grimston between 1778 and 1785. A large semi-classic edifice, consisting of a centre of stoue, with a grand portico supported on Corinthian columns, and 2 wings of brick covered with stucco. The hall, library, and

reception rooms are spacious, well proportioned, and contain a good collection of family portraits. These, if permission can be obtained, are well worth seeing.

ST. ANNE'S HILL, see *Chertsey*.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA, see *Blackpool*.

ST. ANTHONY IN MÊNEAGE, see *Helston*.

St. Asaph or LLANELWY (Flint.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Plough H., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Stat.; Kinnel Arms. A quiet cathedral town, charmingly situated on rising ground between the rivers Clwyd and Elwy.

The *Cathedral* is cruciform, with a plain but massive central tower; the oldest portions are the aisles and nave (13th cent.), the transepts and lantern arches being a little later; the choir was restored in E. E. style by Scott. Observe the old oak stalls of fine tabernacle work, the beautiful reredos, and an oaken throne and pulpit. There is a monument of a bishop, temp. Edw. I., and in S. transept a full-length figure of Dean Shipley, by Ternouth. In N. transept are monuments to Bp. Luxmoore and Mrs. Hemans, who lived at Bronwyflla near by. Bp. Barrow is buried in the ch.-yd. Opposite the cathedral is the *Canonry*; at bottom of the hill, on the banks of the Elwy, is the *Deanery*; and the *Palace* stands on the hill opposite the gates of the parish church.

Excursions.—(a) An extremely pretty excursion of about 6 m. may be made to *Cefn Caves*, passing *Cefn* (Mrs. Wynne), and returning by *I'fynnon-y-Capel* and the turnpike-road. The view from the caves is one of the most charming in Wales, looking down from a great height on a beautifully-wooded limestone ravine, through which flows the Elwy; the caves, to which zigzag paths lead up the face of the cliff, can be seen on application to a cottager at the back of Cefn, but there is little in them to see. Fossils of huge animals have been discovered here. The parish *Ch.* of St. Mary's, Cefn, is modern (Street, archit.) and in E. E.

style. Observe the font of white Carrara marble, a copy of one by Thorwaldsen. Descending from the Cefn rocks, and following the l. bank of the stream, the tourist will reach (1 m.) a holy well called *Ffynnon Fair*, almost overgrown with ivy, in a field close to the river. The Gothic building over the well is now a ruin. The high road from Denbigh is rejoined close by *Pont-yr-alltgoch*, where the Elwy is crossed by a handsome bridge of 1 arch.

(b) To *Abergele*; at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Bodelwyddan* (Sir W. G. Williams, Bt.). The Ch. of St. Margaret, in the park on rising ground overlooking the vale, was erected 1856–60 by Lady Wilmoughby de Broke, in memory of her husband, and is said to have cost 50,000*l.* It is a cruciform building, with a tower crowned by an octagonal spire 200 ft. high. The interior is most beautifully and lavishly fitted up. Observe the window in the chancel depicting events in the life of our Lord; the carved pulpit and font of white Carrara marble. 1 m. beyond is *Kinmel* (H. R. Hughes, Esq.), in a deer park, where are some fine views and majestic timber. 2 m. further is *Abergele* (see).

(c) To the geologist the *Tremeirchion Caves*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E., will be of great interest. Large quantities of the remains of lions, hyenas, &c., have been found here within the last few years.

St. Austell (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. Rly., $39\frac{1}{4}$ m. by rail from Plymouth, *Inns*: White Hart H.; Queen's Head. The town is the centre of the china-clay trade. The Ch. (restd. 1870), one of the best in the county, is richly ornamented. The chancel is Early Dec. (cire. 1290), and the nave and tower are Perp. The statues (18 in number) on the tower, and the shields on the S. side of the nave, should be noticed. There is a window to the memory of Bp. Colenso, a native of St. Austell.

Excursions.—(a) The stranger should visit *Carclaze*, N. E. of the town, a singular open tin-mine, also the china-clay works. (b) The *Roche*

Rocks (680 ft. high) are $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., and *Hensbarrow* (1034 ft. high), 4 m. N. Between here and *St. Colomb* (see *Wadebridge*) are the *Tregoss Moors*, the fabled hunting ground of King Arthur. (c) *Porthpean Bay*, very sheltered and beautiful, is 2 m. S., and 3 m. further down the picturesque Pentewan valley is the fishing town of *Mevagissey* (*Inn*: Ship), situated on the shore of a beautiful bay, noted for pilchards. There is a good pier. The Ch. (restd. 1887) contains a very curious Norm. font and several old monuments. A delightful road runs near the cliffs to, 2 m. S., *Portmellin*, a fishing cove, and about 1 m. beyond is the wild *Dodman Point* (379 ft. above sea); and still further W. the cliffs of *Veryan Bay* (the village is 11 m. from *Truro*). For the neighbourhood beyond (W.), see *Falmouth*. Due N. is *Tregony*, 8 m. from *Truro*, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Grampound*, a village of great antiquity, and a rotten borough before the Reform Bill. In the neighbourhood are no less than 6 camps on the Fal.

(d) *St. Blazey* (*Inn*: Packhorse), either by road, 4 m. N.E., or by rail to *Par*, a port constructed solely by the late J. T. Treffry, where there are silver smelting works, thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by road.

St. Bees (Cumbld.), Stat., Furness Rly. *Inns*: Sea Cote H., close to the sea; Queen's; Royal. The bay is well sheltered, and the shore abounds in objects interesting to the naturalist. The Parish Ch., which was the ch. of the priory of St. Bees, is cruciform and very fine late Norm. and E. E., with fragments of greater antiquity. The *College* was founded by the Earl of Lonsdale, Dr. Law, Bp. of Chester (1812–1824). The promontory of St. Bees Head and lighthouse are within an easy and pleasant walk. Near the latter is a beautiful little bay, called *Fleswick*, at the base of lofty cliffs, and a favourite spot for picnics. *Excursion.*—To *Seascale* (good inn), 6 m., where cars may be hired for *Wastwater*, 6 m., and *Wasdale Head*, 12 m. (see *Keswick*).

ST. BLAZEY, see *St. Austell*.

ST. BRIAVELS, see *Newland*.

ST. BURYAN, see *Penzance*.

ST. CLEARS, see *Caermarthen*.

ST. CLEER, see *Liskeard*.

ST. COLUMB, see *Wadebridge*.

ST. CROSS, see *Winchester*.

St. David's (Pembroke.), *Inn*: City H. The ancient *Menapia* has few attractions save its grand old *Cathedral* built 1176. The village is situated in the N. E. corner of St. Bride's Bay, 16 m. from *Haverfordwest* (Stat. G. W. Rly.), whence an omnibus runs 3 times weekly. On entering the cathedral, which is cruciform, the visitor will be struck with the extreme richness of decoration of the *Nave*, which is Trans., between Romanesque and Gothic. Observe especially roof of nave; the peculiarity of the triforium; the beautiful Stone Rood-Screen, the work of Bp. Gower; the grotesque carvings of the stalls in choir; the tomb of the El. of Richmond, father of Henry VII.; and the shrine of St. David. Adjoining, and on N. side of the cathedral, are the picturesque ruins of *St. Mary's College*, founded 1377 by Bp. Hoton. The remains of the Bp's. *Palace*, on the opposite side of the river Alan, are an excellent example of richly-decorated domestic architecture. A beautiful arcade and parapet runs round the whole building. On the S. side is the Great Hall with a richly-decorated entrance-porch. The tourist should explore some of the numberless little creeks along the coast. At *Caerfai*, a little S., are the ruins of the *Nuns' Chapel*. Divided from the mainland by a strait 1 m. broad, is the *Isle of Ramsey*, cultivated, and the resort of countless sea-birds. 2 m. N. W. is *Whitesand Bay*, bounded on the N. by *St. David's Head*, 100 ft. high. Close to it is *Carn Llidi*, from the summit of which is an extensive and beautiful view.

ST. DOGMAEL, see *Cardigan*.

ST. ENODOC, see *Wadebridge*.

ST. FAGAN'S (Glam.), see *Cardiff*.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL, see *Weybridge*.

ST. GERMANS, see *Plymouth*.

ST. GOWAN, see *Tenby*.

St. Helen's (Lancs.)—Stats., L.

& N.W. Rly. and L. & Y. Rly. *Inns*: Raven; Wellington Arms. The town is the seat of the plate-glass trade, and contains some of the largest establishments for its manufacture in England. The alkali and chemical works are also numerous and important. *Windlesham Abbey*, 1 m. N., is a small ruined chapel, used as a burying-place by the Roman Catholics.

ST. IVES (Cornwall), see *Penzance*.

ST. IVES (Hunts), see *Huntingdon*.

ST. JUST CHURCH-TOWN, see *Penzance*.

ST. KEVERNE, see *Helston*.

ST. KEYNE, see *Liskeard*.

ST. LAWRENCE (Hants), see *Wight Isle of*.

ST. LAWRENCE (Kent), see *Ramsgate*.

ST. LEONARDS, see *Hastings*.

ST. MARY CHURCH, see *Torquay*.

ST. MARY CRAY, see *Crays*, the.

ST. MAWGAN, see *New Quay*.

ST. MAWGAN IN MENEAGE, see *Helston*.

ST. MELLON, see *Cardiff*.

ST. MICHAEL PENKIVEL, see *Truro*.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, see *Penzance*.

ST. MINVER, see *Wadebridge*.

ST. NEOT, see *Liskeard*.

ST. NEOTS (Hunts), see *Huntingdon*.

ST. OSYTH, see *Brightlingsea*.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY, see *Crays*, the.

ST. PETER'S, see *Ramsgate*.

ST. PIRAN, see *Truro*.

ST. SENNEN CHURCH-TOWN, see *Penzance*.

SALCOMBE, see *Dartmouth*.

SALFORD, see *Manchester*.

Salisbury (Wilts), Stats., G. W. and S. W. Rlys. *Inns*: **White Hart H., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from rly., and close to Cathedral; Red Lion; Three Swans; *Angel, near rly. stat. This cathedral and county town is situated in a valley at the confluence of 3 streams—the Upper Avon, Bourn, and Wiley, and near the junction of a 4th, the Nadder. It is now one of the best-drained and healthiest towns in the kingdom.

The *Cathedral* is the chief object of attraction, and in some respects may be considered the first of our English cathedrals. The history of no English cathedral is so clear and so readily

traceable, and, with the exception of St. Hugh's Choir at Lincoln (commenced 1192), it was the first great church built in England in what was then the new, or Pointed, style (E. E.), of which it still remains, as a whole, one of the finest and most complete and uniform examples. The foundation was laid by Bp. Poore, 1220. The spire is among the most imposing objects of which Gothic architecture can boast. It is the loftiest in England, rising 400 ft. above the pavement. The *Close*, which is surrounded by a wall, has 4 gateways: *Harnham Gate* to the S.; *St. Anne's* to the N. E., with a chapel over it; the *Cemetery Gate*, at the end of the High-st., ornamented with a statue of James I., by Beckwith, on the S. front; and *Bishop's Gate*, fronting Exeter-st.

The best point of view of the cathedral is from the N.E. side of the Close; but a more distant view, bringing out the beautiful proportions of the spire, &c., is from a point on the Southampton-road, about 1 m. from the cathedral, near the *Grange*, built by, and a residence of, the late Mr. Pugin, architect.

The *N. Porch*, which serves as the usual entrance to the cathedral, is lofty and fine, lined with a double arcade, and having a chamber in its upper storey. The W. front, although somewhat simple in character, is decorated with statues of holy men and women in 4 rows of niches; a large portion is good modern work.

Entering the *Nave*, the visitor should proceed to the western extremity for the sake of the general view, which, in spite of a certain coldness arising from want of stained glass, is exceedingly beautiful. Under the third arch from the W. door, on the S. side, are two remarkable figures brought from old Sarum, of 12th cent. date, and are supposed to represent Bp. Roger (d. 1139) and Bp. Joscelyn (d. 1184). The present arrangement of the monuments in the nave was made by Wyatt in 1789. Not only have they been displaced from their original positions, but the tombs, on which the effigies are lying, are made

up of fragments belonging to totally different erections.

The *Choir* (admission 6d.), entered by a modern metal screen, has been warmed by slight touches of colour in the mouldings and gilding of the bosses of the roof.

The *Cloisters*, which are among the finest in England, are entered from the S.W. transept; they are of later date, and exhibit a more developed style than the rest of the cathedral, and nothing can be more beautiful than the contrast of their long grey arcades and graceful windows with the green sward of the cloister-garth, or "Paradise." In the centre of the E. walk of the cloisters is the *Chapter-house*, octagonal in form, with an internal diameter of 58 ft., and height of 52 ft. It was restored in memory of Bp. Denison. The doorway forming the entrance to the Chapter House from the cloister is of great beauty, and the sculptures running above the arcade, in the spandrels of the arches, represent Old Testament history to the time of Moses.

A door from the cloisters opens into the grounds of the *Episcopal Palace*, a very long, irregular, but picturesque pile of building, the chief feature of which is the gateway tower. Several of the houses which surround the close are of architectural or historical interest. The *Deanery* is an irregular pile, opposite the W. front. The King's House, a very picturesque gabled mansion, is now a Training College for schoolmistresses.

The *Ch. of E. Harnham*, on the hill beyond the limits of the city S., is a small but very beautiful structure, in the Dec. style, erected, 1854, in memory of the late Dean Lear.

West Harnham Ch. (restd.) contains a good Norm. N. door, an E. E. chancel-arch, an early font, and a singular squint in the chauntry. The old part of *Harnham Mill*, temp. Hen. VII. or VIII., is very curious.

St. Nicholas' Hospital, founded, under the auspices of Bp. Poore, 1227, for poor men and women, forms a very picturesque and interesting pile between the S. wall of the Close and

Harnham Bridge. The whole is pure E. E., and has been well restored by Mr. Butterfield.

The *Market-place* is a large open square near the centre of the city. At the S.E. corner stands the *Council House*, erected 1788-1794, and in front of it statues of Sidney Herbert, by Marochetti, and of Prof. Fawcett. A narrow passage at the S. W. corner leads to the *Poultry Cross*, a picturesque structure, late Gothic.

Amongst the many interesting remains of mediæval architecture remaining in Salisbury, the finest example is the *Halle of John Halle*, on the Canal, now a show-room for china. This noble banqueting-room, of dark oak or chestnut, was built about 1470 by John Halle, an eminent woolstapler. The lofty roof is the S. end, occupied by an elaborate and curious carved oak screen.

In St. Ann-st. is the *Joiners' Hall* (Elizabethan). The front is all that now remains. The *Tailors' Hall* is situated at the end of a narrow passage leading out of Milford-st.

The *Salisbury and South Wilts Museum*, in St. Ann-st., is open to the public (free) any week-day except Friday during daylight. Attached to it is the *Blackmore Museum*, one of the best arranged and most instructive collections of pre-historic remains of man from all parts of the world, but especially the neighbourhood of Salisbury, formed by Dr. Blackmore, and presented by him to his native city.

Excursions.—(a) *Stonehenge*. The best plan is to take a carriage, going by *Old Sarum*, *Lake House* and *Heale House*, and the *Valley of the Avon*, and returning over several miles of Salisbury Plain. 2 m. rt. is *Old Sarum*, a huge conical knoll, now a bare hill, encircled by two deep vertical entrenchments, with a central mound, the citadel of the fortress, peering above them. Down to the reign of Henry III., this spot was crowded with buildings, religious, military, and domestic, and was one of the most important cities in our island. Old Sarum is chiefly known for the privilege it enjoyed for more than

500 years after it had ceased to be inhabited, of returning 2 members to Parliament.

8 m. brings the traveller to the lifeless town of *Amesbury* or *Ambresbury* (*Inn*: George), prettily situated in a fertile bottom embosomed in woods, in the valley of the upper Avon. It is a place of great antiquity. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here by Queen Elfrida, about 980. It subsequently increased in splendour and in royal favour, and became a favourite retreat of ladies of royal or noble birth. After the Dissolution the monastery was granted to the Earl of Hertford, and in 1824 the estate was purchased by Sir Edmond Antrobus. The *House* "is interesting as one of the earliest examples of the type on which nine-tenths of the seats of English gentry were afterwards erected," and because Gay, the poet, often stayed here when the house belonged to the D. of Queensberry. The Avon flows through the beautiful grounds and is a famous trout-stream.

The *Ch.* is a cruciform edifice of E. E. character, with a low square central tower. The Avon sweeps round the base of the *Camp*, locally known as *the Ramparts*, crowning a wooded hill enclosing 39 acres.

Stonehenge is 2 m. from Amesbury, in an angle formed by the high road where it branches rt. to Heytesbury. It is situated in the midst of *Salisbury Plain*. When perfect, it consisted, so far as can now be judged, of 2 circles and 2 ellipses of upright stones, concentric and environed by a bank and ditch, and, outside this boundary, of a single upright stone and a hippodrome or *Cursus*. The entrance to the great cluster of circles faced the N.E., and the road to it, *Via Sacra*, or *Avenue*, is still to be traced by banks of earth.

The *outer circle* consisted of 30 upright stones fixed in the ground at intervals of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., connected at the top by a continuous line of 30 imposts forming a ring of stone at a height of 16 ft. above the ground. About 9 ft. within this was the *inner circle* of unhewn obelisks, 30 or 40 in number, about 4

ft. high. Within this, again, was the grandest part of Stonehenge, the *great ellipse*, formed of 5 or perhaps 7 trilithons, or triplets of stones, 2 placed upright and 1 crosswise. Lastly, within the trilithons was the *inner ellipse*, consisting of 19 obelisks. In the cell thus formed was the *altar-stone*. The ruin of to-day, however, presents a very different appearance, and is but a confused pile of enormous stones. The stones, for the most part, are such as occur on the plains, and are known as *Sarsen stones*, a tertiary siliceous rock lying above the chalk, not forming a continuous stratum, but dispersed and detached blocks—the probable equivalent of pudding-stones; 2 or 3 of the smaller blocks may be transported boulders. The date, origin, and use of Stonehenge are all equally uncertain.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. are the *Seven Barrows*, a cluster of sepulchral tumuli ranged round at a distance; and adjoining them is the western end of the *Cursus*.

On returning to Salisbury, the route by the valley of the Avon, locally known as the *Bournes*, may be taken. Proceeding over Normanton Downs, at *Middle Woodford*, 5 m., is *Heale House*, one of the many hiding-places in which Charles II. found shelter after the battle of Worcester. Some of the carved work still remains. At 6 m. *Stratford*, lying close under the hill of Old Sarum. The manor-house was the birthplace, or at least the residence, of *William Pitt, Earl of Chatham*, who was first returned to Parliament (1735) as Member for those vacant mounds on the hill above. The old tree under which the election took place still remains.

(b) To *Wilton* (see), is 3 m. by rail, but the most agreeable way of visiting it is by road. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. [1. of the road is *Bemerton*, interesting as the living (house and Ch. still exist) of *George Herbert* (1630–35), where he died in his 43rd year, and lies buried within the altar rails of the Ch. *Coxe*, the traveller and historian, was also rector of Bemerton. A fine Ch. has been erected near the old one, as a memorial of Herbert.

(c) To *Longford Castle* (see).

(d) Close to *Alderbury*, a village on the Southampton road, are the small remains of the royal palace of *Clarendon*, 2 m. E. of Salisbury. The drive through the Park and woods is a most attractive one.

(e) To *Downton* (Stat.), 6 m. by road, a place of great antiquity, and still retaining a vestige of Saxon times in a turfed theatre, with six terraces rising in tiers for meetings, called the *Moot*. It is formed upon the slope of the terminal mound of a semicircular defensive earthwork of earlier date (late Belgic) on the E. bank of the river Avon. This remarkable example of a Saxon Moot-hill is in good preservation, and is surrounded by an old-fashioned garden. The Ch. is a large cruciform building with a central tower. The nave has late Norm. pillars; and the tower arches are fine, with clustered E. E. shafts. The spacious chancel, probably built by Bp. Edington, c. 1348, has a fine low-side window, and contains monuments of the 1st Lord Feversham and his family.

The old *Parsonage Manor-house* is of Elizabethan date. One of the old chimney-pieces, in the greater parlour, is sculptured with shields of the Raleigh family. The *Downton College of Agriculture* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., at *Charford*. This is the site of Cerdic and Cynric's victory of Cerdices-ford in 519. W. of Downton the hills are crossed by the entrenchments of *Clearbury Ring*, *Grimsditch*, and *Whichbury* or *Castle Ditches*. On *Breamore Down* are remains of several complicated circles, forming a maze. *Trafalgar House*, the seat of Earl Nelson, built 1733, is beautifully situated on the E. bank of the Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Downton. At *Breamore* (Hants), 3 m. by rail, the priory Ch., with its Norm. doorway and ancient yew-tree, is worth a visit. *Breamore House*, Elizabethan (rebuilt after a fire, 1856), is the seat of Sir Edward Hulse. *Castle Hill*, an earthwork above the E. bank of the river, affords a fine view of the Avon valley.

(f) At *Britford*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. on the Downton road, is a very interesting cru-

ciform *Ch.* with a fine chancel and choir-stalls. There are two most curious Saxon transept arches of the 9th cent. *in situ*, built of stone enriched with carved scroll-work, alternating with Roman tiles. Notice a fine sculptured tomb of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded at Salisbury 1843.

(g) To *Wardour Castle* and *Fonthill Abbey*, see *Tisbury*.

SALLE, see *Aylsham*.

SALTAIRE, see *Bradford* (Yorks.).

SALTASH, see *Plymouth*.

Saltburn-by-Sea (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Middlesborough. *Inns*: Zetland H.; Alexandra H.; both first-class; Queen's. A picturesque modern watering-place, situated at the mouth of 2 wooded glens. There is good bathing, and a pier about 500 yards long offers an agreeable promenade. There is a tramway, worked by hydraulic power, for ascending from or descending to the sands and pier. The end of one of the glens is laid out as a garden. During the season the pier and garden are illuminated by electric lights. Steamers call occasionally from Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, and Middlesborough, and afford the means of easy water excursions. *Huntcliff* (350 ft.), which is reached by a footpath passing the coastguard houses, and *Rockcliffe* (550 ft.) should be visited. It is a pleasant walk along the magnificent sands to *Redcar* (see), 5 m. N., passing *Marske* (Stat.) about midway. The places of interest along the coast on the S. side are described under *Whitby*, 20 m. distant. *Skelton Castle*, 2 m., may be reached by passing through the glen, and 4 m. beyond is *Guisborough* (see). On this road is *Upleatham Hall* (El. of Zetland). At *Brotton*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E., there is a fine view from the ch.-yd.

SALT HILL, see *Slough*.

SALTRAM, see *Plymouth*.

SALTWOOD, see *Hythe*.

SALVINGTON, see *Worthing*.

SANDBACH, see *Crewe*.

SANDERSTEAD, see *Croydon*.

SANDFORD, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

SANDFORD ORCAS, see *Sherborne*.

SANDGATE, see *Folkestone*.

SANDHURST, see *Wokingham*.

SANDLEFORD, see *Newbury*.

Sandon (Staffs.), Stat., N. Staffs. Rly. *Inn*: Dog and Doublet. *Sandon Hall*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the stat., is the seat of the El. of Harrowby. It is a modern Jacobean mansion, erected in place of an older one burnt down 1848. The grounds are very charming, and contain a conservatory and aquatic houses; the Pitt Monument, a copy of Trajan's Pillar; Perceval's Shrine, a Gothic temple in memory of that statesman; and the Ice-house, a copy of the tomb of Helen, daughter of Lysias. The views from the higher portions of the grounds are very lovely. In the *Ch.* is an elaborate *Monument* to Erdeswicke, the antiquary, erected to, and placed by, himself in his lifetime. His family were Lords of the Manor of Sandon from the time of Edw. III. to James I. There are also brass tablets to 1st Earl of Harrowby, "the friend of William Pitt" (*sic* on the tablet), Cabinet Minister 1812-1827, and to the 2nd Earl, also a Cabinet Minister in the present reign, who died 1882.

SANDOWN, see *Wight, Isle of*.

SANDOWN PARK, see *Esher*.

SANDPLACE, see *Liskeard*.

SANDRINGHAM, see *Lynn, King's*.

Sandwich (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly. *Inns*: Bell; Fleur-de-Lis; Lord Warden; King's Arms. One of the most ancient of the Cinque Port Towns (ranking next to Hastings in precedence), which was, in early days, a most important harbour on the East Coast, but now (like Rye) nearly 2 m. from the sea. From here the great French expeditions of Edw. III. and Hen. V. started and the Black Prince landed after Poitiers. The tract below the town is still called the Haven, and through it the Stour winds so greatly that its course is nearly 8 m. in length before reaching the sea. The town is built in the form of a semicircle, with the Haven as a base, on a flat elevated about 15 ft. above the rest of the plain. The walls towards the river, N.N.E., were of stone, the others of earth. Their site

is now occupied by a well-kept public walk, affording a good view of the town. There were formerly 8 gates, of which the only ancient one remaining is the *Fisher Gate*, towards the Haven. Just above is the *Barbican*, a Tudor structure, through which the town is entered from Ramsgate.

The principal *Ch.*, *St. Clement's* (interior restd.), has a fine Norm. tower, with an exterior arcade. *St. Peter's*, near the market-place, with mediæval tombs in N. aisle, and *St. Mary's*, near the river-side, are both worth the visit of an antiquary.

At the S.E. end of the town, nearly opposite the stat., is the *Hospital of St. Bartholomew*, probably of the 12th cent. Its chapel, E. E., is highly interesting. At the opposite end of the town, near the site of the Canterbury Gate, is the *Grammar School*, founded 1564 by Sir Roger Manwood. 1 m. S. E. are the Links of St. George's Golf Club.

Excursion.—*Richborough*, the ancient Rutupia, one of the most striking relics of old Rome existing in Britain, lies about 1 m. N. of Sandwich. It is, however, 2 m. from the stat., and may be quite as readily reached, by visitors from Ramsgate, *viâ* Miuster, and crossing the ferry by the Stonar Cut, on the high road, a route which affords the best view of the noble N. wall, the best-preserved portion of the structure, about 460 ft. in length, 30 ft. high on the exterior in some places, and in others 20 ft. The masses of ruin passed in ascending to it from the river are those of a return wall, now overthrown, and of a tower and buttress, near the angle of the cliff. At the opposite N. W. angle are the remains of a circular tower, and there were originally square towers at intervals on the sides of the castrum.

It must be remembered that Rutupia was not a large walled city, like Durovernum (Canterbury) or Loudon, but only a strong frontier fortress. Of the foundations within the walls, the most remarkable feature is the underground crueiform structure commonly called *St. Augustine's Cross*,

towards the N.E. corner—a block of rubble and mortar, the shaft 87 ft. in length by 7 ft. 6 in., and the traverse 46 ft. by 22 ft.

Within 500 yds. on the S. side of the walls, the remains of an amphitheatre are clearly to be traced in an arable field. Fragments of pillars and cornices, in white marble, have been found, as well as much broken pottery. Not less than 140,000 coins have been found at Richborough at different periods.

Sandy (Beds), Junct. Stat. G. N. and L. & N. W. Rlys. *Inns*: Bell, near the stat.; Greyhound. A large village, under a long ridge of sandhills, which rises almost abruptly from the plain, on the rt. bank of the Ivel. Sandy has been pronounced to be the *Salinæ* of Ptolemy; and in the neighbourhood, at Chesterfield, is a large oblong entrenchment, no doubt Roman; besides what is called *Cæsar's Camp*, on the great mound which rises immediately on the rt. above the stat.

Excursions.—(a) *Northill Ch.* (restd.), 2½ m. S., has a fine S. porch, with a stone vault and a parvise above. The village of *Ickwellbury* is 1 m. beyond. On the W. side of the park, between Ickwellbury House and Northill, are some *earthworks* of unusual character. They occupy a square area of about 5 acres, and are surrounded by a broad outer moat. At *Caldecott*, a hamlet in the parish of Northill, is a small modern *Ch.* worth notice.

(b) From Potton (Stat.), 4 m., the antiquary or artist should by all means visit *Hatley Cockayne*, 3 m., where the *Ch.* has been fitted with very fine Flemish carvings. It stands in the Park of Hatley Cockayne (Capt. Cust). The key must be asked for in the adjoining village. The woodwork in the chancel and stalls came from the Benedictine abbey of Alne, on the Sambre, near Charleroi. The design of these stall-divisions is excellent, and there are fine cherubs' heads at the bench ends. The carvings below the chancel windows are admirable. The *altar-rail*, carved with subjects relating

to the Holy Eucharist, was brought from a Ch. at Mechlin; the *pulpit* is from the Ch. of St. Andrew, at Antwerp. The doors separating the tower from the nave are from Louvain, and the wooden screen of the "family pew" was once part of a confessional in the Ch. of St. Bavon, at Ghent.

SANTON DOWNHAM, see *Thetford*.

SAPPERTON, see *Cirencester*.

Saundersfoot (Pemb.), Stat., Pembroke and Tenby Rly. *viâ* Whitland on G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Hean Castle. A quiet, fresh, and rustic watering-place, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Tenby, with good sands, on Carmarthen Bay. In the neighbourhood are pleasant well-wooded walks. Near *Amroth* Castle is a submerged oak forest, which can be seen at low water.

SAVERNAKE, see *Marlborough*.

Sawbridgeworth, pron. *Sapsworth* (Herts), Stat., G. E. Rly. The *Ch.*, sometimes called St. Michael, but given in Chauncy in his History of Hertfordshire as Great St. Mary's, has some very good windows, some curious monuments, and fine 15th cent. brasses in good preservation to the Leventhorpe, Mildmay, and Wiseman families. Rivers's *Nursery Garden*, containing many glasshouses of orchard trees and 12 acres of roses, should be visited.

On the wooded height (rt.) is *Wall-bury*, a perfect Roman camp of 30 acres area and about 1 m. in circumference. 4 m. N. is *Bishop's Stortford* (see).

SAWLEY ABBEY, see *Clitheroe*.

SCALBY, see *Scarborough*.

Scarborough (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: (a) on *South Cliff*—**Grand H.; **Crown H.; Prince of Wales H.; Cambridge H. (b) In the town: **Royal H.; Victoria H.; Pavilion H., close to the Stat; Talbot; Castle. (c) *North Cliff*—a quieter and rather cheaper suburb—Alexandra H.; Queen H.; Albion. *Lodgings* in all directions: the best and pleasantest are on the N. and S. Cliffs.

Post-office is in Huntriss Row. Resident population 32,000, and 15,000 visitors in the height of the season.

No other watering-place in the N. of England has so many resources for amusement as this "Brighton of the North." The air is bracing, the sands remarkable for extent and smoothness; the bathing is excellent, though rougher and colder off the N. Cliff than off the S.; the spa waters (the north or tonic, and the south or aperient) are in high repute; and the numerous excursions, both inland and along the coast, are in the highest degree pleasant and picturesque. A large fishing business is carried on during the autumn, when the fleet of herring boats from all parts of England congregate here. The town is entered from the rly. stat. by the Westboro, a broad sort of Boulevard, through an ancient town gate *The Bar*, thence by St. Nicholas-st., where are the best shops, the sea is reached. The sea front consists of high sloping cliffs, planted with trees, and laid out in zig-zag walks and terraces. At the foot of these on the shore stands the *Spa Pavilion* (archit. T. Verity), a large showy building comprising Pump-room, Assembly, Lecture and Concert-rooms and Theatre. On the broad Esplanade in front of it, all the gay world assemble from 11 to 1, and from 7 to 9 P.M., to listen to the Band (admission 6d., or 2s. 6d. a week). This gay spot is approached from the town by the *Cliff Bridge* crossing the ravine which divides the town into two parts. Below it is the *Aquarium* (admission 1s.), a sumptuous building of Moorish architecture, resembling in its contents the aquarium at Brighton. The Esplanade and Spa are also accessible from the squares and terraces on the top of the S. Cliff by a highly inclined railway or lift, carried down the face of the cliff. The *Castle*, a most picturesque object viewed from S. Cliff and sands, was built by Wm. le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, in the reign of Stephen. It was surrendered by Piers de Gaveston, Edward II.'s favourite, after an attack made by the Earl of Pembroke, in 1312; again, in 1645, after a stout resistance by Sir Hugh Cholmley. In 1665, Geo. Fox, founder of the

society of "Friends," was imprisoned here. The castle is approached through a narrow Barbican, over a stone bridge, formerly a drawbridge crossing a deep ditch under the Keep Tower.

The scar (300 ft.), on which the castle stands, is precipitous toward the sea. The summit is divided by a cross-wall into two unequal spaces. In the smaller of these, or the "inner ward," is the keep, which is, no doubt, of the reign of Hen. II. The E. side is perfect, whilst the W. side is quite gone; about half of the N. and S. sides are standing. From the "outer ward," or "Castle Green," is gained a magnificent sea-view from the edge of the precipice. The old *Ch.* of *St. Mary* (rest'd. 1850), Trans.-Norm. and E. E., stands close under the castle walls. It is only the nave of a crneiform ch. of which the E. end and tower, converted by the Roundheads under Sir John Meldrum into a battery for assailing the castle, were demolished by the guns of its garrison, and rebuilt 1669. The W. front lighted by 3 lancets and a wheel window, and the side chapels to the S. aisle with transverse stone vaults, deserve notice. It has a splendid peal of bells, the prize bells in the International Exhibition of 1851. At the N. Cliff the iron pier affords a capital promenade. The *Museum* (admission 3d.) stands on rising ground near the Cliff Bridge. It contains interesting antiquities, and a most valuable geological collection. In the lower room, the chief object is a hollow oak-tree, with the skeleton of an ancient Briton, together with beads and other articles, discovered in a tumulus at Gristhorpe, in 1835. On the S. Cliff is the fine *Ch.* of *St. Martin's on the Hill*, consecrated in 1863. The pulpit and stained glass deserve attention.

Excursions.—(a) *Oliver's Mount*, 1½ m. (so named from a false tradition that Cromwell was present at the siege of the castle), is 600 ft. high, and commands magnificent views from the road running round its summit. (b) To

Filey (see) either by road or rail. A 4-horse coach leaves Scarborough (Royal H.) daily, during the season, for *Bridlington* (see) and *Flamborough Head*, calling at the Crescent H., Filey, going and returning. (c) N. of Scarborough, the sands beyond the castle form a noble promenade, and the view of the castle cliff from them is very picturesque. Proceeding northwards is reached, 4½ m., *Cloughton*, and, 2 m. beyond, *Hayburn Wyke*, a narrow wooded glen, through which a stream descends to the sea. The scene here is very picturesque. From this point is the long stretch of *Staintondale Cliff*, extending to the "Old Peak," a distance of nearly 4½ m. At the N. end the cliff is 585 ft. high, and affords a magnificent view over the moors inland and across the German Ocean. The various beds of sandstone are rich in fossil plants, and the limestones are full of shells. Immediately beyond is the beautiful Robin Hood's Bay, and hence it is 6 m. to Whitby (see). At the N. end of the bay is the primitive and picturesque *Bay Town*, which the tourist should not fail to visit. The whole distance along the cliffs from Scarborough to Whitby is about 22 m., and the direct railway between the two towns affords easy access to the places of interest along the coast in this direction. The drive to Whitby across the moors, passing, 8 m., the *Falcon Inn*, affords the visitor an opportunity of inspecting the hollows, marking the site of primitive villages, and numerous tumuli. (d) To *Hackness* is a very interesting drive, or walk, about 15 m., by the Old Malton road to *Ayton*; thence up the Forge Valley to *Everley*, and the charming village and park of Hackness, returning to Scarborough by *Scalby*. *Hackness (Inn: Johnstone Arms)* stands at the junction of the Lowdales Beck with the Derwent. The chancel-arch of the *Ch.* is very early Norm. On the N. wall is an inscription recording the early history of Hackness. On the S., observe a good monument by *Chantrey*, to the wife of G. Johnstone, d. 1819; and above it a long inscription on the tablet

to Lady M. Hoby, d. 1613. In the chancel are preserved fragments of crosses belonging to St. Hilda's monastery, established 680. Adjoining the ch. is *Hackness Park* (Lord Derwent). The road winds through the picturesque park, and in making a descent towards Scalby affords a fine view of Scarborough. In *Scalby Ch.*, 3 m. from Scarborough, observe E. E. chancel-arch, and curious debased windows in the top storey of the tower. (e) 6 m. on the Malton road, is *Hutton Buscel* (interesting *Ch.*), and, 1 m. further, *Wykeham Park* (Mary, Viscountess Downe), where was a priory of Cistercian nuns, founded circa 1153. Beyond again, 1½ m., is *Brompton*, where the poet Wordsworth was married 1802.

(f) To *Pickering*, 18 m. by rail (see *Whitby*), where the castle and ch. are worth seeing. (g) To *Castle Howard* (see *York*), about 1¼ hr. by rail.

Steamers run daily during the season, weather permitting, to *Whitby* (1½ hr.), also to *Filey* and *Bridlington* (24 m.), affording good views of the coast.

SCARISBRICK HALL, see *Ormskirk*.

SCILLY ISLES, see *Penzance*.

SCRIVELSBY, see *Lincoln*.

SEACOMBE, see *Birkenhead*.

Seaford (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: Seaford Bay; New Inn. Once a Cinque Port, now a quiet watering-place with good bathing, and the old harbour, entirely closed, was the original outlet of the Ouse. Near the station is the old and curious *Ch.*, Norm. and E. E.

Excursion.—To *Eastbourne* (see), by *Friston* (notice *Friston Place*, a Tudor mansion, on N.) and *East Dean*. There is also a pleasant walk over the Downs to *Beachy Head*, crossing Cuckmere river by ferry.

SEAHAM HARBOUR, see *Sunderland*.

SEASCALE, see *St. Bees*.

SEATHWAITE, see *Keswick*.

SEATOLLER, see *Keswick*.

SEATON DELAVAL, see *Tynemouth*.

Seaton (Devon), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 5 m. from *Seaton Junct.* *Inns*: Beach H.; Clarence; Pole

Arms; Golden Lion. This small but healthy watering-place is beautifully situated at the mouth of the valley of the Axe. The ancient *Ch.*, with remains of E. E. and Dec. and Perp. additions, is prettily situated at the top of the principal street. There are excellent grounds for cricket and lawn-tennis, and the under-cliff walk is well sheltered. The cliffs are remarkable for their colouring: on the W., is *White Cliff*, chalk, and on the E., *Haven Cliff*, red sandstone surmounted by chalk, enclosing a bay of great beauty. At the E. end of the latter is a bridge to a road running to *Axmouth*, 1 m., and to a diminutive quay and pier. *Axmouth* is situated under *Hawksdown*, a lofty hill, crowned by an ancient camp. About ¾ m. from here, and the same distance from *Seaton*, is *Bindon*, an interesting 15th-cent. manor-house; in its ancient domestic chapel (1425) are an elaborate screen and piscina. Close to *Seaton Junct.* is the gatehouse of *Shute*, an interesting Tudor ruin, embowered among trees. The mansion was the ancient seat of the Bonvilles, and has been occupied by the De la Pole family since the reign of Queen Mary.

Excursions.—(a) It is a delightful walk to *Sidmouth* across *White Cliff*, thence by a path to *Beer*, 1½ m., a most romantic fishing-village, which will charm the visitor. Much "Honiton" lace is made here. The view from *Beer Head* is one of the finest on the S. coast, and a sunset here will never be forgotten. The cliffs at this point are pierced by picturesque caverns. From the village the celebrated *Beer Quarry*, 1 m., may be visited (a shout at the entrance will generally bring a quarryman, who will act as guide). A path leads from the quarry over the fields to *Branscombe Mouth*, a highly picturesque spot. The manufacture of "Honiton," is busily pursued in the village. From here walk along the cliffs to *Weston Mouth*, 3 m., and, 1½ m. beyond, to *Salcombe*, the *Salt Vale*; thence, crossing *Salcombe Down*, descend 2 m.

to the beautiful vale of *Sidmouth* (see).

(b) A pleasant walk of 2 m. along the cliff E., or a drive through *Rousdon* (Sir H. Peek, Bt.), will bring the tourist to the famous landslip which occurred at Dowlands in 1839 (see *Lyne*).

SEATON CAREW, see *Hartlepool*.

SEA VIEW, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Sedbergh (Yorks.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. on branch from Ingleton to Low Gill. *Inns*: White Hart; Bull. Situated in the retired valley of the Rothay, it has a handsome *Ch.* of St. Andrew, Norm. and Perp., and a well-endowed *Grammar School*, of which Hartley Coleridge was an usher, and Sedgwick, the geologist, a native of Dent, hard by, a pupil.

SEDGEFIELD, see *Darlington*.

SEDLSCOMBE, see *Hastings*.

Selborne (Hants), 6 m. S. E. of Alton Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., or 4 m. by field-paths. *Inn*: Queen's Arms, small. The house (not shown) of the Rev. Gilbert White, whose charming 'Natural History of Selborne' alone has given celebrity to this village, has been much altered since his time. White lies buried in the ch.-yd.

Selby (Yorks.)—Junct. Stat., N. E. Rly.—about midway between York and Doncaster, and 1 hr. by rail from both Hull and Leeds. *Inn*: Londesborough Arms. The town, on the rt. bank of the river Ouse, has a beautiful *Abbey* (now *Parish*) *Ch.*, the most perfect monastic ch. remaining in the county. It comprises nave, choir, Lady-chapel, sacristy, central but never-completed W. tower, and a N. transept, with E. aisle. The *Nave* (Norm.) was restored by Scott; its ceiling is temp. Hen. VII., with very good carved bosses. A rich stone altar-screen (Dec.), dividing the exquisite choir from the Lady-chapel, deserves special notice. In *Brayton Ch.*, 1½ m. S., the Norm. work is very rich. A steamer plies between Selby, Goole, and Hull.

SELSEY, see *Chichester*.

SEPHITON, see *Ormskirk*.

Settle (Yorks.), 'Stat., Midl. Rly' *Inns*: *Lion; Ashfield H. The small market-town, in the vale of the Ribble, surrounded by wild but most interesting country, contains a 17th-cent. house, worth notice, called "Folly Hall." *Castleberg*, a limestone precipice 300 ft. high at the back of the town, may be ascended by shady walks; its summit commands pleasing views. It is a pleasant walk of 1 m. to *Giggleswick*, across the river, where is the mother *Ch.*, in which the pulpit and reading-desk are interesting. Near the ch. is the well-known *Grammar School*, where Paley and other distinguished scholars were educated. In the *Museum* (to be seen on application) attached to the school is a large collection of relics from the Victoria Cave, 2 m. N. of Settle, famous for the fossil bones found in it, described by Boyd Dawkins. The cave is now scarcely worth a visit.

Excursions.—(a) The Deanery of *Craven*, the wildest and most picturesque tract of country in Yorkshire, extending from the sources of the Wharfe and the Ribble to the borders of Lancashire, and stretching also along the Air as far as Bingley.

(b) To *Clapham* and *Ingleborough Cave*. Taking the road running along the base of the grand limestone precipice of *Giggleswick Scar*, and passing the *Ebbing and Flowing Well* at the roadside, it is 6½ m. to *Clapham*. *Inns*: *New Inn, in the pretty village; Flying Horseshoe at the Rly. Stat. 1 m. distant. The *Cave* is about 2 m. off; it is a charming walk to it through the grounds of *Ingleborough Hall* (Rev. M. T. Farrer). A guide will be found at the cave's mouth. Charge for single admission 2s. 6d., for a party 1s. each. *Ingleborough Hill*, 2361 ft., may be ascended from here with ponies.

(c) To *Horton* (Stat.) is 6 m. *Inn*: Golden Lion. Ascend *Penyghent* (2231 ft.), the summit of which commands a most magnificent view. The pedestrian may descend upon Ingleton, visiting on the way *Weathercote Cave* and *Chapel-le-Dale* (12 m.)

Ingletton, Stat. on the 'line from Giggleswick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Clapham. *Inn*: Ingleborough H., a picturesque village at the junction of two valleys divided by the mountain Whernside. The place and valley are described by Sonthey in "The Doctor." A trap may be hired here to go 4 m. up the somewhat dreary valley to *Chapel-le-Dale* (a roadside inn), close to which is *Weathercote Cave*, the most picturesque of the Yorkshire caverns, being a chasm in the rock, open above to daylight, traversed by a dashing cascade, and shrouded with rich foliage. It is not unlike the grotto of Neptune at Tivoli before the Anio deserted it. The cave may also be visited from Ribbleshead Stat. Midl. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. 1 m. from Ingletton in the W. valley, Kingsdale, is *Thorn-ton Force*, a pretty waterfall.

(d) *Malham Cove* and *Gordale Scar* (see *Skipton*) are 7 m. from Settle, over the hills.

Sevenoaks (Kent), Stats., S. E. and L. C. & D. Rlys. *Inns*: Royal Crown; Royal Oak; Bligh's H. This town stands pleasantly on high ground, in the midst of varied woodland scenery, and is a centre from which interesting excursions may be made. The Parish *Ch.* of *St. Nicholas* (restd. 1878) is a large structure of various styles, the nave being E. E. with Dec. N. aisle, and the chancel, S. aisle, tower and font being Perp. There is a bust by Chantrey to Earl Whitworth, and other monuments of interest.

The great lion of Sevenoaks, and one of the most interesting places in Kent, is *Knole* (Lord Sackville), the park-gates of which are opposite the ch. Tickets of admission 2s. each, or 4 for 6s., can be obtained at Messrs. Glasier & Son, 6 Spring Gardens, S.W. From the almost unaltered character of its fittings and decorations, Knole is one of the most interesting baronial mansions in England. The furniture dates from the reigns of James I. and Chas. I. The rooms contain a large number of historical portraits. The family inhabit a modernised suite of apartments in the W. front, in which

are many fine paintings by *Reynolds*. The *Park*, open to pedestrians, contains 1000 acres, and is 5 m. in circuit. The ground is well varied, and many of the trees are of great age and size, especially 2 on the N. E. side of the house, one of them, known as "the King Beech," being the largest of its kind in England.

Almost adjoining the park of Knole, N., is *Wilderness* (Lord Hillingdon). The park is fine, and from a hill on the S. side a noble view is commanded.

Excursions.—(a) The tourist should visit *Idehill*, 4 m. W., stopping *en route* at *Bailey's Hill*, *Brockley Mount*, and *Hanging Bank*, from which 3 points extensive views are obtained of the Wealden country. From *Hanging Bank*, *Leith Hill*, in Surrey, *Portsmouth Hill* in Hampshire, and in clear weather *St. Boniface Down*, I. of Wight, come into view, and form a beautiful line of horizon. The scenery at *Riverhill*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E., *Fawke Common*, *Carter's Hill*, and the "White Rocks," is also magnificent.

(b) *Chevening* (Earl Stanhope), 4 m. N.W., is full of interest, as well for its own beauty as for the historical associations connected with its owners. In the grounds is a fine lake, surrounded by noble trees. A road winds up the combe at the back of the house, crowned with noble woods of beech and yew, terminating with the far seen "Knockholt Beeches." From the hill-top a view of great extent is commanded. The *Ch.* contains monuments to the great Lord Stanhope and to Lady Frederica Stanhope, by Chantrey. Here is buried the historian Lord Stanhope, d. 1875.

(c) An interesting archæological excursion may be made to *Ightham* and *Wrotham*, returning by *Plaxtol* and *The Mote*. A shorter excursion may be made by proceeding at once from *Ightham* to *The Mote*, and thence returning to Sevenoaks. Continuing the longer excursion, *Wrotham Ch.* will be reached. *Wrotham Hill*, 1 m. beyond the village, commands a superb view. The tourist should turn S. to *Plaxtol*, 1 m. N. E. of which is

Soar Place, where is an early Dec. house, date circa 1300, well desorving a visit (inqnire for "Old Shore" Farm). 1 m. W. of Plaxtol Ch. lies *The Mote*. The honse, which is not now shown, is of very great interest, boing a well-preserved specimon of the ancient moated "manor." The plan is a quadrangle, the walls of which rise at once from the water. It is of three distinct periods, the earliest of the time of Edward III., the last being temp. Hen. VIII.

(d) To *Westerham* (see) is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. passing *Chipstead Place*, the birthplace of Gen. Wolfe, containing a choice library of rare books and some valuable paintings.

Severn Tunnel (Glo'ster.), Stat. G. W. Rly. In 1887 this Tunnel, the most remarkable in the world, was first opened to passengor traffic after nearly 14 years from the turning of the first sod in 1873. It is 20 ft. high and 26 ft. wide, and is lined throughout with vitrified bricks, no fewer than 75,000,000 having been used. The tunnel has been bored through hard rock, Pennant sandstone, red marl, and new red sandstone; and the rock-drill machines worked night and day by electric light. The works were four times flooded: in 1879, when a landspring was tapped on the Monmouthshire side; in 1881, when there was an irruption of water; in 1883, when the most serious flooding took place from the old spring on the Monmouthshire side, and water ponred in at the rate of 17,000 gallons a minnte; and very soon after by a tidal wave. Sir John Hawkshaw was engineer-in-chief, acting in conjunction with Mr. Richardson.

The tunnelling cost 100l. a yard; the pumping apparatus can raise, if necessary, 26,000,000 gallons of water a day: a ventilating fan of 40 ft. diameter is capable of discharging 240,000 cubic feet of air a minuto. The average time occupied by a train in passing through the tunnel is 8 min.; and by means of this tunnel a saving of 1 hr. is effected in a journey from Bristol to Cardiff, or 40 per cent. of the entire journey, and the chang-

ing from the train to the steam ferry and *vice versâ* is obviated.

Shaftesbury (Dorset.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Semley Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: Grosvenor Arms; King's Arms; Ship. Situated on a hill, below which the pictnresque and fertile *Vale of Blackmore*, stretching away in every direction. It has a traditional claim to be one of the oldest towns in England, and it is certain that a nunnery was founded here 880 by Alfred, of which his daughter Elgiva was the first abbess.

The entrance to the *Park Walk*, so called from the Abbey Park, is close to the Grosvenor Arms. At the E. end are some remains of the abbey wall. The *Castle Hill*, the W. end of the ridge, commands a most extensive and beautiful landscape.

1 m. N. W. is *Motcombe House* (Dow March. of Westminster), a plain modern mansion.

SHALDON, see *Teignmouth*.

SHALFLEET, see *Wight, Isle of*.

SHANKLIN, see *Wight, Isle of*.

SHAP, see *Penrith*.

SHARDELOES, see *Amersham*.

SHARNBROOK, see *Bedford*.

SHARPNESS, see *Berkeley*.

SHAUGH PRIOR, see *Plymouth*.

SHEEPSHEAD, see *Loughborough*.

Sheerness (Kent), Stat., L. C. & D. Rly. *Inns*: Fountain, *Blue Town*; Wellington, *Mile Town*; Royal H., *Banks Town*. This is uow a considerable town, dirty and uninteresting, and a naval station, with 4 main divisions, known as *Blue Town* (within the limits of the garrison); *Mile Town* (beyond the fortifications to the N.E.); *Banks Town*; and *Mare Town*, the newest quarters, which stretch along the N. shore, opposite the oyster-beds, and here are the best houses.

The *Docks* and *Garrison* occupy the N.W. point of the *Isle of Sheppey*—a position of extreme importance, since it commands the entrances of both the *Thames* and the *Medway*. The fortifications are formidable.

The *Dockyard* covers 60 acres, and is sufficiently capacions to receive the ironclads of the present day.

From the port of *Queenborough* Netherlands *Steamers* run to Flushing in 9 hrs. Steamers ply between Sheerness and Strood.

The *Isle of Grain* is best visited by boat from Sheerness, from which it is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but the passage is not always to be accomplished without some difficulty, owing to the strength of the current. On the island are extensive forts, guarding the approach to the Medway.

The walk from Sheerness to *Minster* (3 m.) is to be recommended for the sake of the fine and striking view from the cliffs. In front is the Thames with its myriad vessels; Sheerness spreads out below, and landward extends a wide sweep of rich corn and pasture land, through which winds the Medway.

Minster was the site of a nunnery founded about 673. Of the conventual buildings, only the gatehouse, of late character, remains; it has suffered much in its adaptation as a modern dwelling. The existing *Ch.* stands on a wooded hill, and is a conspicuous object for miles around.

At *Eastchurch*, 2 m. E. of Minster, is a fine *Perp. Ch.*, built, circ. 1450, by the abbey of Boxley, near Maidstone.

Sheffield (Yorks.). Two Stats. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart: G. N. and Manch. Sheff. & Lincoln. Rlys. (*Victoria*) and Midl. Rly. *Inns*: **Victoria H.*, by *Victoria Stat.*; *Wharnccliffe H.*, *Kingst.*; *Midland H.* Commercial or 2nd class hotels centrally situated: *Angel*, *Angel-st.*; *King's Head*, *Change-alley*; *Royal*, *Waingate*; *Black Swan*, *Snig-hill*; *Imperial*, *Castle St.*; *Maunche H.*, *Corn Exchange*. The town covers the lower declivities of several valleys converging at the confluence of the rivers *Don*, and *Sheaf*, whence its name. Pop. 284,500.

Though on the borders of the Peak district, and of the woods and parks of *Wharnccliffe* and *Wentworth*, it is a dreary black and smoky town. Extensive alterations have, however, been made during the last few years in carrying out street improvements, and

buildings of a much better character have been erected than the former wretchedly poor specimens of street architecture which have characterised the town. The *Cutlers' Hall*, *Church-st.*, contains a large banqueting-room (few portraits), in which the well-known "Cutlers' feast" is held annually in Sept. by the *Sheffield Cutlers' Co.* incorporated 1624. The only important function of the company is granting and protecting trade marks.

The *Corn Exchange*, which includes the offices of the D. of Norfolk, and an hotel, is a handsome building in the *New Haymarket*.

The *Firth College* was erected and partly endowed by the late Mr. Mark Firth for higher education by the University extension lectures and classes. Adjoining are the offices of the School Board and Central Higher Schools, the whole forming an imposing building.

The *Central Free Library*, with 5 branches in various parts of the town, is in *Surrey-st.*

In *Barker Pool* is the *Albert Hall*, a large concert room, with a fine organ.

Of the *Churches*, *St. Peter's*, better known as the "Old Ch.," or "Parish Ch.," is the only one of interest. At S. E. corner of chancel is a mortuary chapel of the *Talbots*, *Earls of Shrewsbury*, and *Lords* (15th and 16th cent.) of the *Manor*, or *Liberty*, of *Hallamshire*, containing an altar-tomb with marble effigies of the 4th earl and two countesses. For admission on week days, apply to the sexton, at the vicarage in *St. James's-row*, W. of the ch.-yd. In the *Cemetery* is a bronze statue, by *John Bell*, of the poet *James Montgomery*, born 1792. *Chantrey*, the sculptor, was born, 1781, at *Norton*, near *Sheffield*.

There are numerous public *Parks* around *Sheffield*.

In *Weston Park* is a Public Museum, which has the nucleus of a technological collection, illustrating the local industries and natural productions; the *Bateman* collection of British antiquities, and objects of natural history; and the *Mappin Art Gallery*, with a collection of modern paintings

bequeathed to the town by Mr. John Newton Mappin. There is also a statue of Ebenezer Elliott, "Corn-Law Rhymer," born 1781 at Masborough; and a memorial column to Godfrey Sykos in the grounds.

The *Firth Park*, situated on the Wakefield road, was the gift of the late Mark Firth to the town.

Norfolk Park, belonging to the D. of Norfolk, covers 60 acres, and is open to the public. Near by is the *Manor House* (obtain order to view at the D. of Norfolk's estate office in the town); it was formerly appendant to *Sheffield Castle*; a small portion, however, is only interesting as having been occasionally occupied by Mary Queen of Scots during her 12 years' captivity in Sheffield (1571-1583). "Queen Mary's Chamber" has been restored by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord of the Manor, whose mansion here is called "the Farm," and who is owner of nearly one-half of the town.

Meersbrook Park, of 37 acres, and *End Cliffe Woods* have been purchased by the town as recreation grounds.

The Hall in the former contains the *St. George's Museum*, founded by Mr. John Ruskin, and handed over to the corporation on loan for twenty years. It comprises a rich mineral collection, including some fine specimens of precious stones; a natural history section, consisting of illustrated works on ornithology; a small collection of paintings and drawings, some by Mr. Ruskin himself, and photographs and casts chiefly from Venice. There are also some illuminated MSS., and a collection of coins. The museum is not intended for the recreation of mere sightseers, but as a type of the educational museums which Mr. Ruskin, as master of St. George's Guild, desires to see established throughout the nation.

The *Manufactures* are the only real attraction which Sheffield can besaid to offer to the stranger. For best specimens of cutlery, visit *Joseph Rodgers & Son's Show-room* (and adjacent manufactory), Norfolk-st. *Silver-plating*, an old Sheffield trade, is now wholly performed by the electro processes which are extensively carried on in

connection usually with the manufacture of *Nickel-silver*, or *German-silver* (a compound of nickel, copper, and zinc), and *Britannia-metal* (block-tin, antimony, bismuth, and copper). The factories of *Messrs. James Dixon & Sons*, Cornish-place, and of *Messrs. Walker & Hall*, are well worth visiting. *File-cutting* may be seen at *Messrs. Turton & Sons*, Sheaf Works; *Messrs. T. Firth & Sons*, Norfolk Works; and at *Messrs. J. R. Spencer & Son*, Albion Steel Works. The principal places for the heavy iron and steel manufactures are at E. end of town, along the railways—*Sir J. Brown & Co. (Ltd.)*, the *Atlas Works*, covering 25 acres; *Charles Cammell & Co. (Ltd.)*, *Cyclops Works*, at both of which may be seen the manufacture of armour-plates. These 2 companies, and also *Messrs. Brown, Bayley & Dixon*, of Attercliffe Steel and Iron Works, have brought to great perfection the *Bessemer* process of making steel from iron in one operation. *Messrs. Firth & Sons*, Norfolk Works, also manufacture the inner steel tubes for the heaviest cannon, steel shot, shells, and rifle-barrels, as well as crucible steel castings for heavy forgings. The steel of *Gillott's pens* is manufactured by *Messrs. Wm. Jessop & Sons*, Brightside (stat. on rly.), whose works are well worth a visit, as are also those of *Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Co. (Ltd.)*, Brightside, makers of tyres for locomotives, &c. Saws, tools, and files in great variety are manufactured at the works of *Messrs. Spear & Jackson*, Savile-st.; and at *Messrs. Cocker Bros.*, Nursery-st., hair-springs for watches are drawn so fine that 5000 gross go to the pound. The more primitive methods of grinding by water-power are still practised in small mills, or "wheels," as they are commonly called, picturesquely situated, and well worth looking into, upon the rivers Porter, Rivelin, and Loxley (tributaries of the Don), which take their sources on the moors a few miles W. of the town.

Large reservoirs (locally termed "dams") at Bradfield 6 m. N. E., belong to the Sheffield Corporation.

They are called the Agden, Dam Flask, and Dale Dyke, last named of which burst its embankment, 1864, causing a great flood, in which nearly 300 persons were drowned, and property was destroyed to the value of 1,000,000*l*.

The chief residential suburbs are *Pitsmoor* (N.); *Endcliffe* (W.); *Sharrow* (S.W.); *Ecclesall* (2½ m. S.W.); and *Norton* (4 m. S.).

Excursions.—(a) To *Chatsworth*. At 4½ m. is *Abbeysdale* Stat., Midl. Rly. (Inn, *Abbeysdale H.*), with an old abbey in a well-wooded valley. There is an excellent road to *Owler Bar* (Inn, *Peacock*) 3½ m. further, whence it is 4½ m. to *Baslow*, a pretty village on the river *Derwent* at the N. entrance to *Chatsworth* (see). (Inns, *Peacock*, *Royal*. There is also a *Hydropathic Establishment*, finely situated). During the summer months coaches and omnibuses run from Sheffield to *Baslow*.

(b) To *Ashopton* (Inn), 11 m. on the Glossop road through the valleys of the *Rivelin* and the *Ashop*, with fine moorland scenery passing midway *Ladybower Inn*. Near *Ashopton* is *Derwent Hall*, one of the seats of the D. of *Norfolk*, with some fine old oaks. It is 13½ m. further to *Glossop* (Inn, *Howard Arms*; Stat., Man. Sheff. & Linc. Rly., 13 m. from *Manchester*), passing about half way the *Snake Inn* in the midst of the "High Peak," a district, or hundred, of the N. division of *Derbyshire*; "The Peak" is a term also commonly applied to several ridges of rugged hills of considerable altitude, *Kinderscout*, the highest, being 1981 ft., enclosing an irregular swampy table land, one of the wildest and most desolate spots in England. See *Castleton Hayfield* and *Hathersage*.

(c) To *Eyam* (see), is 12 m., passing at 8 m. *Foxhouse Inn*, an old and much-frequented resort. Notice here a carved oak cabinet and other old furniture. Close by is *Longshaw*, a beautifully-situated shooting-lodge of the D. of *Rutland*. It is a good walk back to Sheffield, *via* *Froggatt Edge* and *Owler Bar*.

Hathersage (see) is 3 m. N. W.

of *Foxhouse Inn*. For pedestrians from Sheffield, the best way is by *Ringinglow*, a hamlet with a fair Inn, on an old moorland road with fine scenery, across the "Backbone" of England, once the old coach road between Sheffield, *Mauchester*, and *Liverpool*. It is difficult to follow without a guide or ordnance map. There is a pleasant foot-walk to *Ringinglow* through *Endcliffe* and *Whiteley Woods*, where may be seen several of the rural workshops. *Stanage Pole*, a pole and stones bearing many old dates, on ridge 1½ m. above *Redmires* (Inn), mark the boundary between the provinces of *York* and *Canterbury*, and the junction of the 3 large parishes of Sheffield, *Ecclesfield*, and *Hathersage*. Splendid view of the *Peak Hills* as far as *Mam Tor* at *Castleton*.

N. of *Hathersage* is *Stanage Edge* and *Redmires*. (Inn: *Grouse* and *Trout*.) Here on the moors are 3 large reservoirs of the *Sheffield Water Co.*, together covering about 100 acres.

(d) To *Wentworth House*, seat of *Earl Fitzwilliam*. Take the rail to *Rotherham*, thence it is 4 m. walk *via* *Greasborough*. It is one of the finest county mansions in the *West Riding*, and contains fine paintings by old masters, including portraits of *Archbishop Laud* and the *El. of Strafford* and others, the most interesting pictures by *Van Dyck* in England, and some good sculpture. To be seen during the absence of the family. On high ground E. is *Keppel's column*, erected 1748.

The *Ch. of Holy Trinity* was built 1877, attached to the chancel of an old *Ch.* rich in monuments.

(e) *Wharnccliffe*, one of the most favourite resorts near Sheffield, being conveniently situated on the Man. & Sheff. Rly. between stats. of *Oughty Bridge* (5 m.), and *Wortley* (10 m.). These fine woods are open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. They are the traditional haunt of the famous "Dragon of Wantley," the impress of whose talons is shown upon the *Wharnccliffe* crags, which form a beautiful cliff of some length in the highest part of the woods. *Wortley*

Hall (Lord Wharncliffe), is charmingly situated, and contains portraits of Lady Mary Montagu.

At *Ecclesfield*, S. of Wharncliffe, is a remarkably fine village *Ch.* with some painted windows and interesting monuments.

Shefford (Beds), Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inn*: White Hart. A small market town, lying in the valley of a feeder of the Ivel river. A "straw-plait market" is held in the streets on Fridays.

Excursions.—(a) The *Ch. of Clifton*, Perp. and Dec., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt., will repay a visit; it was restored and enlarged 1862. The chancel-arch, Dec., is of unusual width, with a very fine E. window. There is a good octagonal font, and a modern pulpit of inlaid marble. Notice the fine altar-tomb, in English alabaster, of Sir Michael Fisher (d. 1549) and his wife.

(b) *Chicksands Priory* (Sir George Osborn, Bart.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., was founded for monks and nuns of the Gilbertine order, about 1150. The remains consist of a quadrangle, with an inner court, with a long range of stabling extending from it on the eastern side. The ancient portions are the south, east, and west sides of the quadrangle, but the whole of the exterior was entirely remodelled, partly by *Nash*, in the middle of the last century, and partly by *Wyatt*, at the beginning of the present. There is an important collection of pictures.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Chicksands, through a pleasant country, are the village of *Silsoe*, and *Wrest Park* (Earl Cowper), one of the most striking places in Bedfordshire. The old house, a more dignified one than the present, was removed altogether by the late Earl de Grey (father of Lady Cowper), who built the present mansion, which has much the character of a French chateau of the latter years of Louis XIV. The house contains some good pictures. The double avenues of elms and Spanish chestnuts, which form the approaches to the house, and cross the park to the different lodges, are of very great beauty. The views from the higher

ground are extensive and picturesque.

From *Wrest*, the tourist may make his way by *Flitton* to Ampthill Stat. Midl. Rly. (a path across the fields much shortens the way), and so proceed to Bedford. Attached to the *Ch.* of Flitton is the mausoleum of the Greys of *Wrest*, containing some very remarkable and curious monuments.

(c) *Meppershall Ch.*, 2 m., is worth attention. It stands on high ground, and 45 or 46 churches are said to be visible from its tower. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Meppershall is *Shillington*, where there is another very fine *Ch.* standing on high ground. It is throughout transitional from Dec. to Perp.

(d) By proceeding to the next station, N. of Shefford, the pedestrian can conveniently visit *Southill Park* (S. Whitbread, Esq.) and *Ch.* Notice at E. end of *Ch.* the mausoleum or "columbarium" of the Byngs. Near the park are the remains of *Warden Abbey*, founded for Cistercian monks 1135.

SHEFFORD, see *Cambridge*.

SHELTON, see *Shrewsbury*.

SHENFIELD, see *Brentwood*.

SHENTON, see *Hinckley*.

Shepperton (Middlx.), Stat., terminus of the Shepperton Branch of L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; Anchor, on the river; Railway, by the stat.

It is a quiet village on the Thames, chiefly visited by anglers and boating men. The reaches of the river are very pretty. *Shepperton Deep*s are much resorted to for barbel, roach, perch, jack, and occasional trout fishing. Shepperton Creek is also available. Punts and boats may be hired.

Roman and other remains have been found in this neighbourhood. On the E., between Shepperton Field and Walton Bridge, there appears to have been a Roman cemetery.

Lower Halliford (*Inns*: Ship; Red Lion), midway between Walton Bridge and Shepperton, is a little collection of dwellings, nestling about a sharp curve of the Thames. Along and across the river there are

charming views—Oatlands lying directly opposite, Walton and Ashley Park on one side, Weybridge on the other.

Shepton Mallet (Somerset.), Stats., Gt. W. Rly. (East Somerset Branch), and Somerset & Dorset Rly. *Inns*: George; Hare and Hounds. This is a busy and flourishing manufacturing town.

The wooden roof of the *Ch.* is one of the very finest in the country. It contains 350 panels, no two of which are alike. The *Market Cross*, erected 1500, is hexagonal, surmounted by niches surrounding a pinnaced shaft 51 ft. high. The town contains many curious old houses, amongst them being *Strode's Almshouse*, founded 1699. A kiln for baking *Roman pottery* was discovered when a brewery was being built, but it has since been destroyed.

Excursions.—(a) *Crocombe*, "the valley of the Cross," 3 m. W. towards Wells, lies situated on the pretty stream which flows past Shepton, in a pleasing valley, once richly wooded. The village has a *cross*, and a very interesting *Ch.*, with a stone spire, and an extraordinary amount of fine wood-work, seats, bench ends, &c., among which the truly magnificent cinquecento pulpit, bearing Bp. Lake's arms, and the date 1616, and chancel screen, rising nearly to the roof, deserve special notice. There are numerous old houses, among which the village *Inn*, of the 15th cent., deserves especial notice.

(b) 3 m. S.W. is *Pilton*, where was a grange of the Abbots of Glastonbury, of which a noble *barn* remains. The *Ch.* (Trans.) has Perp. clerestory, and a later chancel. The pulpit is a fine specimen of its style (1618).

Sherborne (Dorset.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: **Digby H., near the stat.; Antelope; Half Moon; Swan.

In the beginning of the eighth century an episcopal see was fixed at Sherborne by Ina, king of the West Saxons. The first bishop was the pious and learned Aldhelm (born 639). The 26th and last bishop was

Herman (1058), who removed the see to Old Sarum. Sherborne from this time ceased to be a bishopric, and in the year 1139 was constituted an abbey by Roger, Bishop of Sarum. In 1539, the abbey was surrendered by John Barnstaple, the 23rd and last abbot, into the hands of Henry VIII.'s Commissioners, and granted to Sir John Horsey, Knight.

The cathedral, on the removal of the see, became the conventual, and at the Dissolution, the parochial, *Ch.* of St. Mary the Virgin. It is cruciform in plan, with a low central tower, resting on massive Norm. piers. There are two transepts, and the choir has aisles, with N. and S. doors. It is essentially a Norm. *Ch.* entirely transformed into the Perp. style, of which it is an unusually grand and beautiful example. It contains excellent specimens of the Norm., E. E., and Dec. periods. The *Ch.* was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1436. The most conspicuous existing remnant of the original Norm. building is the *Porch*, at the S. W. angle of the *Ch.* (restd. 1849).

The *Nave* is composed of five bays, above the arches of which a bold stringcourse runs from E. to W., and upon which rest five clerestory windows on either side. The chief beauty of the *Ch.* is the vaulted roof. The great W. window has three tiers of 9 lights each, divided by two principal mullions into three compartments. The groining of the N. transept is particularly bold. The bosses are the finest in the *Ch.* The S. transept has a handsome roof of Irish oak, with gilt bosses, and contains a noble S. window of stained glass.

The *Choir* is considered a masterpiece of construction. It has three bays, which are shut off from the side aisles by pierced parclose. The piers are massive, and rich in mouldings, which extend from the roof to the base. The large E. window is filled with rich stained glass.

The *veredors* of Caen stone represents in relief in the lower compartment the Last Supper, and above, the Ascension. Behind the high altar lie the

Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert, brothers of King Alfred. The Lady Chapel with the adjoining little chapel of St. Mary-le-bow^a was sold, after the Dissolution, to the Governors of the King's School, and by them converted into a dwelling-house for the Head Master. It was repurchased by the late Squire with a view to their being restored to the ch.

Of the 4 remaining Chapels, notice that of Bishop Roger, of Sarum, 1107. It is entered from the N. choir aisle, and is now used as a vestry by the clergy and choir. The next, adjoining it westward, and accessible from the N. transept, is the Wickham Chapel. On the S. side of the Ch. are the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, and St. Catherine's Chapel, commonly called the Leweston Chapel.

The choir was carefully restored (1857-8) at the expense of the late Mr. G. D. Wingfield Digby. A memorial cross with a medallion portrait has been erected to his memory S. of the Ch. The bronze figures at the corners represent Aldhelm, Roger, Bradford, and Sir W. Raleigh.

The admirable and complete set of buildings forming the now celebrated *Grammar School*, which lie principally round the cloister, and to the N. of the nave, include nearly the whole of the domestic buildings belonging to the abbey.

The remains of the *Castle*, built by Roger, 3rd Bishop of Salisbury (temp. Henry I.), stand to the eastward of the town, and are only accessible to visitors by permission. The entrance is at the lodge by Castleton Ch.

The house described in history as "The Lodge," but now called "The Castle" (seat of the Wingfield Digbys), was built by Sir Walter Raleigh (1594). The two wings were added by the 2nd Earl of Bristol. A fine lake, surrounded by lovely pleasure-grounds, separates the house from the castle ruins. The *Park*, which extends over upwards of 300 acres, abounds in charming undulations on every side, and is full of fine timber. It is open to the public, and the entrance to it is near the rly. stat.

The archæologist will be much interested in the numerous ancient houses in the town, especially the *Alms-house*, or *Hospital* of *St. John the Evangelist*, founded 1406. The older portion of the existing building was erected 1448; it has been enlarged and restored, and stands on the S. side of the Church Close. The Chapel is enrious, and will repay a visit.

The Cemetery, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, should be visited for the sake of the splendid and costly *Mortuary Chapel*, erected by Mr. Digby, as a family mausoleum, in later Norm. style, of Hamhill stone. The entrance arch is richly carved.

The kennels of the Blackmore Vale Hunt are situated at Charlton Horeborne, 3 m. N.

Excursions.—(a) *Trent*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., was the hiding-place of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, it has an interesting Ch. (see *Yeovil*); (b) *Sandford Orcas*, of which Bp. Godwin was rector, with its fine Elizabethan manor-house, is 3 m. N.; (c) *Cadbury Castle*, 6 m. N., is the traditional camp of King Arthur.

SHERBORNE (Gloucester), see *North-leach*.

SHERBURN, see *Durham*.

SHERE, see *Dorking*.

SHERIFF HUTTON, see *York*.

SHERINGHAM, see *Cromer*.

Sherwood Forest

(Notts). A great forest of central England which once stretched from Nottingham to Worksop; a large part of it is now enclosed, but the chief remains of it are to be found between Mansfield, Ollerton, and Worksop, in the district called *the Dukeries*, because at one time nearly the whole space was occupied by the Parks of the Dukes of Portland (Welbeck), Norfolk (Worksop, now united to Clumber), Newcastle, Thoresby, and Kingston, now represented by Earl Manvers.

The charming woodland scenery and noble trees, many of great age, in these Parks now form the chief attraction of Sherwood, and in and around them some relics still exist of the old forest, under the shade of which Robin Hood and his merry men may have disported.

Travellers from the S. will enter the forest from *Mansfield* (Stat.). *Inn*: Swan, where carriages may be hired for tour of entire forest. From the E., it is entered at *Ollerton* (Stat.) or *Edwinstowe* (*Inn*, Royal Oak), near to which is the part of the forest called *Belhaugh*, where are to be found the greatest number of old trees, stag-headed and picturesque, suited to the artist's pencil. Near is the Buck Gate, leading to *Thoresby* and *Clumber* (for both, see *Ollerton*). The most convenient centre for those coming from the N. is *Worksop* (Stat.) (see). 3 m. W. is *Welbeck* (see).

SHIELDS (North and South), see *Tynemouth*.

SHIFNAL, see *Albrighton*.

SHILLINGFORD, see *Thames*.

SHILLINGTON, see *Sheffield*.

SHIPBORNE, see *Tunbridge*.

SHIPLAKE, see *Thames*.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, see *Moreton-in-Marsh*.

SHIREHAMPTON, see *Bristol*.

SHIREOAKS, see *Worksop*.

SHIRLEY, see *Croydon*.

SHOBDON, see *Leominster*.

SHOEBURYNESS, see *Southend*.

SHOOTER'S HILL, see *Woolwich*.

Shoreham, New (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: Buckingham Arms H.; Russell Arms H.—both close to the stat. Much shipbuilding goes on here, and there is a considerable trade with France, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic. The *Ch.* of New Shoreham has a Norm. chancel with transepts; the nave is wanting; the flying buttresses at the E. end were raised to support the E. E. vaulting. It has been restored through the munificence of the late Mr. S. Dyer Edwardes. That of *Old Shoreham* is a cross Ch. with central tower; in the walls of the nave are Saxon masonry and long and short work. At *Bramber* (Stat.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the line to *Horsham*, are the remains of *Bramber Castle* (see *Steyning*).

The road from Shoreham to Pulborough through *Steyning* ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. from *Bramber*) and *Storrington*, is to be recommended for its picturesque scenery.

Chanctonbury Ring, in the parish of *Wiston*, is the third height of the S. Downs, being 814 ft. above sea-mark. There is a circular entrenchment, which may be of British origin. The views from this camp are grand and panoramic.

SHORNCIFFE, see *Folkestone*.

SHORNE, see *Rochester*.

SHOTOVER, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

SHOTTERY, see *Stratford-on-Avon*.

SHOTTESBROOKE, see *Maidenhead*.

SHOTTON, see *Hartlepool*.

SHOULDEN, see *Deal*.

Shrewsbury (Salop)—Stat., G. W. Rly., L. & N. W. Rly. (162½ m. from London), and Cambrian Rly. *Inns*: **Raven; Lion; George. *Post-office*, corner of St. Mary's-st. It is the chief town of Shropshire, standing in a noble position on a peninsula of rising ground, almost encircled by the Severn, which is crossed by the 2 handsome bridges called the English and Welsh Bridges. Quitting the *Stat.*, and ascending the hill, the first object is the *Castle*, of the old part of which the walls and two towers are all that are left. The turret in the garden was the work of Telford, and commands a charming view over the Shropshire hills. Just below is the *Royal Free Grammar School*, founded by Edw. VI., and the Alma Mater of Sir P. Sidney and Judge Jeffreys. These old buildings now contain the Museum, Reading-rooms, and Public Library. The new site of the school is at Kingsland, on the rt. bank of the Severn. In the old mansion opposite, the *Council-house*, the Court of Marches was held. In the centre of the town is *St. Mary's Ch.*, a beautiful cruciform ch., of varied styles, with a lofty octagonal spire and some old stained glass. Observe the carved oak ceiling of the nave, and the Norm. arches springing from clustered columns. The E. window represents the genealogy of Christ, from the Root of Jesse with 47 figures. There is a lancet-window on the N. of the altar, with scenes in the life of St. Bernard, of very good old glass. There are Monuments in the Trinity Chapel to Dr. Butler, by *Baily*, and under the

Tower-arch to Gen. Cureton, by *Westmacott*. Across the English Bridge is the interesting Benedictine *Abbey*, the W. portion forming the *Ch. of the Holy Cross*. It was formerly a large cruciform *Ch.*, partly Norm., and partly Perp.; it was restored 1887. The W. window is filled with armorial bearings; above it is a niche containing a statue of a mailed knight, supposed to represent Edward III. Notice an altar-tomb with effigies of Sir R. Onslow, the Speaker (temp. Eliz.), and his lady, and numerous other monuments and tombs. The *monastic remains* have nearly disappeared; the Chapter-house was celebrated as the house of assembly for the 1st English Parliament in 1283. In a builder's-yard opposite the *Ch.* is an elegant *stone-pulpit*.

In the London-road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Abbey *Ch.*, is *Lord Hill's* monument, a column 133 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of the Salopian Peninsular hero. Recrossing the river, visit the *Town walls* and square tower, the only remaining one of 20. Near St. Chad's *Ch.*, a circular building with a Doric portico, a path leads to the *Quarry*, a charming public walk by the river-side, lined with avenues of limes. The Market-square is of great architectural interest, containing Assize Courts, and County Hall, Music and Assembly Rooms, and the picturesque *Market-house*, with mullioned windows. In front is a Statue of Lord Clive, by Marochetti. Shrewsbury is rich in old houses; the principal are Ireland's mansion, the corner of High-st.; Butcher's Row, near St. Alkmund's *Ch.*; Draper's Hall, Hill's Mansion, and Whitehall. Notice the quaint names of the streets. Shrewsbury is famous for its cakes and brawn.

Excursions.—(a) To Wroxeter, 5 m. (or to Upton Magna Stat., thence 2 m.), passing *Atcham Ch.* (Norm. details), at the junction of the Teem with the Severn. Wroxeter *Ch.* is Norm.; having some very remarkable altar-tombs, with coloured figures. Here are the remains of the Roman city of *Uriconium*, consisting of the Old Wall, about 70 ft. long; and a series

of courts and hypocausts, supposed to have been public baths, in which the connecting pillars and flues can be seen. (b) To *Haughmond Abbey* ruins, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing Sundorne Castle (Rev. J. D. Pigot-Corbet). The abbey was founded in the 12th cent. by W. Fitz-Alan, for Augustine canons. The remains consist of the foundations only of the *Ch.* and a Norm. door on the S. which led to the cloisters; the Chapter-house, with fine W. door (Trans.-Norm.); refectory; abbot's house; guest-hall, 81 ft. long; and the Monks' Well, a curious little vaulted building. There is a charming view towards Shrewsbury, the Breiddens, and Stiper Stones. Return to Shrewsbury by *Haughmond Hill*, a superb view. (c) 3 m. on the Wem road to *Battlefield*, the locality of the decisive battle between Henry IV. and the Percies in 1403. Here is a (restd.) Perp. *Ch.*, founded by Henry IV. in memory of his victory. 1 m. beyond is the old moated house of *Albright Hussey*. (d) To *Shelton*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., crossing the Welsh Bridge, and halting in Frankwell-st. to observe the house in which Charles Darwin was born. At the point where the Oswestry road diverges is the shell of an old oak, from which, it is said, Owen Glendower reconnoitred the English army before the battle of 1403.

(e) *Acton Burnell*, 8 m. S. E. and 4 m. from Coudover Stat., is the seat of Sir C. F. Smythe, Bt. The old *Castle* is a parallelogram, with a small square tower at each angle. It was built by Sir R. Burnell, Bp. of Bath and Wells, and tutor to Edw. I. The modern Hall adjoins it, and 200 yds. E. stand 2 gable ends of the old building in which Edw. I. held the Parliament of 1283. The *Ch.* is well worthy of notice.

Condover Ch. and *Hall* are both interesting. The former is partly Norm. well restored, and has some good monuments; the latter is a fine Elizabethan house with characteristic gardens.

Pitchford Hall, 2 m. N. of Acton Burnell, is a curious 16th cent. timber mansion. Visit the bituminous well,

and, in Pitchford *Ch.*, see the very curious effigy carved in oak.

Sible and Castle Hed-ingham (Essex). A stat. of the G. E. Rly. (Colne Valley) serves for both these villages. *Castle Hed-ingham* (*Inn*: Bell) is pleasantly situated in a pretty district. It was the chief seat and stronghold of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford. The *Castle* occupied the summit of a steep knoll, and is now represented by the fine ancient Norm. Keep, built between 1070 and 1100, and 100 ft. in height to the summit of the flanking-turrets, which stands in the grounds of the modern manor-house, the seat of Lady Margaret Majendie. There is also a fine Perp. brick bridge over the ditch; a few traces of the walls and towers surrounding the inner court; and the earthworks on the N.E. of the garden. Visitors are admitted to the Castle Keep at 3d. each.

The *Ch. of St. Nicholas* is an ancient and interesting building, of various dates from Norm. to 17th cent. The tower of red brick is the most modern portion. The chancel is a good example of the transition style between Norm. and E. E. Under the chancel-arch is a very rich and perfect rood-screen of wood. The nave is Norm., with a fine open wooden roof of the 16th cent.

SIDBURY, see *Sidmouth*.

SIDDINGTON, see *Cirencester*.

SIDESTRAND, see *Cromer*.

SIDFORD, see *Sidmouth*.

Sidmouth (Devon), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., about 1 hr. from Exeter, *viâ* Ottery-road Junc. *Inns*: Knowle H.; on a hill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea, commanding a beautiful view; Royal Bedford H.; Royal York H., both on the Esplanade; London. A charmingly-situated little watering-place, having a pure and mild air. It nestles in a valley; *Salcombe Hill* and *High Peak* respectively rising from the shore E. and W., 497 ft. and 511 ft. The colouring of the cliffs is rich and beautiful, comprising on the E. side the transition from the red sandstone to the chalk, and terminating

on the white cliff *Beer Head*. It is celebrated for its pebbles, which are derived from the greensand. The *Esplanade* is protected by a sea-wall, 1700 ft. long. The object of interest is the *Ch. of St. Nicholas*, with a memorial window in the W. tower erected by the Queen to the Duke of Kent, who died here in 1820. There are also a stone pulpit and reredos.

Many delightful *Excursions* may be made among the hills and valleys of the neighbourhood, particularly to *Weston Mouth* and *Dunscombe*, either by walking over *Salcombe Hill* (2 m.), and thence ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) to *Weston Mouth*, or by boat to the Mouth; to *Branscombe* and *Branscombe Mouth*, 3 m. beyond (see also *Seaton*); to *Bulverton Hill*, the N. extremity of Peak Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and further N. to the pretty dells of *Harpford Wood*; to *Sidford*, 2 m., with its picturesque bridge and 17th-cent. tenements; to *Sidbury*, 3 m. N., where there is another old bridge and an interesting *Ch.*; through *Newton Poppleford*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the British camp of *Woodbury Castle*. It is also a delightful excursion over High Peak to the cliffs of *Ladram Bay*, the village of *Otterton* (4 m.), and beyond the bridge there over the Otter to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Bicton Ch. and gardens* and Pinetum (Hon. Mark Rolle). $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *East Budleigh*, a true Devonshire village. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the l. is *Hayes Barton*, the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh, now a farmhouse (Eliz.), in which a room is shown as that in which Sir Walter was born. *Hayes Wood* is often visited by picnic parties from Sidmouth and Exmouth. 2 m. further W. is the delightful little watering-place of *Budleigh Salterton* (see). It is a charming walk to *Seaton* (see) 10 m. in the opposite direction.

SILBURY HILL, see *Marlborough*.

SILCHESTER, see *Reading*.

Silecroft (Cumbld.), Stat. Furness Rly., 15 m. from Coniston. *Inn*: Royal Albert. A small village at the foot of *Black Combe* (1969 ft.), from which the mountain may be easily ascended. The summit is 4 m. from the shore, and the views from it are almost unsurpassed. Descend to *Swin-*

side, where there are some Druidical remains. The distance thence to *Broughton* (see) is 4 m.

Silverdale (Lancs.), Stat., Furness Rly., 3 m. from Carnforth Junct. *Inns*: Britannia; Victoria; both good. A village prettily situated on the N. E. side of Morecambe Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the stat. The place is much frequented by visitors throughout the year, on account of the healthy climate and delightful walks. Besides the accommodation at the hotels, there are many private lodging-houses. Large quantities of cockles and flounders are taken here. A ravine past *Lindeth Tower* to the sea should be visited.

Excursions.—To *Arnside* (see), 2 m., and to *Grange* (see), $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

SIMONSBATH, see *Lynton*.

Sittingbourne (Kent), Juuct. Stat., L. C. & D. Rly. *Inns*: Bull; Lion. The town on the old Dover road seems to have been a halting-place for the pilgrims to Canterbury, and suudry monarchs have dined here on their way to and from London. Henry V. was entertained here on his return from Agincourt. George I. and II. made this a resting-place on their way to Hanover.

Of the old *Ch.* a small portion is E. E.; the rest was rebuilt after the fire in 1762. In the N. wall of the Chancel is a monument of unusual character, temp. Edw. IV. It exhibits an effigy of an unknown lady in her grave clothes with an infant lying across her breast.

SIX MILE BOTTOM, see *Newmarket*.

Skegness (Lincoln.), Stat., G. N. Rly. *Inns*: Pier; Vine; Hildred's; Lumley; Soa View. This watering-place, situated at the northern corner of the Wash, is a favourite resort of excursionists ("cheap-trippers") from the manufacturing towns in the midland counties. Its chief features are the broad flat sands, the fine pier, constructed of iron, about 1850 ft. in length, and the pleasure-gardens with a pavilion and concert-room. The neighbourhood is uninteresting.

SKELTON, see *York*.

Skipton (Yorks.), Stat., Midl.

Rly. *Inn*: Devonshire Arms. The town consists principally of one long street. The *Castle* is entered beneath a square tower. It is of two periods: the round towers, connected by a curtain, dating from the reign of Edw. II.; and the inhabited portion, E., from that of Henry VIII. It is of more interest from its associations with the Cliffords than from its architectural importance. The inhabited part of the castle is usually shown to visitors.

The *Ch.*, which belonged to the priory and convent of Bolton, closely adjoins the castle. It is for the most part Perp., and of little interest.

Excursions.—It is a good point from which to visit Wharfedale—both the Bolton and Barden scenery (see *Ilkley*), and the grand scenes at Gordale and Malham, between Skipton and Settle (see).

Gordale and *Malham Cove*, two of the most remarkable scenes in Great Britain, may be visited by taking the railway to *Bell Busk* Stat., 15 min. ride ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Malham; from the Buck Inn at which place, if written to in time, a trap will be sent). From Malham (1 m. beyond *Kirkby Malham*, where is the *Ch.*) the visitor should walk to Gordale Sear and the "Cove," a round of between 2 and 3 m. *Gordale* should first be visited. The approach is between two ranges of limestone cliffs, which offer nothing specially noticeable, until, on turning a projecting corner of rock, is the "chasm" in front. The impression is one of absolute awe, especially if the place is visited alone and toward evening. The narrow glen is walled in by limestone precipices more than 300 ft. high, in places overhanging their bases more than 10 yds. At the end is the "chasm" in the rock, through which a stream dashes in a series of waterfalls. The stream may be crossed at the foot of the cascade, and the rock easily ascended by natural steps in the fractured limestone.

From the top of the chasm walk across the hills to *Malham Cove*, about 1 m. It is a magnificent amphitheatre of rock 285 ft.

high. From the foot of the cliff the Airo springs to light at once, a full stream. The Cove should be seen both from below and above. There is a fine view from the summit.

Malham Water, or "Malham Tarn," is a small lake, about 3 m. in circumference, 2 m. above the Cove. It is 1246 ft. above the sea-level. This is the most important tarn in Yorkshire, and its wild seclusion gives it an interest hardly due to picturesque beauty. A modern house (W. Morrison, Esq.) has been built on the further side of the tarn. The lake abounds with yellow and "silver" trout and perch. From here it is a pleasant walk across the moors to *Settle*, 7 m.

A mail omnibus runs daily from Skipton to Buckden, through Grassington and Kettlewell, returning in the afternoon.

SKIPWITH, see *York*.

SLACK, see *Huddersfield*.

SLAPTON SANDS, see *Dartmouth*.

Sleaford (Lincoln.), Junct. Stat. G. N. and G. E. Rlys. *Inn*: Bristol Arms. A pleasant little town, noted for its grand Ch., and a convenient centre for exploring the many noble Chs. in the neighbourhood. The nave of the Ch. of St. Denis is a good example of the Dec. period, and the beautiful tracery of the windows should be noticed. There is a fine oak rood-screen with a rich overhanging canopy and two staircases still remaining. The spire, one of the earliest true spires, was struck by lightning in 1884, but it has since been restored.

Excursions.—(a) 6 m. W. is the interesting village of *Ancaster*. It was the last Roman Station in the Ermine Street before Lincoln, and numerous Roman remains have been found here.

(b) *Blankney Hall* (Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P.), Stat. about 10 m. N. on line to Lincoln. It is a large mansion with some old tapestry. The grounds are extensive, and there is a drive through an avenue of 4 m. In the Ch. there is a beautiful effigy of Lady Florence Chaplin, by Boehm. 2 m. further N. is Norton Stat., 4 W.

of which on the old coach-road from Sleaford to Lincoln is *Dunston Pillar*, 100 ft. high, erected 1751 as a lighthouse to guide wayfarers over the heath. The lighthouse on the top was replaced by a statue of George III. in 1810. The pillar can be ascended, and affords an immense view.

(c) 5 m. E. is *Heckington* (see).

SLINGSBY, see *Helmsley*.

Slough (Bucks), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Crown H. This town has greatly increased of late years, and a new suburb of villas, *Upton Park*, has been formed, with reading and billiard rooms, and over 30 acres of pleasure-grounds. At the E. end of the town are the nurseries of Messrs. Turner, always worth visiting, but especially so in the rose season.

The *British Orphan Asylum*, *MacKenzie Park*, by the Slough Stat., occupies the large building once the Queen's Hotel.

A little way out of the town, on the l. of the Windsor-road, stands a plain red-brick dwelling—old *Jay House*, now called *Herschel House*, memorable as the residence of Sir Wm. Herschel for nearly 40 years. Here he constructed his 40-foot telescope, which he set up in the garden 1786, made his numerous and most important discoveries, and here died 1822. The tube of the telescope is laid on 3 stone piers in the garden, and the valued relic is religiously preserved.

A short mile W. of Slough Stat., on the Bath-road, is *Salt Hill*, with a tumulus or hillock, the scene of the old Eton Montem. The hotel known as *Botham's Inn* has been pulled down, and a row of houses occupies the site.

Stoke Poges, with its picturesque ch.-yard, the burial-place of the poet Gray, and the scene of his 'Elegy,' is about 2½ m. N. of the Slough Stat., a pleasant walk by shady lanes and field-paths.

Stoke Manor House is one of the elder Wyatt's classic structures. The park of 570 acres is well wooded. In the upper part of it, towards the N.W., is a column, 68 ft. high, surmounted with a colossal statue of Sir Edw. Coke,

by *Rossi*. On the eastern side, close to Stoke Ch., is a cenotaph, erected by Mr. Penn, 1799, "in honour of Thomas Gray, among the scenes celebrated by that great Lyric and Elegiac Poet." It stands within an enclosure, open to the visitor.

Lord Chief Justice Coke obtained a grant of the manor from James I., and died here in 1634. It subsequently belonged to Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. It remained in the Penn family till 1848, when it was purchased by the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere. The old *Manor House* was pulled down by John Penn in 1789, with the exception of a wing. This interesting fragment stands but a short way from the Ch., and is worth visiting. It contains some paintings, carvings, and old furniture. Inside are the great kitchen, with its wido fireplace, and an upper floor, with heraldic devices on the walls.

West End, the house in which Gray's mother lived, and in which he wrote much poetry and many letters, has been rebuilt and is now called *Stoke Court*; it is about 1 m. N. of the ch. The room in which Gray wrote, however, has been preserved. There is a charming walk of little more than a mile from West End to Burnham Common and *Burnham Beeches*, the property of the Corporation of London; it is a picturesque wood of aged trees and a popular resort for picnics. *Dropmore* (see), with its gardens and first-rate collection of rare conifers, is 7 m. from Slough.

SNETTISHAM, see *Hunstanton*.

SNOWDON, see *Beddgelert*, *Capel Curig*, and *Ilanberis*.

SOCKBURN, see *Darlington*.

SONAM, see *Ely*.

SOLVA, see *Haverfordwest*.

SOMERHILL, see *Tunbridge*.

SOMERLEYTON, see *Lowestoft*.

Somerton (Somerset.), 5 m. from Langport stat., G. W. Rly., Yeovil branch. *Inns*: Red Lion; White Hart. This small town is situated in a charming country of wild hill and fruitful dale.

The chestnut-wood roof of the nave of the Ch. of St. Michael is remarkably fine, having a large amount of rich panelling, varied figures and foliage. The pulpit has the date 1615, and the altar, which is finely carved, painted, and gilt, bears the date 1626.

The best view of the town is from *Kingsdon Hill*, 1 m. S.; and the prospect from the top of *Somerton Hill*, 1½ m. towards Langport, embraces the entire breadth of the county.

It is a pretty walk to *Hurcot Hill*, 2 m. N.E., where there are quarries of alabaster; and a longer one over *Kingsdon Hill*, 4 m. E., to *Lytes Cary House*, a charming small late Perp. building. The *Hall* has an open roof, with a rich cornice, and is entered by a porch with an oriel over the door.

SOMERTON CASTLE, see *Lincoln*.

SOMPTING, see *Worthing*.

SONNING, see *Thames*.

SOPLEY, see *Christchurch*.

Southampton (county town and county of), 4 Stats. (a) Docks Stat., (b) West End Stat., (c) Northam, (d) St. Denys, L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: *Radley's H.; **South-Western H., adjoining Docks Rly. Stat.; Dolphin, High-st.; The Royal, above Bar; Royal Pier; Star, Crown, and Castle, High-st.; Flower's Temperance; all good. The town is pleasantly situated on a peninsula near the head of the Southampton Water, having the River Itchen on the E., and the River Test on the W. side. Owing to its splendid harbour, Southampton is one of the most important ports in England; and the Docks, which are very extensive, always bear a busy aspect. The principal companies using them are the Royal Mail, plying to West Indies and Brazil; the Union, to the Cape, &c.; and the North German Lloyd, to New York; besides the L. & S. W. Rly. boats, to the Channel Isles, St. Malo, &c., and numerous other lines of steamers. There is also communication several times a day with Cowes, Ryde, Portsmouth, and Southsea; and a steamer for Hythe (very convenient for visiting Beaulieu and

the New Forest) almost hourly. In the town itself there is much of especial interest to the archæologist, whilst it is also an excellent centre for excursions by land or water.

Leaving the Docks Rly. Stat., and proceeding up Bridge-st., the visitor will enter the *High-st.* at *Holy Rood Ch.* Observe in the chancel a monument by *Rysbrack* to Miss E. Stanley, d. 1738, with an epitaph by Thomson, who also commemorates her death in his 'Seasons.' Below the Ch., and on the same side, is the *Hartley Institute*, containing Reading-room, Museum (open free every day, except Tuesday 6d.), School of Art, &c. In a street nearly opposite *Holy Rood Ch.* is *St. Michael's Ch.*, which contains a remarkably fine Norm. font. Notice on the S. side of *St. Michael's-square* an ancient house of the *Plantagenet* period, said to have been occupied by *Henry VIII.* and *Anne Boleyn*; also the small Norm. remains of the *Woollen-Hall*, now a coal store, to the S. of the Ch. Higher up *High-st.* is *All Saints' Ch.*, with fine roof, and having a monument with one of *Flaxman's* bas-reliefs, illustrative of the *Resignation*. Above this is *Bargate*, of various dates, with the original Norm. gateway in the middle dividing the street into "Above Bar" and "Below Bar." Over the gate is an ancient apartment, now used as the *Guildhall*. From here the archæologist may proceed to inspect the remains of the *Town walls*, and the old houses connected with them. These are of no ordinary interest, and will repay close examination. Passing through the gate, and turning l. down *Bargate St.*, the "*Arundel Tower*" is soon reached, and then, turning S., is "Catch cold Tower," the view from the top of "Forty Steps" near here is a very striking one. The wall here is probably a remnant of the town walls, built temp. *King John*. The most interesting point, however, is at *Blue Anchor-lane*, a steep alley, leading to *St. Michael's-square*. At the bottom of this lane are 2 houses, of very remarkable age and character. Of one, almost the only original fea-

ture is a Norm. door; but the other, called *King John's Palace*, "is probably one of the oldest houses remaining in England, being of rather earlier character than any other known example of the 12th cent."—*Hudson Turner. Westgate*, another of the 3 remaining ancient town gates, opens on to the *West Quay*. The fine modern *Ch.* of *St. Mary* was built by *Street* for *Cauon Wilberforce* in memory of his father, Bp. of *Winchester*. In *Winkle-st.* the chapel—in which were buried *Richard El.* of *Cambridge*, *Lord Scrope*, and *Sir T. Grey*, executed by order of *King Hen. V.* before sailing to fight the battle of *Agincourt*—attached to the *Almshouses*, and the *Bridewell Gate* are worth inspection. The *Common*, 365 acres, lies N. of the town, on the *Winchester-road*. 2 m. N. from the town are the scanty remains (an ivy-covered wall, with a piscina) of the *Priory of St. Denys*, a house of *Augustinian* canons, founded by *Henry I.* Returning from here to *Northam Bridge*, and crossing the *Itchen*, is *Bittern Manor*, the ancient *Claesentum* of the Romans.

Excursions.—(a) To *Isle of Wight* (see). (b) *Netley Abbey*, 3 m. S., which may be reached by water from the *Town Quay*; or by rly. (*Docks Stat.*), 23 min.; or by proceeding to the *Itchen floating-bridge*, and then either walking or taking a carriage at the *Cliff Hotel* (farc to the *Hospital, Abbey*, and back, 5s.). The Rly. Stat. is at a very inconvenient distance from the *Abbey*; but the *Hospital* is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The *Abbey* is open every day except *Thursday*; when it can be seen only on written application to *Mr. A. M. Hodgson, Albion Place, Southampton*. It was founded temp. *Henry III.*, probably by the King himself. These beautiful E. E. ruins are most carefully kept by the present owner, *T. Chamborlayno, Esq.* Admission, 2d., Sundays 6d. The *Abbey garden*, on the E. of the cloister court, commands the best general view of the ruins. About 1 m. S. is the *Royal Victoria Hospital*, established immediately after the *Crimean*

War. It is a fine Italian building 1424 ft. in length, containing a hospital and convalescent establishment for soldiers, a college for higher instruction of army medical officers, and a school for training female nurses for the army. (c) To *Beaulieu* (pron. Bewley) *Abbey*. Cross Southampton Water to *Hythe*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. (charge for steamer, 6d.), and proceed thence, by carriage or on foot, 5 m. Conveyances may be hired at *Hythe* (*Inn*: Drummond Arms). *Beaulieu* may also be reached from *Lyndhurst* or *Brookenhurst* Stats., each distant about 7 m. The *Abbey* was founded for Cistercian monks by King John, circ. 1204. The remains of the *Abbey* are small, the great church having been swept away by Henry VIII. to furnish stones for *Hurst Castle*, and only the lines of its foundation are marked on the grass. The *Abbey* gateway forms the nucleus of the mansion of Lord Montagu. On one side of the cloister wall are 3 arches E. E., which led into the Chapter-house. The *Refectory*, now the *Parish Ch.*, is remarkable for the pulpit protruding from the wall and stair leading up to it. On the W. side is the old *Hospitium*.

Southampton Water is 7 m. in length, and in no part exceeds 2 m. in width. The trip to *Cowes* enables the tourist to get a view of both banks. On the E. are in succession *Netley Castle*, *Abbey*, and *Hospital*, with the mouth of the *Hamble River* lower down. On the W., *Dibden Bay* and *Ch.*, *Hythe*, and *Cadland Park*, in the parish of *Fawley*, and 2 m. below, on the very point of a projecting bar of shingle, *Calshot Castle*, date temp. Henry VIII., now occupied by the coast-guard.

SOUTHBOROUGH, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

SOUTHBORNE, see *Bournemouth*.

SOUTH BRENT, see *Dartmoor*.

SOUTH CERNEY, see *Cirencester*.

Southend (Essex), Stats. G. E. Rly. and Lond. Tilbury & Southend Rly.; it may also be reached from London by steamer. *Inns*: Royal H., on the Terrace; Ship, below it. It is a quiet and exceedingly healthy watering-place, frequented in summer

by a few Londoners, but chiefly by the inhabitants of the inland parts of Essex. It consists of a row of houses stretching along the N. bank of the estuary of the Thames—here thoroughly salt—and opposite to *Sheerness* and the mouth of the *Medway*. At the W. extremity, upon a bank or cliff 80 ft. above the water, is the *Terrace*, composed chiefly of the best lodging-houses in the place. The slope from it down to the waterside is planted as a shrubbery, and forms a pleasant walk. There is a wooden *Pier*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, by which passengers by water are landed. The coast here is very shallow, and the tide retires nearly a mile from the shore at low water. On the Terrace are *Baths*, a *Library*, and *Reading-room*.

Excursions.—(a) A pleasant walk may be taken to *Prittlewell Ch.* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and from thence (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) by a field walk to the *Ch.* of *Southchurch*. About 1 m. from *Prittlewell Ch.* are some remains of *Prittlewell Priory*.

(b) *Hadleigh Castle* and *Ch.* (6 m.). The site of the picturesque ruin of the castle (1231) is very fine, and commands a view of the Kent hills, the Nore, and the N. Foreland. S., the ground slopes to the low shore of *Canvey Island*, beyond which is the Thames.

(c) At *Shoeburyness*, 3 m. along the shore, are the works of the Royal Artillery, with their arrangements for experiments in defence and attack. Excellent barracks have been built, and there is a large training-ground under cover. A large number of artillerymen are always stationed here, and young artillery officers go through certain courses of instruction. The targets are arranged within the line of the shore-dyke, and planted in the sands at various distances from 1000 to 7000 yds. The best place for seeing the practice at the targets is from the shore below the "hunts" at the end of the barracks.

SOUTH HAYLING, see *Portsmouth*.

SOUTH HINKSEY, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

SOUTHILL, see *Shefford*.

SOUTHOVER, see *Lewes*.

SOUTH MOLTON, see *Barnstaple*.

Southport (Lancs.), Stat., Lanc. & Yorks. Rly. *Inns*: **Victoria H.; Prince of Wales H.; Royal; Scarisbrick Arms; Queen's; and Palace H., facing the sea at *Birkdale*, a suburb of Southport. Also numerous lodging-houses. This town, one of the most popular watering-places on the N.W. coast, is thronged all the year round with visitors—during the summer principally from the neighbouring manufacturing towns and from Yorkshire. There are some fine modern buildings; excellent public baths, a winter garden, concert hall, and aquarium. The Pier extends almost a mile into the sea. Like Blackpool, it has a fine promenade and broad expanse of shore, and the air is so mild as to have obtained for it the name of the English Montpellier. The numerous sandhills which surround the town contain over 700 species of native plants, and these, together with the many varieties of shells, rare lizards, and butterflies, afford an interesting field for the naturalist. Steamers daily to *Lytham*, about 7 m. across the estuary of the Ribble, and to Blackpool, about the same distance beyond.

A tramway runs to *Churchtown Botanical Gardens*, 2 m. N., and to the *Alexandra Gardens*, 2 m. E.

SOUTHSEA, see *Portsmouth*.

Southwell (Notts.), Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Saracen's Head H., old-fashioned, where Charles I. gave himself up to the Commissioners. The town is pretty, and interesting on account of its noble *Cathedral*, formerly *Minster*, which is cruciform, with a central and 2 W. towers. Southwell Minster was originally founded by Paulinus, in 627. The central tower, nave, and transept are Norm.; and the S. *Porch* has a fine Norm. doorway. The S. *Transept* is of 3 stages, lighted by circular-headed windows, with dog-tooth and billet mouldings. Notice the interlacing *arcade* of the nave; the fine circular piers, separating nave from aisles; the *Screen*, which is of exquisite beauty

(early part of 14th cent.); the E. E. *Choir*, with its small transept; and the E. Dec. octagonal *Chapter-house*, with its window tracery; and the *Monument* within the altar-rails to Abp. Sandys (effigy), 1588. Close to the Cathedral are the ruins of the *Palace* of the Abps. of York—Dec. and Perp., replaced by a modern palace hard by from designs by Bodley. The see of Southwell was endowed by the private munificence of friends of the Ch. 1883.

On Burgage Green, an open space E. of the town, is the house where Lord Byron lived during his boyhood.

Excursions.—An omnibus runs to Rufford Abbey, Thoresby Park, and Clumber Park (see *Ollerton*). To *Thurgarton Priory* (12th cent.), 3 m. S.W. There is good trout-fishing in the rivers Trent and Greet—the former free, the latter by permission of the landowners.

Southwold, Stat., G. E. Rly. Branch from Halesworth. *Inns*: **Swan; Centre Cliff H.; Crown. A pleasantly-situated little fishing-town and watering-place. There is a very handsome Perp. *Ch.*, with a W. tower 100 ft. high. The chancel, which contains curiously-carved stalls, is separated from the nave by a fine carved and painted screen. Notice curious figure which strikes a bell before commencement of service. Southwold Bay, better known as *Solebay*, was, in 1672, the scene of the great fight between the allied English and French fleets and the Dutch fleets.

Excursion.—(a) To the N. 2¼ m. is *Covehithe*, with splendid ruins of the old *Ch.*, the tower of which is intact. (b) Crossing the river Blyth by ferry, 1 m. S., is *Walberswick*, where also are fine old ruins of *Ch.* with massive tower. (c) By rail or road, passing Henham Hall, seat of Earl of Stradbroke, is *Blythburgh* (*Inn*: White Hart), where are a very handsome and uniform Perp. *Ch.* and ruins of an old priory. (d) The little watering-place of *Dunwich* (*Inn*: Barno Arms) is 5 m. from Darsham Stat., on G. E. Rly. It was formerly a town of con-

siderable importance, and in the 17th cent. there were six churches and many religious houses, but owing to the encroachment of the sea there only remain now the ruins of a convent and of one of its churches.

SOUTH WRAXALL, see *Melksham*.

Spalding (Lincoln.), Junct. Stat., G. N. & G. E. Rlys. An ancient town in the midst of the Fens, traversed by the Welland in a deep trough like a tidal canal, fringed with tall trees, shading comfortable brick houses, very Dutch in character. It has a fine Gothic Ch. of the Virgin and St. Nicholas, built by the monks 1284, the contract for which still exists; the tower and spire were added later, and were redeemed from ruin by Sir Gilbert Scott. The chief parts are a chancel, with perfect rood-screen and loft, a high nave with double aisles, a magnificent Perp. W. window, and a stately N. porch vaulted with fan-tracery.

"The Gentlemen's Society" of Spalding was founded by Maurice Johnson, "the antiquary," a native who lived in the fine old house *Ayscough Fee Hall*.

Excursion.—To *Crowland Abbey*, one of the greatest and most historical abbeys in the kingdom. It may be reached by taking the train to *Postland Stat.* (7 m.) on the line to Marsh, whence the secluded town of Crowland (*Inn*: George) is 4 m. to W. A monastery was established here as early as the 8th cent., but the existing remains are merely those of the monastic Ch., one aisle of which serves as the parish Ch. The West front, the great feature, was commenced in the 12th cent., and the upper portion in the Early Perp. style, was constructed in the 14th cent. The numerous statues, including King Æthelbald, in five tiers, can mostly be identified. The massive W. tower was added in 1427. A charge of 6d. is made for admission, but this profoundly interesting relic is in the most perilous state of decay, and in urgent need of liberal assistance.

The triangular bridge at the meeting of the three principal streets is an unique structure. It existed as early

as the 10th cent., but the date of the present bridge is late 14th cent. It was doubtless the base of a grand cross used as a station for pilgrims to the Abbey. Notice the figure of our Saviour on the S. side. Between Crowland and Peakirk is one of the few remaining duck-decoys in the country.

SPARSHOLT, see *Wantage*.

SPAXTON, see *Bridgwater*.

SPINDLESTON HILLS, see *Bamborough*.

SPITTAL, see *Berwick*.

Spendon (Derby.), Stat., Midl. Rly. 4 m. N. E. are the ruins of *Dale Abbey*, 13th cent. The E. window is the principal remain: some of the other windows have been removed to Morley Ch. (4 m. N. E. of Derby), where they may be seen. The Ch. is curious, and has a font with sculpture of the Virgin and Child. It was incorporated with the ancient pilgrims' inn. From hence the tourist may return by *Ockbrook*, where there is a Moravian settlement, and some good stained glass in the E. window of the Ch.

SPRINGHEAD, see *Gravesend*.

SPRING VALE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

STACKPOLE COURT, see *Tenby*.

Stafford (Staffs.), Junct. Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: North-Western H., adjoining the stat.; Swan H.; Vine. It is the county town with 20,000 inhab., many of whom are shoemakers. There are several ancient timber houses. The once notable "High House" (15th cent.) in *Greengate-st.*, was nearly destroyed by fire, and only the stone part now remains. *St. Mary's*, once collegiate (restd. by Scott), is a very fine cruciform Ch., of Trans-Norm., E. E., and Dec. architecture, standing in a wide ch.-yd. between the stat. and the main street. It has a peculiar octagon tower at the crossing, resting on four massive piers. The nave has 5 bays (Perp.), and a choir open to the aisles resting on piers of 4 shafts, is very elegant. The fine E. window is a memorial of the Earl Talbot, d. 1849. Notice, among other monuments, one in the N. transept to Sir Edw. and Jane, Lady Aston, of Tixall, with alabaster effigies, and a fine bust of

Izaak Walton in the N. aisle. The font temp. Henry II., has on the rim an inscription in Lombardic characters. Opposite the Swan H. is *St. Chad's*, a curious small Norm. Ch. temp. Stephen; the W. front was rebuilt 1874. The nave has 4 bays on thick piers; on the chancel arch are peculiar double mouldings, knotted with head and beak ornament. There is a good Norm. arcade along the walls. The Norm. font is covered with runic sculpture. In the *Salt Library*, in Market-square, is deposited a very valuable collection of books and MSS., the gift of the widow of Mr. Salt, the antiquary. Izaak Walton ('Complete Angler') was born in the town, 1593.

Excursions.—(a) A pleasant walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from the stat. crossing the rly. bridge, leads to *Stafford Castle*, erected by Sir Geo. Jerminham, 1810-15. It occupies the site of the former stronghold, and commands a magnificent view of the Welsh hills. The interior is well worth seeing for the antique *tapestry*, like that at Coventry. At the foot of the hill is the pretty little Norm. Ch. of *Castle Church* (restd. by *Scott*).

(b) *Stone* (see) and *Trentham* (see) are within easy distance N., either by road or rail. (c) At $5\frac{3}{4}$ m., on the line to Uttoxeter, is Ingestre (Stat.), where the El. of Shrewsbury has a beautiful seat, *Ingestre Park*. The fine old mansion was burned in 1882. In the *Ch.* is a magnificent monument, erected 1873, to the late El. of Shrewsbury. The next Stat. beyond is *Stowe*, where the *Ch.* (of various dates) has good Norm. chancel-arch and canopied tomb of the 1st Vise. Hereford (d. 1558) and his 2 wives. A short distance N. are *Chartley Castle* (in ruins) and *Hall* (Earl Ferrers) in which is the room where Mary Queen of Scots was confined for some time.

(d) 5 m. W. is *Ranton* (Inn: Gate), and 1 m. W. of the village the ruins of *Ranton Abbey*, founded by Robert Fitz-Noel. temp. Henry II., for Augustinian canons. They consist of a tower, with a fine 5-light Perp. window, the outer walls of the Ch., which are extremely low, and a small

portion of the cloisters. The modern mansion is occasionally occupied by the El. of Lichfield.

(e) *Rugeley* (Inn: Shrewsbury Arms H.), is 9 m. S.E., a junct. stat. (1 m. from the town) on the Walsall and Stafford branch of the L. & N. W. Rly. It is celebrated for its horsefair, held on the 1st of June. 3 m. from Rugeley, and 6 m. from Stafford, is the pretty village of *Colwich*. The *Ch.* has interesting monuments to the Anson and Wolseley families. *Shugborough* (El. of Lichfield) is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Colwich Stat.

STAINDROP, see *Barnard Castle*.

Staines (Middlx.), Junct. Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. Inns: Angel H., High-st.; Packhorse; Swan, on rt. bank of the Thames; Railway, by the stat.

The town stands on the l. bank of the Thames at its confluence with the Colne, 17 m. from London. Just above it, on the bank of the river, stands the London Stone (date 1280), marking the boundary of Middlesex and Bucks.

After London Bridge, that of Staines was one of the earliest which crossed the Thames. The present handsome granite structure was built by George Rennie, 1832. The *Town Hall* is modern.

STAITHES, see *Whitby*.

STALEYBRIDGE, see *Ashton-under-Lyne*.

Stamford (Lincoln.), Stat., G. N. and L. & N. W. and Midl. Rlys. Inns: * George; The Hotel, St. Mary's-st; Crown. An ancient borough town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Welland, which divides Lincolnshire from Northampton. It is mentioned by Bede as the place where Hengist first routed the Piets, and it was a stronghold of the Danes, who made it one of their Five "Burghs." Owing to the violent quarrels between "Town" and "Gown" at Oxford in 1260, Stamford became an university, and many colleges were founded towards the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th cents. King Edward III., however, subsequently extinguished them. *St. Martin's Ch.*,

in the parish of Stamford-Baron on the rt. bank of the Welland, contains the highly interesting monument to the great Lord Treasurer Burghley (d. 1598), with his recumbent effigy in full robes, whose ancient mansion, *Burghley House* (see below) adjoins the town.

On the Lincolnshire side of the Welland are (a) *St. Mary's Ch.* with E. E. tower and beautiful broach spire—the latter added circ. 1300. The Perp. tomb of Sir David Phillips deserves notice.—(b) *All Saints Ch.*, mainly E. E., has a fine late tower. At W. end of S. aisle is a very beautiful recessed porch, early Perp. The extreme irregularity of the ground-plan of the Ch. is remarkable. There is throughout hardly a right angle, or one line parallel to another. (c) *St. George's*, originally E. E., was almost destroyed by fire in 14th cent. On N. side of chancel notice the monument of Sir Rich. and Lady Cust, with statue by Bacon, 1797. (d) *St. John's Ch.*, a small but beautiful 15th-cent. edifice with interesting brasses.

Brown's Hospital (restd.) contains a curious hall and chapel, and some beautiful stained glass. The remains of St. Leonard's Benedictine Priory, founded 7th cent. by Wilfred, Bp. of York; the W. gate of Hen. III.'s White Friary at the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary; and a 13th-cent. gateway on S. side of St. Paul's-st., the sole remnant of Brasenose College, are worth inspection.

Burghley House (Marq. of Exeter), 1 m. from the Park gate, close to St. Martin's Ch., is of great historical interest, and is one of the best examples of English Renaissance. (John Thorpe, archit.). It contains a large and important collection of pictures, and is open (apply at the porter's lodge) to visitors daily (Thursdays and the last fortnight in Lent excepted), from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Attendants are entitled to receive not less than 1s. from each visitor. In addition to the pictures, many of which are of the highest interest, are some fine carvings by Grinling Gibbons. In the Chapel, notice picture by *Paolo Veronese*, and the "Passage of the Israelites through

the Red Sea" by *Benedetto Castiglione*. In the Billiard-room are portraits by Kneller, Lely, and others, and one (especially interesting) of *Verrio*, by himself. In *Queen Elizabeth's bedroom* (the Queen never was at Burghley) notice the "Agony in the Garden" by *Bassano*. The next, or *Pagoda-room*, is one of the most interesting in the house, from the series of portraits it contains. In the Jewel Closet attached to the state bed-room is "Christ blessing the Bread and the Cup," by *Carlo Dolce*. The visitor, after being conducted through several other rooms, which contain valuable paintings, china, &c., will reach the *Great Staircase*—paintings on ceiling and walls by *Verrio* and *Stothard*—and the *Great Hall*, the best feature of which is the open roof.

Excursions.—(a) At *Wittering*, situated 3 m. S., is a Ch. interesting for the extent of its Saxon remains. (b) At *Essendine*, 4 m. N., is a small and very ancient Ch. It has an old Norman gateway S., and a gable for 2 bells. 6 m. further N. is *Bourn*, a town of great antiquity, and noted as being the birthplace of the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh. The parish Ch. is commonly called the Abbey Ch., but existed before the foundation of the Abbey. Both aisle arcades are late Norm. with massive piers, and the font has a black-letter inscription. The Abbey stood near the Ch., but there are scarcely any remains of the once famous Castle; nothing exists but a small mound. Near here is *Grimsthorpe Castle* (see). (c) The Ch., 13th cent., at *Ketton*, 3 m. S.W., is also interesting. (d) *Barnack Ch.* (4 m. S. E., and 10 mins. by rly.) is one of the most remarkable in England. The lower part of the tower is in the old Saxon style, and is believed to be the earliest specimen of stone architecture in the kingdom. The nave is trans. from Norm. to E. E.; the beautiful S. porch E. E.; and the chancel Dec. (e) At *Tickencote*, 3 m. N., is a small Ch. with a unique Norm. chancel arch.

STAMFORD BRIDGE, see *York*.

STAMFORDHAM, see *Belsay*.

STANAGE POLE, see *Sheffield*.

STANDISH, see *Wigan*.

STANDLAKE, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

STANDRIDGE, see *Romsey*.

Stanhope (Durham), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inn*: Phoenix. The town and neighbourhood are noted for lead-mines, which give employment to very many of the inhabitants. S. of the Market-place is the *Castle*, a modern castellated mansion. N., surrounded by belt of elms and sycamores, is the *Ch. of St. Thomas*, chiefly Norm., with a hog-backed roof. The open balustraded oak seats are curious. In the E. window are some misplaced fragments of ancient glass. The chancel has some stall-work, temp. Chas. II., and curious carvings of Adam and Eve, &c.; the (modern) font is a fine specimen of Stanhope marble.

Excursions.—A drive may be taken (a) W., 8 m., to *St. John's Weardale* and *St. John's Chapel*, passing at 2 m. *Rookhope Burn*. (b) To the very interesting remains at *Blanchland*, 9 m. by a wild drive over the moors. (See *Hexham*.) 1 m. S. W. of *Blanchland*, in ch.-yd. of *Hunstanworth*, is a very extraordinary arched vault, 45 ft. by 25 ft., turfed over, probably used as a hiding-place for cattle, &c., during the Scottish raids. (c) To *Muggleswick*, 9 m. N. E., where are picturesque fragmentary remains of the ancient hunting-palace of the Priors of Durham. In *Ch. of St. Edmund at Edmondbyers*, about 2 m. from either *Blanchland* or *Muggleswick*, is an ancient stone altar.

Stanmore, *Stanmore Magna*, or *Great Stanmore* (Middl.), is on the road to Watford, 2 m. N. W. from the Edgware Stat. of the G. N. Rly., 2½ m. E. from the Pinner Stat., and a little farther from the Harrow Stat. of the L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; Vine; Abercorn Arms. Under the tower of the old *Ch.* in the Gordon vault is buried Lord Aberdeen, the Prime Minister. There is a recumbent effigy of him, by Boehm, in the new *Ch.*

On one side of the village the Heath affords many pretty bits of wild woodland, and on the other Stanmore Com-

mon is still a broad open space, glorious with gorse and heather, and overlooking a wide extent of country.

Bentley Priory, on the high road from Harrow to Bushey, formerly the residence of the Dowager Q. Adelaide, 1848, subsequently the seat of Sir John Kelk, Bart., and now the property of Frederick Gordon, Esq.

Stanmore Park—formerly the seat of the Drummonds, subsequently of Lord Wolverton, and now also the property of F. Gordon, Esq.—lies to the S. of Bentley Priory and Stanmore Ch.

Stanmore Parva, *Little Stanmore*, or *Whitchurch*, lies 1 m. S. E. of Great Stanmore, and ½ m. W. of Edgware.

Canons is a neat stone mansion, in a moderate sized park, the site of the large and costly mansion of James Brydges, Paymaster of the Forces in the reign of Anne, created Duke of Chandos in 1729. The building was of great size and magnificence, and the "grand apartments finely adorned with paintings, sculpture, and furniture." It is satirized by Pope under the name of "Timon Villa." The entire cost is stated to have been 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* On the Duke's death the whole was sold by auction, the building bringing only 11,000*l.*

The *Ch. of St. Lawrence*, of old famous as the Chapel of Canons, is the chief object of interest to the visitor. The Duke pulled down the body of the ch. (then called *Whitchurch*), and raised the present structure in its place (1715–20). It is comparatively plain outside, but within pompous and uncommon. The walls and ceiling are alike resplendent with paintings and carved work. At the W. end is the Chandos gallery, or pew. On the N. is the Chandos Chapel, in which the Duke is buried.

The *Organ* is interesting as being that on which Handel played and composed the oratorio of 'Esther.' He was organist of this ch. from 1718 to 1721, and chapel-master to the Duke.

STANSTEAD, see *Chichester*.

STANTON, see *Rowsley*.

STANTON HARCOURT, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

STANTON ST. JOHN'S, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

STANWAY, see *Winchcombe*.

STANWIX, see *Carlisle*.

STARCROSS, see *Dawlish*.

START, THE, see *Dartmouth*.

STAUNTON, see *Monmouth*.

STAUNTON HAROLD, see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

STAUNTON LACEY, see *Ludlow*.

STEBBING, see *Dunmow, Gt.*

STEEPLE ASHTON, see *Trowbridge*.

STEWKLEY, see *Leighton Buzzard*.

SteYning (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: White Horse. A place of great antiquity. The *Ch. of St. Andrew* (restl.) is now the main interest of the place. It was originally founded by St. Cuthmann, and it is believed that Ethelwolf, the father of Alfred, was buried here. The present *Ch.* is no doubt the work of the Fécamp Benedictines. Probably the greater part now standing was built circ. 1150, but evidently some portions were earlier. The pier arches of the nave are very remarkable.

Several of the houses exhibit in the mouldings of the woodwork and window mullions architectural features of the 15th, 16th, and 17th cents. The old gabled house in Church-st., called the *Brotherhood Hall*, was founded 1614 for the purposes of a Grammar School.

Excursions. — (a) *Wiston Manor* (Rev. John Goring), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W., besides its historical interest, commands views of extreme beauty. The house is Elizabethan, but has been greatly altered. The *Dec. Ch.* contains some interesting monuments.

(b) To *Bramber* (Stat.), $\frac{3}{4}$ m., where are the remains of an ancient castle, which originally formed an irregular parallelogram 560 ft. by 270 ft., surrounded by a strong wall, of which much is left, and encircled by a deep moat now filled with trees. The ruined gateway tower still remains, as well as a solitary fragment of a lofty barbican tower. The view from the keep mound is very striking. The ivy-clad *Ch.* nestles under the S. wall of the castle.

It is Norm., but the nave and tower only remain, the chancel and transepts having been demolished.

(c) *Henfield* (Stat. 4 m.) is a picturesque village on an eminence, where will be found some good specimens of old Sussex cottages.

STICKLEPATH, see *Dartmoor*.

Stockport (Cheshire), Stats., L. & N. W. and Midl. Rlys. *Inns*: Buckley Arms; George. A flourishing seat of the cotton trade with a population of 60,000, on the steep sides of the Mersey valley, here dividing Lancashire from Cheshire. The L. & N. W. line to Manchester crosses the town and Mersey on a viaduct of 22 arches, 108 ft. high; at its N. end is the stat. for Heaton Norris, a suburb of Stockport. Sir J. Whitworth was born here.

Stockton-on-Tees (Durham), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: Black Lion H.; Vane Arms; Royal; Talbot; Queen's; Argyll. The chief feature of the town is the *High-street*, said to be the widest in England. In the centre is the Town House, a foreign-looking building, with a clock-tower.

The *Parish Ch.*, built in Queen Anne's reign, stands in High-st., and is an interesting specimen of the classic style. It contains a good library. A handsome iron bridge, joining the town with South Stockton on the rt. bank of the Tees, was opened on the Queen's Jubilee day. The industries of the town are well worth inspection, and include very large marine engineering works, ship-building, blast furnaces, and rolling-mills. Blair's engine works stand on 3 acres of ground and have 15 m. of railway within the works. There is a fine race-course.

Excursions. — (a) By taking the rail (13 min.) to Yarm Stat., may be visited *Egglescliffe*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., picturesquely situated on the steep N. bank of Tees, with a beautiful view of the blue Cleveland Hills. The *Ch. of St. John the Baptist* has, in the porch called Pemberton's, a figure of a Knight in chain armour. An ancient bridge of 5 pointed arches here crosses Tees to

Yarm in Yorkshire. (b) About 4 m. N.W., at *Redmarshal*, is the *Ch. of St. Cuthbert*, which has a Norm. chancel arch, 3 Perp. sedilia, and in the S. transept, called Claxton's porch, a fine alabaster altar-tomb, with mutilated effigies of J. Langton and his wife. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further W. is *Bishopton*, with an old cross and strange artificial mound (43½ ft. high), surrounded by a double trench known as the *Castle Hill*. Return by rail (15 min.) from Carlton Stat., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Redmarshal. (e) To (7 min. by rail) Norton Junct.; 2 m. N. of which is *Wynyard* (Marq. of Londonderry), a large Grecian mansion (rebuilt 1841) on the edge of an artificial lake, in a park of 2500 acres. It has a magnificent Corinthian portico, and a statue gallery 120 ft. by 80 ft., decorated with jasper columns, and marble bases. The "Memorial Room," containing relics of the late Marquis, adjoins the mansion on the N.W. An obelisk in the park commemorates the visit of the D. of Wellington in 1827. The excursion may be continued about 5 m. further to *Sedgefield* and *Hardwicke Hall* (see *Darlington*), returning by rail (40 min.) from Bradbury Stat., 2 m. W. of Sedgefield. (d) 2 m. N. is Norton, a pretty village with a very ancient *Ch.* well restored, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is *Billingham* (10 min. by rail from Stockton). The *Ch. of St. Cuthbert* (restd.), originally founded 860, but partly rebuilt in E. E. style, has a very early Norm. tower (144 ft. high), with round-headed belfry windows like those of Wearmouth; the battlement is modern; the walls of nave are of same date, but the columns and arches are E. E., of about 1260. (e) To *Roseberry Topping* on the Cleveland Hills, rail to Great Ayton (13 m.) and 1 hour's walk to the summit. From thence a fine walk may be taken by Hutton Hall (Sir Joseph Pease, Bart.) over High Tere to Guisbro (see). From Great Ayton *Cook's Monument*, erected at a great elevation on the moors above the birth-place of the great circumnavigator. (see also *Whitby*).

STOGUMBER, see *Taunton*.

STOKE (Suffolk), see *Clare*.

STOKE FLEMING, see *Dartmouth*.

STOKE GOLDING, see *Hinekley*.

STOKE-BY-NAYLAND, see *Hadleigh*.

STOKE NECTAN, see *Bideford*.

STOKE POGES, see *Slough*.

STOKE PRIOR, see *Droitwich*.

STOKESAY, see *Craven Arms*.

STOKESLEY, see *Whitby*.

STOKE-SUB-HAMDON, see *Yeovil*.

Stoke-upon-Trent

(Staffs.), Stat., N. Staffs. Rly., whence several lines radiate. *Inn*: **Railway H., with a statue of Wedgwood in front. Stoke is a dirty straggling town and the metropolis of the Pottery District (see also *Hanley* and *Burslem*). Not far from the station are the *Show-rooms*, open to all visitors, of the Mintons and the Copelands, where the best specimens of the ceramic art are displayed.

Hartshill, 1 m. N., is a beautiful Gothic *Ch.*; also the N. Staffordshire Infirmary.

STONDON MASSEY, see *Chipping Ongar*.

STONE (Kent), see *Dartford*.

Stone (Staffs.), Stat., N. Staffs. Rly., Junc. with Stoke line. *Inn*: Crown. A brisk little town dependent on breweries. The *Ch.* (restd. 1885) contains a bust by *Chantrey* to Earl St. Vincent, and the ch.-yd. an altar-tomb to Sir T. Crompton and wife. It is a pretty walk, 4 m., to *Trentham* (see), passing *Tittensor Heath*, with magnificent view from Monument Hill.

STONEHENGE, see *Salisbury*.

STONELEIGH, see *Coventry*.

STONEY CROSS, see *Lyndhurst*.

Stoney Middleton (Derby.) 4 m. from Hassop Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Moon. A picturesque village with fine cliff scenery at the end of Middleton Dale; some of the houses are perched one above the other on the ledges of the rock. There are tepid baths of great age. *Middleton Hall* (Lord Denman) adjoins the *Ch.* (restd.).

STONHAM, see *Stowmarket*.

STONYHURST, see *Whalley*.

STORRINGTON, see *Amberley*.

STOURBRIDGE (Camb.), see *Cambridge*.

Stourbridge (Wor'ster.), Stat. G. W. and L. & N. W. Rlys. *Inn*:

Talbot. The town is prettily situated on the banks of the Stour, although much spoilt by the smoke from the glass and brick works; the Stour-bridge clay has been worked for glass-making since 1555. At the Grammar School, which dates from Edw. VI., Dr. Johnson was educated for more than a year.

Excursions.—(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., *Pedmore Ch.* has a curious sculptured porch, representing the City surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists. (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., *Stewpony Inn*, charmingly situated on the Stour. Near it are *Prestwood* (H. J. W. Hodgetts-Foley, Esq.) and *Stourton Castle*, where Reginald Pole, Abp. of Canterbury, was born, 1500. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. is *Kinver*, at the foot of a red sandstone rock, surmounted by the *Ch.* In it are monuments to one of the Hamptons, 1471; to Wm. Talbot, 1685; and to Sir E. Grey (temp. Hen. VIII.), a curious polished conglomerate with figures of himself, two wives, seven sons and ten daughters. See also the carved screen, the *crypt* under the chancel, and old church books chained to the desk. There is good scenery at *Kinver Edge*, and a cavern called *Inigo's Fox Hole*. (c) *Enville Hall*, 6 m. W., is the beautiful seat of the El. of Stamford and Warrington. The pleasure-grounds, containing a fine lake and fountains, are open to the public on Tuesday and Friday. See the Shenstonian *cascade* and the aviaries in the park. The *Ch.* (restd. 1875) is of Norm. date, and contains many monuments to the Greys and Hastings, and in particular one to Thomas Grey, in carved alabaster, with figures of men in armour. The *Hall* is of the time of Henry VIII. (d) To *Hagley Hall* (see) and *Park*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and a little beyond, the *Clent Hills* (see *Kidderminster*).

Stourhead (Dorset), the beautiful seat of Sir Henry Ainsley Hoare, Bart., is 7 m. N. of Gillingham. Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. It is well known for a fine collection of pictures, but more celebrated for the extreme beauty and decoration of its park and grounds. The house is shown on Fridays, and

the grounds at all times. It is entered by an embattled gatehouse, flanked by round towers and beautifully ivied. The paintings include works of the Italian School, a *Rembrandt*, "Elijah Raising the Widow's Son," and a *Gainsborough*, "Peasants Going to Market." Visitors to the *Pleasure Grounds*, after passing the gatehouse, descend between banks of turf and hedges of laurel to the hamlet of *Stourton*, a group of pretty cottages, an ancient *Ch.* and *Inn*, ensconced in a little dell beneath impending woods. Opposite the *ch.* is the entrance to the pleasure-grounds, where the attention of the visitor will be directed to a beautiful ornament, the *High Cross of Bristol*, erected in that city about 1373, as a mark of gratitude to Edward III. It is an elaborate piece of stonework, decorated with the statues of 8 of our monarchs. It was re-erected where it now stands in 1733. On the level of the lake will be pointed out the *Temple of the Muses*, *Paradise Well*, and an old *font* removed from the *ch.* Further on a view opens on the rt. up *Six Wells Bottom* to *St. Peter's Pump*, another relic from Bristol, covering the six sources of the Stour. The path next crosses an arm of the lake, and winding past the *Swan House*, dives into the *Grotto*. A view now opens on the portico of the *Pantheon*, a copy of the famous temple at Rome, occupying a charming site. Continuing their course visitors will reach the *Temple of the Sun*, designed after that at Baalbec, commanding a bird's-eye view of the lake and gardens. *Alfred's Tower* occupies a magnificent point of view called *Kingsettle*, a lofty hill 800 ft. above the sea. Obtain the key at the adjoining lodge.

Stow, see *Lincoln*.

Stowe (Bucks). The entrance to this princely seat of Earl Temple is situated at a short distance from Buckingham on the Brackley road. A noble avenue of elms, nearly 2 m. in length, leads to a Corinthian Arch 60 ft. high, designed by Thos. Pitt, Lord Camelford. Here is a good view of the house, which consists of a centre faced with a portico, flanked by 2

wings; the total length of the façade is 916 ft. The art treasures that made Stowe so famous were dispersed in 1848. The *Gardens* of Stowe were perhaps the finest example of landscape gardening in the country. They were laid out by Sir Rich. Temple, Viscount Cobham, and are alluded to by Pope in his *Moral Essays*. Here Thomson drew fresh inspiration for his amended 'Seasons,' and Capability Brown filled the office of kitchen gardener. These pleasure grounds of not less than 700 acres are adorned with numerous ornamental buildings and temples. There is also a column 115 ft. high surmounted by a statue of Lord Cobham.

STOWE, see *Stafford*.

STOWELL PARK, see *Cheltenham*.

Stowmarket (Suffolk), Stat., G. E. Rly., 12 m. from Ipswich. *Inns*: Fox; King's Head. A thriving town at the junction of the three rivulets which form the Gipping. The *Ch.* contains the arched tomb of an Abbot of St. Osyth's in Essex. The S. porch is very good and lofty. A manor-house, once attached to St. Osyth's, still remains.

The Chs. of Stonham Aspall and Earl Stonham, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., will repay the ecclesiologist for his visit. At *Earl Stonham* the clerestory (Perp.) should be especially noticed. The W. door is a remarkably fine piece of wood carving, and the nave has a fine hammer-beam roof. The *Ch.* at *Stonham Aspall* is principally Dec., with a very fine Perp. clerestory in the nave. The Chs. at *Buxhall*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. (observe especially the font and double piscina), and at *Combs*, 2 m. S., are also worth visiting.

Stow-on-the-Wold (Glo'ster.), Stat. G. W. Rly., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant. *Inn*: Unicorn. A small town built on the Roman fosseway. The *Ch.* has specimens of various styles of architecture from Norm. downwards; and a noble tower 80 ft. high, conspicuous for many miles. At *Eyford*, 3 m. S., the geologist should examine the Stonesfield slate formation, rich in fossils.

STOW WOOD, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

STRANTON, see *Hartlepool*.

STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY, see *Aberystwyth*.

Stratford-on-Avon (Warwick.), Stat., G. W. Rly., 110 m. from London, and 40 min. by rail from Leamington and Warwick, *viâ* Hatton Junct. *Inns*: *Shakespeare; Red Horse (known to Americans as "Washington Irving's Hotel"); Falcon. The town is memorable as the birthplace of Shakespeare. The house (*Shakespeare's House*) in which the poet was born 23rd April, 1564, is in Henley-st. (He died on the anniversary of his birthday, 1616, at *New Place*, Chapel-st., built temp. Henry VII. by Sir Hugh Clopton, and purchased by Shakespeare 1597, the garden and a portion of the foundation of the house alone remaining.) The house in Henley-st., a picturesque half-timbered building, which has passed through many vicissitudes, being in turn an inn and a butcher's shop, was purchased with the grounds by public subscription 1847, restored 1856, and now carefully preserved. Four rooms in the house remain as they were in the poet's time: that in which the poet was born is the chief attraction. It contains a bust—a cast from the poet's monument in the Ch. (*post*)—and the ceiling and walls are covered with remarks and autographs in pencil, to which it is not now permitted to add; the autographs include those of Kean, Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens. In other rooms, known as the *Museum*, there is a small but interesting collection of relics of the poet. Admission to the house 6d. each, and an additional 6d. to the Museum. The Curator resides at "Nash House," adjoining "New Place," so called from its having belonged to and been occupied by Thos. Nash, who married Shakespeare's grand-daughter, Elizabeth Hall, afterwards Lady Barnard.

Holy Trinity Ch. (formerly collegiate: restd. 1886), stands close to the river on the S. side of the town, and is approached through an avenue of limes. The S. aisle was built about 1330; the chancel erected 1465; the great E. window is Perp.; and the stone

spire dates from 1763. It is ever to be venerated as the burial-place of Shakespeare. A good view of it is obtained from the bridge built by Sir Hugh Clopton, temp. Hen. VII. On N. side of the Chancel is the monument of the poet, a bracketed niche, Jacobean in style, enclosing a coloured bust of the poet, very precious as a likeness of him, since the face is probably from a cast taken after death, although the execution is clumsy. Below are slabs with inscriptions, covering his remains, those of his wife, Anne Hathaway, and of his favourite daughter, Anne Hall. On his are the well-known lines,

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear

To dig the dust enclosed here.

Blessed be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones."

In the ch. register are recorded the marriage of Shakespeare's elder daughter, 1607, and the death of his niece. Outside the *Town Hall* there is a statue of Shakespeare; within, a whole length portrait of him by Wilson, both presented by Garrick; also a portrait of Garrick by Gainsborough. The *Shakespeare Memorial Theatre*, with library and picture and sculpture gallery attached, of red brick with stone dressings, was erected 1877-79 on the banks of the Avon. Plays by Shakespeare are, as a rule, performed here about twice a year; it is not opened for any other performance. The library contains a good collection of books relating to Shakespeare, and the gallery contains paintings by Romney, Stothard, Sir J. Gilbert, and some good engravings. The bust of Shakespeare being crowned by Tragedy and Comedy, with figures of Hamlet, Lady Macbeth, Prince Henry, and Falstaff round the base, is by Lord Ronald Gower. The *bridge* over the Avon is of the 16th cent. At *Shottery*, about 1 m. on the Alcester road, is the cottage where Anne Hathaway lived, and where the poet is said to have "won her to his love." A bedstead and other relics are shown. The "Dingles," very ancient entrenchments, are 1 m. N.

Within 5 m. walk of *Wilmcote* Stat.

(3 m.), is the old house of the Ardens (now a farm), and residence of Mary Arden, Shakespeare's mother. Stratford should not be left without a visit to *Charlecote*, old house and park, the seat of the Lucys. In the old Ch. are interesting monuments to them. *Henley-in-Arden* (*Inn*: White Swan H.), is 8 m. N., and 4 m. from Bearley Stat. In the Ch. at *Beaundesert*, adjoining Henley, is a beautiful Norm. chancel (restd.). The S. doorway is also a fine specimen of Norm. architecture.

STRAWBERRY HILL, see *Twickenham*.

STREATLAM CASTLE, see *Barnard Castle*.

STREATLEY, see *Thames*.

Stroud (Glo'ster.), Stat., G. W. and Midl. Rlys. *Inns*: George; Imperial; Swan; Railway. A busy town, with trade in woollen cloth, situated on a hill, with charming views in every direction over the oolite valleys and dingles of the Cotswold escarpments.

The *Town Hall*, once the old market house, was erected in the 15th cent. The Subscription Rooms, in George-st., possess a library and reading-room.

Excursions. — (a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., to *Lyppitt Park*, a monastic house of the 16th cent., where the Gunpowder Plot is said to have been concocted; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond to *Bisley*, a decayed village, where many Roman remains have been found. The Ch. has an effigy of a crusader, and an hexagonal cross (13th cent.) in the ch.-yd. (b) 3 m. N. E. to *Painswick* (*Inn*: Falcon), pretty and old-fashioned, with a debased Ch. with three chancels, and a spire 174 ft. high. The ch.-yd. is remarkable for its avenues of elipt yews. Adjoining is the picturesque Court House, so called because Charles I. held his court here during the siege of Gloucester. It was built 1604, and is a good example of domestic Tudor architecture. 2 m. N.W., on *Sponesbed Hill*, 929 ft., is a Roman camp; there is a superb view over the Severn. *Cranham Woods*, 3 m. N. from Painswick, embrace some of the most beautiful of the Cotswold scenery.

STUDLAND, see *Swanage*.

STUDLEY ROYAL, see *Ripon*.

STUNTNEY, see *Ely*.

Sudbury (Suffolk), Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inns*: Rose and Crown; Four Swans; White Horse; Christopher. An ancient agricultural town upon the Stour, which is navigable for barges nearly up to the town from the sea. A bridge over it leads into Essex. The manufacture of silk is carried to some extent. *St. Peter's Ch.* is Perp., and has some good wood-work in the chancel screens. *All Saints' Ch.*, also Perp., has some very good screen-work, and an oak pulpit with the date 1490. *St. Gregory's Ch.* is Perp. like the others, but of greater interest. The choir stalls are worth notice. The modern font is covered by an ancient "spire" of tabernacle work—one of the best and most perfect examples in the country. In the vestry can be seen the skull of Simon of Sudbury, Archbp. of Canterbury, who was murdered by the rabble in Wat Tyler's rebellion, 1382. *Thos. Gainsborough*, the painter, was a native of the town, and took his earliest studies from the pastoral scenery of the Stour. The house in which he was born, 1727, formerly the "Black Horse Inn," still exists in Sepulchre-st.

SUDBURY (Yorks.), see *Harrogate*.

SUMMERSEAT, see *Bury*.

Sunbury (Middlx.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. (Thames Valley line). *Inns*: Magpie; Weir; Flower Pot. The village lies along a pleasant reach on the l. bank of the Thames, 15 m. from London and 1½ m. above Hampton. *Sunbury Deep*, as defined and maintained by the Thames Conservancy Commissioners, extends for 683 yards from the Weir, eastward, to the E. end pile of the breakwater. There is excellent jack and barbel fishing, and occasionally trout of good size are taken. At Sunbury are the rearing ponds of the Thames Angling Preservation Society.

Sunderland (Durham), Stat., N. E. Rly., ½ hr. by rail from Newcastle, and same distance from Durham. *Inns*: Queen's H.; Walton's H., both

in Faweett-st.; Empress H., Union-st. A seaport (pop. 123,200), situated at the mouth of the Wear. The borough consists of three parishes: (1) Monkwearmouth, on the N. bank of the Wear; (2) Bishopwearmouth, on S.W. bank; (3) Sunderland proper, on S. bank. At *Monkwearmouth*, the sole object of interest is the *Ch. of St. Peter*, dating from 674, the oldest ch. in the county of Durham; the W. wall of the nave and the two lower storeys of the tower are of this date. There are several very remarkable stones built into the vestry wall, discovered at the restoration of the Ch., 1875. Within the tower is a figure of a Benedictine monk, placed upright against the wall; and there is a richly carved altar-tomb of one of the Hyltons on the N. of the chancel. The colliery (381 fathoms deep) is said to be the deepest mine in the world. The parish is united to Bishopwearmouth by the famous *cast-iron bridge* over the Wear, consisting of one stupendous arch, 236 ft. 8 in. in span, 33 ft. wide, and 100 ft. above the water. On the W. side is the Rly. Bridge of wrought iron, a splendid specimen of engineering skill. In *Bishopwearmouth* is *St. Michael's Ch.*, dating from about 930, rebuilt 1807; in W. porch is a mutilated figure of Sir Thos. Middleton. The *Public Park* is very tastefully laid out, and is well worth a visit. Its highest point, *Building Hill*, is interesting to the geologist as presenting at once varieties of the botryoidal, laminated, and honey-combed limestone. At the N. end of the park is the handsome building of the Corporation Free Library Museum and Art Gallery. The port of *Sunderland* is formed by two piers, stretching out into the sea 456 yards on either side of the mouth of the Wear. On the N. side is Monkwearmouth Dock, and on the S. side, reclaimed from the sea, are very extensive docks for the shipment of coal, also large grain warehouses, timber yards, and engineering and shipbuilding establishments. On the banks of the Wear are numerous shipbuilding yards, engineering and other works, and drops

for rapid shipment of coal. The harbour entrance is being improved by new piers, and considerable progress has been made with the one on the N. side at Roker.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. N.E. of Monkwearmouth is *Roker*, a sea-side bathing place, with good hotel and lodging-houses; here are curious caves in the limestone rock. 2 m. further N.E., across a sandy bay, is the pleasant bathing village of *Whitburn*, with a good view of the sea-coast to the S., also of Monkwearmouth and Sunderland. To the N. is a pleasant walk along a cliff called the *Lizard*, commanding extensive views. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Byres Quarry*, a small cove where the sea dashes in rough weather through a fine natural arch. 2 m. further are the wild and striking *Marsden Rocks*, standing out in every conceivable shape. The *Marsden Rock*, 90 yards from the shore, is a massive arch, beneath which boats can pass; a narrow flight of steps in the cliff leads down to the shore. *Tynemouth Priory*, on a promontory to the N., is a striking and picturesque object.

(b) To *Jarrow*, Stat. on Shields and Newcastle line. Passengers from Sunderland change at Tyne Dock. A town of 30,000 inhabitants, the chief industries being ship-building, steel and alkali works. In the extensive yards of Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., the whole process, from the landing of iron ore from their mines in Yorkshire to the launch of a complete vessel, is carried on, the engines and everything else being made on the spot. *Jarrow* is interesting as the scene of the life and death of "the Venerable" Bede. The very ancient *Ch. of St. Paul* is still standing amid the remains of monastic walls; parts of the chancel walls and the small narrow windows are Saxon. The tower and most of the monastic remains are Early Norm. The Chancel, built of cubical stones, has Dec. windows of about 1400, and has two elaborately carved 15th-cent. bench ends. Here also is a heavy, very ancient, straight-backed seat called "*Bede's Chair*." In the tower is a remarkable inscribed ancient bell;

a stone, now fixed in the tower arch, between the nave and chancel, records the building of the ch. in 685. A cast of it is in the vestry, as the stone itself is too high to be read. Curious inscribed stones, fragments of old Saxon crosses, baluster-shafts, &c., discovered at the restoration of the Ch. in 1866, are built into the N. porch. At *Monkton*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. of *Jarrow*, the traditional birthplace of Bede, may be seen *Bede's Well*, once thought efficacious in diseases.

(c) 2 m. l. of *Brockley Whins* Stat. (10 m.) is *Boldon*, with its restd. E. *Ch. of St. Nicholas*, with its peculiarly designed tower and tomb of a Hylton, and two stone coffins, discovered 1825; rt. of the altar is an exquisitely-sculptured effigy of an ecclesiastic.

(d) From *Hylton* Stat. (15 min.) may be visited *Hylton Castle*, dating from the 13th cent.; it is reached by a ferry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. down the banks of the Wear. The original rooms are stated to be the Barou's Hall, four chambers, a chapel, two barns, a kitchen, and the gatehouse. The lead-covered roof with its turrets and guards' room over the E. front are reminiscences of feudal times. Between the central turrets of the E. front are sculptured remains of a knight in combat with a serpent-monster. At the back of the Castle is the dilapidated *Chapel of St. Catherine*, dating from 1157. Outside are numerous stone shields of the Hyltons, and on the E. front is carved a stag in a golden chain. (e) To *Houghton-le-Spring* by road about 6 m., or rail to Fence Houses Stat., 25 min. The *Ch. of St. Michael* (restd.), surrounded by a belt of fine sycamores, is a large cruciform building, partly Dec. and partly E. E. On S. of the chancel are a very curious window and door (the latter adorned with monsters), relics of an ancient Norm. Ch. In the S. transept is a massive inscribed altar-tomb of Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North;" beside it is an effigy of a knight. In the garden of the venerable embattled *Rectory* is a large thorn-tree, called *Gilpin's Thorn*, and said to have been planted by him. In

the middle of the village is *Houghton Hall* (Sir G. Elliot), a massive oblong building, little altered since the end of the 16th cent. (f) To *Ryhope, Seaham Harbour, &c.*—About 3 m. S., by road or rail, is the village of *Ryhope*, much resorted to for bathing; it has a Dene 2 m. long, with a rushing stream. 2½ m. S. of *Ryhope*, and 15 min. by rail from *Sunderland*, is the town of *Seaham Harbour*, 1½ m. S. of which is *Hawthorne Dene*, where numerous winding walks, furnished with seats, afford pleasant glimpses of the sea. Near the sea the glen narrows into a ravine leading to the small bay called *Hawthorne Hythe*, which is rendered attractive by its wild rock-forms and deep caverns.

SUNNINGDALE, see *Ascot*.

SUNNINGHILL, see *Ascot*.

SUNNINGWELL, see *Abingdon*.

Sutton (Surrey), Junct. Stat. L.B. & S. C. Rly.; 15 m. from London Bridge. *Inns*: Cock; Greyhound; Angel; Station H. It lies on the edge of the Downs, Sutton Down running into Banstead Downs on the one hand, and Epsom Downs on the other. The *Cock* at Sutton is noted for being the last place of baiting on the way to Epsom on the Derby day.

SUTTON-ON-SEA, see *Alford*.

Swaffham (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inn*: Crown. The *Ch.*, Perp., built about 1474, is large. The open roof of wood is finely carved, and supported by angels. There are the remains of a rood-screen, with paintings, and a rood-loft stair. The tower, grand and massive, completed in 1510, is degraded by a modern lantern on its summit. The vestry contains some armour, and a library of books.

Excursions.—(a) To *Castle Acre*, 4 m. N.W., a village on the N. bank of the *Nar*, mostly built out of the materials of the priory and the castle, the remains of which make this a very interesting spot. After crossing the river, the ruins of the *Priory* are seen l. in a pleasant valley. On rt. rise the *Castle Mounds*, earthen ramparts (barbican) with little masonry remaining, traversed by the steep

Bailey-st., at the end of which is an old gate.

The site of the Castle was granted by the Conqueror to William de Warenne, who founded here a castle and Cluniac Priory. The castle remained in the possession of the Warrennes until the death of the last of the family in 1347. It soon after fell into ruin. The estate is now the property of the El. of Leicester.

The ruins of the *Priory*, which are the most extensive and picturesque monastic remains in Norfolk, stand on much lower ground, W. of the village, and near the river. The entrance into the precinct is by a Tudor gateway, of flint, and moulded brick, temp. Henry VII. The W. front of the Ch. (1147), of late Norm. is very fine and striking. The injuries within have been very severe, but the ground plan may easily be traced.

The *Parish Ch.*, Perp., grafted on E. E., should be visited. It contains a remarkable font-cover and painted panels on a screen and pulpit.

(b) 5 m. S.E. is *Cressingham Manor House*, a 15th-cent. mansion. Part has been rebuilt, but the remains of the original house are remarkable for the decorations of moulded brick, or whitish terra-cotta, arranged in the form of panels, and very elegant Perp. tracery.

(c) About 7 m. S. W. is *Oxburgh Hall*, built by Sir Edmund Bedingfeld in 1482-3, and ever since the seat of that ancient Roman Catholic family. It is a castellated mansion of red brick, surrounded by a moat 50 ft. broad. The entrance gate-house is a fine structure, 80 ft. high. The inner court now consists of only 3 sides, since the great banquetting-room on the S. side was taken down 1778, and two incongruous wings were added in the rear; but Gothic windows and picturesque chimneys of moulded brick have much improved these barbarous additions: the remainder of the house is tolerably perfect and but little altered. Over the gateway is the *King's Room*, the most interesting part of the interior: it is hung with tapestry, temp. Henry

VII., and contains some valuable paintings. The interior of the house is not shown to strangers.

The *Ch.* is a large and handsome edifice, with a roof panelled and curiously carved.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK, see *New-market*.

Swanage (Dorset.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: **Royal Victoria; Ship. Lodgings good. This is the chief place in the Isle of Purbeck, and may be reached either by a branch line from Wareham, 11 m., or by steamer from Bournemouth (35 min.), or Poole (1 hr.). There are also frequent excursions to Southampton, Portsmouth, Southsea, Isle of Wight, Weymouth, and occasionally Torquay, Cherbourg and Alderney. The Isle of Purbeck Yacht Club holds its annual regatta here in August. Its position is most attractive, and being open to the N. E. it is one of the coolest watering-places on the S. coast. The views from it are varied and extensive, embracing the Hampshire coast in long perspective, and the Isle of Wight, 15 m. distant. A pleasant spot for summer sea-bathing, and, from the variety of soils and the sheltered situation, the neighbourhood is rich in rare plants, insects and fossil remains. The town has recently been much extended by new buildings, including a *Town Hall*, into which is built the 17th-cent. carved stone front of old Mercers' Hall from London. The *pier*, 273 yds. long, is partly of stone and partly timber. Originally built 1860, it has recently been improved. The old town consists chiefly of one long narrow street of grey stone-roofed houses, skirting the base slope of the hill, forming the southern horn of the Bay, which sweeps in a noble curve 2 m. N., retiring about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. inland, under the low cliffs of the *Hastings Sand*. The northern horn of the bay, formed by the huge chalk headland of *Ballard Head*, soaring in perpendicular precipices from the sea. The N.E. angle of the chalk promontory is called *Handfast Point*, on which a castle stood in olden time. At the extremity of the chalk, the insulated

lofty fragments known as *Old Harry and his Wife* rise out of the sea, and nearer Swanage, a large cavern called the *Parson's Barn*; close to which are two other detached masses of chalk—the Pinnacle and the Turfrick. Numerous quarries of marble and stone are worked in the hill above the town. The stone is piled in the unsightly “bankers” which encumber the shore, and is embarked by a small tramway and pier, as well as by large flat-bottomed boats, but since the opening of the rly. large quantities have been despatched by train direct to London and other inland towns. The *Ch.* has a fine old tower.

Excursions.—(a) 3 m. N. is the pretty little village of *Studland*, embowered among lofty elms, reached by a charming walk over Ballard Down. The village communicates with the shore by a picturesque chine. The *Ch.* (rest'd. 1882), nearly unmixed Norm., preserving its original corbel table, though small, is of great interest. It has a central tower gabled N. and S., supported on arches, and, together with the chancel, groined within. 1 m. N.W. of Studland is the *Aggle-stone*, an isolated block of ferruginous sandstone, in the form of an inverted cone, perched on the summit of a hillock. It measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height, and 36 ft. by $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter, and is computed to weigh about 400 tons. Many conjectures have arisen as to its origin, the most probable of which is that it once formed part of a layer of similar rock, covering the whole stratum, on an isolated peak of which this fragment now alone remains, having survived, by reason perhaps of superior hardness, the disintegrating influences which carried away the rest.

(b) A pleasant walk may be made along and under the cliffs of *Durlstone Head* (said to have once been haunted by a spirit called the *Darl*), ascending spirally to the summit, which commands superb views over Tilly Whim. On the slope of the Head a remarkable globe of Portland stone has been erected (1887) by G. Burt, Esq., being 10 ft. in diameter, and weighing forty tons. Near to it is a chart of the

English Channel, cut out of Purbeck stone. A gorge between Durlston Height and Round Down leads to, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Tilly Whim*, a cliff quarry. The scene is romantic, though not equal to that presented by the other quarries further W. A hollow, descending from the hills, conduits to a terrace, hewn midway on the cliffs, about 30 ft. above the sea. On *Anvil Point*, the cliff at the extremity of Round Down, is a lighthouse, built of stone, 1881, with a flashing light visible at 18 m. 2 m. further is the *Dancing Ledge Quarry*, which takes its name from the *Dancing Ledge*, a beach of solid stone, descending at a gentle inclination to the sea, which here breaks with a lively motion, dancing up the ledge. After rounding a hill spur is *Winspit*, where a fertile green valley winds among the hills towards *Seacombe* and the village of *Worth Matravers*, where the Ch. (Early Norm., with E. E. chancel) is of considerable interest.

Rounding the boldly advancing hill of *Eastman*, is *Winspit Quarry*, on the E. face of St. Aldhelm's Head, consisting of a terrace and numerous subterranean chambers.

St. Aldhelm's Head is a promontory 440 ft. high, crowned by an ancient chapel or chantry in which prayers were said for the safety of mariners passing this dangerous shore. It is a small square stone building, the walls supported by buttresses, and the roof by a central pillar, from which spring four intersecting semicircular arches. It has been restored by its present proprietor, Earl of Eldon, and occasional services are held in it. The view is superb, the eye ranging down a coast unsurpassed for variety. W. of this headland the coast assumes a new character. It dives at once to a deep valley, and then rises in *Enmit Hill*, 250 ft. high. Descending to the sea, the path winds along the undercliff to a pretty little bay called *Chapman's Pool*. The undercliff ceases at the W. end of *Egmont Bight*, where the drainage of the valley of *Encombe* reaches the sea at *Freshwater*; and a flight of steps leads from the private grounds of *Encombe*,

(El. of Eldon), to the beach. Between *Encombe* and *Gad Cliff*, the receding hills form an amphitheatre enclosing the vale of *Kimmeridge*.

At the eastern turn of the bay rises the bold bluff of *Hen Cliff*, surmounted by a look-out tower. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. inland is the village of *Kimmeridge*, with its venerable little Ch. The land now rises to the bold hill known as *Tyneham Cap*, above the ledges of *Broad Beach*, beyond which, 2 m., is *Gad Cliff*, the thin edge of a steep hill, cut vertically at a height of above 500 ft. From the summit the path descends to, 1 m., *Worbarrow Bay*, a scene of surpassing beauty, 1 m. in width, and compassed by cliffs, which exhibit a number of striking contrasts in their colour, height, and structure. To the W. the cliffs are cleft to the sea by *Arish Mell Gap*, where there is a miniature bay. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland of this gap stands *Lulworth Castle* (R. J. Weld, Esq.), in an extensive and well-wooded park. It was visited by James I., 1615; by Charles II., 1655; and on several occasions by George III., on his road to Weymouth. In it also there is a state bedroom, once occupied by Charles X. The tourist should ascend the tower of the well-cared-for Ch. adjoining, for the sake of the view. From here it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Wool Stat.* by road, and rather less by pleasant footpath. The most striking feature of this beautiful bay is the gigantic chalk bluff known as *Rigshill*, or *Flower's Barrow*, 500 ft. high. The summit commands a most enchanting view of the coast, from Portland to St. Aldhelm's Head. To the E. of Flower's Barrow is the part of the bay known as *Tyneham Cove*. The walk to *West Lulworth*, a small old village, 1 m. from the sea, lies along the continuation of the chalk ridge known as the *Swinesback* or *Bindon Hill*, which descends to *Lulworth Cove*, 4 m. (Inn: Cove H.), one of the most romantic inlets on the coast. Steamers from here during the summer months to Weymouth.

(c) To *Corfe Castle* (see Wareham).

Swansea (Glamorg.), Stats.: High-st., G. W. Rly., branch from

Landore; Victoria, Rutland-st., L. & N. W. Rly.; and St. Thomas', Midl. Rly. Trains (Oystermouth Rly.) from Rutland-st. Stat. to *Mumbles*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Steamers* to Belfast; Bristol; Padstow, calling at Ilfracombe; Milford, and Liverpool. *Inns*: **Mackworth Arms; Cameron Arms; Castle; Royal; George; Great Western. A busy town, situated at the mouth of the Tawe, owing its prosperity chiefly to the smelting and refining of copper, producing as it does nine-tenths of the copper smelted in England, the ore being imported from all parts of the world; also to numerous tin-plate, steel, patent-fuel, and chemical works. The chief works are those of Sir H. H. Vivian, M.P. (Hafod). At the foot of the hill, past the Mackworth Arms H., are the *Docks*, viz., the North Dock, South Dock, and East, or Prince of Wales Dock, opened 1881, the last having an area of 22 acres with a depth of 32 feet of water. At the back of the Post-office, just above the hotel, stand the remains of the *Castle*, built circ. 1330. The *Royal Institution of South Wales*, a handsome Grecian building, near the S. Dock, possesses a theatre for lectures, laboratory, library and reading-room, and *Museum* of Natural History and Geology. 2 min. walk from here will bring the tourist to the shores of Swansea Bay, with fine view of the *Mumbles* with its lighthouse on rt. The Free Library in Alexandra-road, opened 1887, contains reading-rooms, art gallery, and schools of science and art.

Excursions.—(a) To the peninsula of *Gower*, the inhabitants said to be descended from a Flemish colony, settled here by Henry I. In customs and dress they still retain their distinctiveness. The rly. to the *Mumbles* follows the curve of Swansea Bay. At the Black Pill Stat., a road, rt., leads to the *Gower Inn*, Park Mill (see below), $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. There is good bathing at Langland and Caswell Bays near *Oystermouth*. *Inns*: *Ship and Castle; Mermaid; George, and cheap lodgings. There is a fine old *Ch.* and a picturesque ruined *Castle*. Plenty of fish, including oysters, are to be obtained.

There are very pleasant walks along the coast. 2 m. W. is *Caswell Bay* (tolerable *inn*), which the tourist should reach by walking along the cliffs by *Langland Bay*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Pwllddu Point*, a splendid mass of limestone. 2 m. inland is the primitive *Gower Inn*. The geologist should not omit to visit the Bone Caves of the Bacon Hole, on the coast, about 1 m. from the inn, where a guide should be procured. It is a splendid walk beyond round Oxwich Bay to Port Eynon and *Worm's Head*, the most westerly point, 20 m. from Swansea.

SWANTON MORLEY, see *Dereham, East*.

SWIMBRIDGE, see *Barnstaple*.

Swindon, New and Old (Wilts), Junct. Stat., G. W. Rly.

New Swindon, adjoining the Stat., is inhabited almost exclusively by the workmen employed by the Rly. Co., whose vast works are established here. Their premises include an area of about 106 acres, and contain locomotive factories, carriage and waggon works, and rail mill. About 5000 men are employed. Visitors are permitted to inspect the works on Wednesdays after 3 P.M.

Old Swindon, 1 m. l. (*Inn*: Goddard Arms), is a picturesque old market-town, commanding extensive prospects over Berks and Gloucestershire. The *Lawn* (A. L. Goddard, Esq.) is a fine, handsome Italian residence. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E., on the Liddington road, the reservoir of the Wilts and Berks Canal forms a fine lake of 70 acres, abounding in fish. The *quarries* of building stone, and the view from the tower of the corn exchange, are the chief points of interest. Four camps are visible; N., Blunsdon and Kingsbury, near Purton; S., Barbury and Liddington Castle.

Excursions.—(a) Outside the Wiltshire border, in the county of Berks, on the road from Faringdon to Highworth, stands *Coleshill House*, the seat of Earl of Radnor (see *Faringdon*). (b) 2 m. from Coleshill, and 6 m. from Swindon, is the old town of *Highworth* (*Inn*: King and Queen). The *Ch.* is interesting from its an-

tiquity. (c) Two roads run from Swindon to *Marlborough* (see): the old, W.; and the new, both about 11 m. The former crosses a wild hilly district, and is a rough one for carriages; the latter is the coach-road, and runs most of the distance through a valley. (d) *Lydiard Tregoz*, 4 m., is the seat of the St. Johns (Viscount Bolingbroke and Baron St. John). The plain stone mansion stands in a park, finely wooded with old oaks. The *Ch.* deserves notice. The windows of the chancel contain some stained glass, and there are gorgeous monuments to the St. John family.

SWINGFIELD, see *Folkestone*.

SWINLEY WOODS and PADDOCKS, see *Ascot*.

Sydenham (Kent), Stats.: L. B. & S. C. Rly., *Upper Sydenham*, and *Forest Hill*; S. E. Rly., *Lower Sydenham*; L. C. & D. Rly., *Sydenham Hill*; and *Crystal Palace* (High Level).

Sydenham, now in effect a suburb of London, from which it is distant about 8 m., lies between Dulwich and Norwood and Lewisham, to which last parish the larger part of it belongs.

The *Crystal Palace*, though not in Sydenham, is always considered to belong to it. It occupies the summit of the high ground to the S. W. The land over which the palace grounds, of about 2000 acres, stretch, falls rapidly away to the E.; and from the terrace in front of the palace a prospect is obtained of surpassing beauty, over richly-wooded and undulating plains, to the distant hills of Kent and Surrey. The palace, constructed on the plan and from the materials of the Great Exhibition of 1851, was opened 1854. It contains a fine collection of casts of ancient and mediæval sculpture, a picture gallery, a very fine organ, and an aquarium. Shows of various kinds are frequently held here, and in the summer months great displays of fireworks take place.

Rockhill, the handsome house a little N. of the palace, was, from 1852 till his death in 1865, the residence of Sir Joseph Paxton, the designer of

Chatsworth conservatory and gardens, the Exhibition building of 1851, and of the Crystal Palace.

SYSTON, see *Grantham*.

TADDINGTON, see *Ashford* (Derby).

TAGG'S ISLAND, see *Thames*.

TAL-Y-LLYN, see *Dolgelley*.

TAMAR RIVER, see *Plymouth* and *Calstock*.

Tamworth (Staffs.), 2 Stats., Midl. Rly. and L. & N. W. Rly. (Trent Valley), one above the other. *Inns*: *Castle; Peel Arms. A town prettily situated in the rich meadows at the junction of the Anker and the Tame, an agricultural district. The larger portion of the town is in Warwickshire; but from the situation of the *Ch.* the town is generally considered as belonging to Staffordshire. The Castle (in Warwickshire), one of the oldest historic fortresses in England, and a Royal residence in Saxon times, was given by the Conqueror to the Marmions, champions of England; passed in 1294 to the Freviles, and in 1423 to the Ferrers, and from them to the present owners, the Townshends. It is now reduced to the multangular shell of the keep, standing on a mound 50 ft. high, which is still used as a dwelling-house. The *Ch.* (restd.), chiefly Dec., but with Perp. clerestory, has a crypt and a massive W. tower containing a curious double staircase, distinct though intertwining, and some fine Norm. arches in the choir. There are *Monuments* to the Ferrers and effigies of the Marmions. The chief manufactures are paper and ready-made clothes.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. S. to *Drayton Bassett*, the seat of Sir Robert Peel (not shown). In the *Ch.* is the grave of the Prime Minister. (b) 4½ m. N. to *Elford Ch.* on the bank of the Tame, containing monuments to Sir T. Arderne and wife, 1400; Sir J. Stanley in armour, 1474; to his grandson, killed by a tennis-ball; and an altar-tomb to Sir W. Smyth and his two wives, 1526.

TANDRIDGE, see *Godstone*.

TANFIELD, see *Ripon*.

TANHURST, see *Dorking*.

Tan-y-bwlch (Merioneths.),

Stat., Ffestiniog Rly. *Inn*: *Oakeley Arms H. Tourists wishing to explore the vale of Ffestiniog (see) cannot do better than halt here, or at *Maentwrog* (*Inn*: Grapes H.), a romantic village, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. W. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. l. of road to Harlech is the glen of the little river Rhydfach, up which a path runs for 1 m. to the waterfall of Rhaiadr-dû (the black cataract). Higher up is the Raven fall. It is 5 m. by rly. to the slate quarries of Difwys.

TAPLOW, see *Thames*.

TARRING, see *Worthing*.

TATTERSHALL, see *Lincoln*.

TATTON PARK, see *Altrincham*.

Taunton (Somerset.), Stat. G. W. Rly., about 1 hr. 25 min. from Bristol; 1 hr. from Exeter; with branches S. to Chard; N.W. to Barnstaple (2 hrs.); and N. to Watchet and Minehead ($24\frac{1}{2}$ m.). *Inns*: ** London H.; Castle H.; Clarke's H.; ** Railway H., close to stat.

Taunton—the county town of Somersetshire—of high antiquity, is seated on rising ground above the river Tone, in the centre of the rich and picturesque valley of *Taunton Deane*. There are two silk factories, which turn out excellent work; also collar and glove factories. The *Ch.* of *St. Mary Magdalene* (restd. 1845) is celebrated as one of the largest and finest Perp. churches in England. It has five aisles. The magnificent tower was rebuilt 1857, as nearly as possible in facsimile. The reredos and stone pulpit should be specially noticed, also the E. window in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 1887. *St. James's Ch.* has a fine tower; the chancel was rebuilt and enlarged 1885. It contains a good font. *St. John's Ch.*, in Park-st., is a very beautiful ch., designed by Sir G. G. Scott, and built at the expense of the Rev. F. J. Smith. The *Ch.* of the *Holy Trinity*, as well as the handsome schools near, were also erected by Mr. Smith. The Grammar School was also restored and re-established by him, and the town has been greatly benefited by his princely munificence.

The *Castle Green* is entered by a fine

archway, now incorporated with Clarke's H. On the left hand is the old grammar school, founded by Bp. Fox 1522. On the N. side of the green is a fine embattled gateway giving entrance to the inner ward, containing the *Hall*, where Judge Jeffreys held his "Bloody Assize," and other buildings. The Castle was purchased 1874 by the Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, and their museum is now distributed in its different rooms.

Excursions.—(a) At Norton Fitzwarren (Stat.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road to Milverton, on the hill above the Ch., is a curious earthwork of 13 acres, formed by a ditch with an external and internal rampart. 3 m. further N. is *Bishop's Lydeard*, a village remarkable for its *Ch.* tower, a very beautiful specimen of the Perp. of Hen. VII.'s time; and $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond *Combe Flory*, the living from 1828–45 of the celebrated wit *Sydney Smith*. At *Kingston*, 4 m. N. of Taunton, there is a beautiful Ch., a good example of the best class of Perp. parish ch. in Somerset. (b) The *Quantock Hills* form a healthy range extending from Taunton northward to the sea about 16 m. At *Crowcombe* (Stat.), on high ground, are the interesting remains of the ancient manor-house. Near to it is *Will's Neck*, 1270 ft., the highest point of the range. The most picturesque views are obtained from the eastern slope. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Crowcombe Stat. is *Stogumber*, famous for its ale. The *Ch.* is worth a visit, also the ancient manor-house of *Combe Sydenham*, 2 m. l. *Wililton* Stat. is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, and the next station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is *Watchet* (*Inn*: Mossman's H.). The tourist should follow a pretty little stream 2 m. inland towards *Washford* (Stat.), to the singularly beautiful and interesting ruins of *Cleeve Abbey*, founded for Cistercian monks, 1188. The principal remains are the gatehouse (13th cent.); the W. walk of the cloister (15th cent.); the E. E. dormitory; the E. E. entrance to the chapter-house; the E. E. loutory; the refectory (15th cent.), standing on

an E. E. substructure, still retaining its beautiful carved roof, and traces on the E. wall of an ancient fresco painting. A mineral railway runs from Watchet through Washford to the Brendon Hill iron ore mines, a spot well worth a visit. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Watchet is *Blue Anchor* (Stat.), close to which is *Cleeve Bay*, much frequented by families in summer. There are some very remarkable rocks here. 2 m. further is *Dunster* (Stat.), a quiet town possessing many objects worthy of attention, especially the Castle (12th cent.), which may be seen during absence of the family; and another 2 m. beyond is *Minehead* (see).

Tavistock (Devon), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. Inns: ** Bedford H.; Queen's Head H. The town, about equidistant (1 hr. by rail) from Plymouth and Launceston, is situated in the trough of the hills, on the banks of the Tavy. The existing remains of the *Abbey*, founded 10th cent., convey little notion of the former splendour of the ancient pile. Observe specially the beautiful E. E. fragment of a tomb in the ch.-yd., known as the tomb of Ordulf, the fine porch of the Refectory, behind the Bedford H., the Abbey gateway and Still-house, and the ancient inscribed stones in the vicarage gardens. On the outskirts of the town is the interesting old gateway of *Fitzford* (temp. Hen. VII.), which has been restored. The *Ch.* (restd.) is a large, handsome building with a tower, 106 ft. high, and battlemented parapet. The windows in the tower and those at the E. end are good specimens of Early Perp. On the N. side of the chancel is a fine monument, 16th cent., to a Fitz of Fitzford, and opposite a monument in alabaster to Judge Glanville, who died at Kilworthy 1600. There is a chained black-letter copy of the paraphrase of Erasmus, also numerous ancient documents dating from time of Edward I.

Excursions.—(a) In addition to the excursions in the neighbourhood described under *Dartmoor*, the stranger should visit *The Walk*, behind the Bedford H., bounded by the Abbey wall

on one side, and by the Tavy on the other, from which a path leads to the *Canal*, connecting the town with the Tamar at *Morwellham Quay*, where the ores obtained in the district are shipped. From here it will be easy to inspect the superb crags, the *Morwell Rocks* (see *Calstock*). (b) *Buckland Abbey* (Sir Francis Drake, Bt.) is 4 m. S. from Tavistock, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Horrabridge Stat., and in visiting this, the fine Perp. *Ch.* of *Buckland Monachorum* should be inspected. (c) *Endsleigh*, the villa of the D. of Bedford, should be visited for the sake of its grounds and beauty of its site—permission to be obtained at the steward's office (at Tavistock). It is situated above the Tamar, near *Milton Abbot* (an Inn), about 6 m., and half-way on the road to Launceston. (d) The valley of the Tavy should be explored, especially a romantic spot called *Double Water*, 4 m. S., the confluence of the Walkham and Tavy; thence along the former river to *Merrivale Bridge* on Dartmoor. Between this bridge and Huckworthy Bridge is *Ward Bridge*, whence the return to Tavistock (4 m.) may be made over *Whitchurch Down*, which commands very fine views of the town. A good impression of this side of Dartmoor and its borders may be obtained from the railway to Princetown, returning on foot by Merrivale Bridge. (e) The celebrated copper mine, the *Devon Great Consols*, is situated in a valley rt. of the Callington road, about 4 m. from Tavistock. (f) To *Beer Alston*, 7 m., and *Beer Ferrers*, 10 m. A visit should be paid to the *Ch.* of the latter, which has several old monuments, one of a crusader.

Teddington (Middlx.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. Inns: Clarence H.; Park-road; Anglers'; Royal Oak; King's Head (anglers' houses).

The village lies on the l. bank of the Thames, and on the main road from Richmond to Bushey Park and Hampton Court, midway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., between Kingston-upon-Thames and Twickenham, 12 m. from London by road. There is good fishing in the Thames here. On E. wall of N. aisle

of the old *Ch.* is a tablet to "Margaret Woffington, spinster," died March 28, 1760, the once famous actress Peg Woffington. The new *Ch.* is a fine building in E. E. style. *Upper Teddington* is near the railway station.

TEDESTONE DELAMERE, see *Bromyard.*

Teignmouth (Devon), Stat., G. W. Rly., 15 m. from Exeter. *Inns*: Royal, facing the "*Den*;" London; Queen's. This is, excepting Torquay, the largest watering-place in the county, and is divided into 2 parishes—E. and W. Teignmouth. It lies at the mouth of the Teign, which river affords most pleasant boating excursions, and capital fishing. A bridge of 34 arches crosses the river to the village of *Shaldon*, and the promontory of the *Ness*. The *Den* is a grass-plot of several acres facing the sea, with walks tastefully laid out and forming a fine promenade. In the centre a fine pier runs into the sea, and opposite to it is the South Devon and Teignmouth Club, and near by, the *Baths*, which contain a swimming-bath.

Excursions are very numerous and pleasant. (a) A delightful ramble can be made along the coast E., towards the Parson and Clerk rocks and *Dawlish* (see). (b) To *Chudleigh Rock* (see *Bovey Tracey*), 8 m., or about 6½ m. by true Devonshire lanes, by way of Kings-teigntou, the old mansion of *Lyndridge*, and Little Haldon. (c) To *Heytor*, *Becky Fall*, and *Lustleigh Cleave* (see *Bovey Tracey*). (d) To *Babacombe* (about 6 m. from Shaldon, across the Ferry), *Anstis Cove*, and *Torquay* (see): this is a charming walk by the cliffs, passing the romantic cove of *Maidencombe* and *Watcombe* (visit here the *Terra-cotta Works*). (e) To *Bovey Tracey* (see). (f) To *Newton Abbot* (see) by high-road, rail, or water (market-boats ply daily). (g) To the *Ch.* and pretty village of *Combe-in-Teignhead* (2 m.), by ferry to Shaldon, and thence to *Ringmoor* (the round about 6 m.). (h) Proceeding by rail, a pleasant day's excursion may be made to *Dartmouth*, *Totnes*, and *Ashburton* (see *Dartmoor*).

TEMPLE BRUAR, see *Lincoln*.

TEMPLE NEWSAM, see *Leeds*.

Tenbury (Wor'ster.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: **Swan*. A pretty little town on the Teme, with a mineral well valuable in cutaneous diseases. A Pump-room, reading-room, &c., have been established. The *Ch.* (restd.) has a very curious monument—an effigy of a knight in mail only 30 in. long, supposed to be Sir J. Sturmy, a crusader temp. Rich. I.

3 m. on the Leominster road is *St. Michael's College* and *Ch.*, established by Rev. Sir F. Ouseley. The *Ch.* is florid Dec., and has a fine organ. The visitor should attend service on a saint's day, for the sake of the choral service, which is exceedingly well performed.

Tenby (Pemb.), Stat., Pembroke & Tenby Rly. *Inns*: **Gate House H.*; *Coburg H.*; *White Lion*. A delightful watering-place, beautifully situated on the summit and sides of a peninsula overlooking the Bay of Caermarthen, much resorted to on account of its excellent bathing; fine, smooth, and extensive sands; and the charming walks and drives which may be taken in the neighbourhood. Lodgings are good; the best being on the Esplanade and in the Norton, Croft, Lexden, and Belmont Terraces. The *Town walls*, on the N. and W. sides, are well preserved, and may be seen from the S. parade and the garden of the Lion H. They were built by Jasper Tudor, 1457, and were repaired on the scare of the Spanish Armada 1688. The W. gate remains. The *Castle*, which stands on the promontory, served as an asylum for Henry of Richmond until he could escape to Brittany. The remains consist of the keep or watch-tower, some parts of the walls, and the main entrance gateway. Pleasant walks surround the ruins, commanding fine sea views. The beauty of *St. Catherine's Rock*, which stands out a little beyond the promontory, has been marred by the erection of a battery on its summit. The *Ch.* of *St. Mary*, built 1250, is one of the largest in Wales. It stands in the centre of the town, and is chiefly E.E. and Perp.; but there have been so

many additions that few traces of the original design remain. Observe especially the singular form of W. doorway, roof of chancel, and old monuments. For the ordinary tourist, or for visitors who take pleasure in scenery, geology, or natural history, the town is equally attractive.

Excursions.—(a) to *Saundersfoot* (see) by the cliffs, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. (b) To *Waterwinch*, a charming little dell running from the shore about 1 m. N. The return should be made by the sands, if the tide permit. (c) *Lydstep*, 4 m., visiting midway *Giltar Point*; near the village of Lydstep are beautiful caves on the coast, which can be visited when the tide suits. (d) *Gumfreston*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., where the *Ch.* (restd.) has a baptistery and a beautifully-decorated piscina, within which stands the sancte bell. In the ch.-yd. are some excellent chalybeate springs. (e) By boat to *Caldy Island*, 3 m. The island is 1 m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. On it are a lighthouse and the residence of the lord of the manor, J. T. Hawksley, Esq. (f) The finest excursion of all is that by the coast to *Pembroke*, returning by the direct road. It embraces at 1 m. *Hoyle's Mouth*, a curious cave; 2 m. *Penally*, a quiet little village, with pretty *Ch.* having good stone-vaulted roof and a 13th-cent. altar tomb; in the ch.-yd. is an old cross; 4 m. *Lydstep*; 6 m. *Manorbeer* (Stat.), interesting for its *Castle*, the ruins of which are extensive, and present a good example of a feudal fortress; the neighbouring cliffs of red sandstone are picturesque. In 1146 it was the birthplace of Girald de Barri, better known as "Giraldus Cambrensis." The *Ch.* is very curious. 7 m. from Manorbeer is *Stackpole Court* (El. of Cawdor), containing some good pictures and interesting relics: the grounds are highly picturesque. On the coast near by is a fine *cave*. A little beyond is reached the grand cliff scenery of *St. Gowan's Head*, 160 ft. above the sea. The *chapel* of St. Gowan, consisting of a rude and dilapidated cell, is built across the chasm. Within that hermit's sanctum is "the wishing-

place," and a little below the chapel is the *well*, now almost dry. A little further W. is a very deep fissure, the *Huntsman's Leap*; and still further W. *Bosheston Mere*, a winding funnel-shaped cauldron, which the sea enters under a natural arch, and through which in a S.W. gale the water is driven in jets 40 or 50 ft. above the ground. Thence to *Bullslaughter Bay*, where there are some splendid caverns. Near here are the *Stacks*, 2 lofty rocks, the haunt of innumerable sea-fowl. Hence to *Pembroke*, 9 m., the route leaves the coast. On the return to Tenby, the tourist should visit *Lamphey* (Stat.) to see the ruins of the deserted palace of the Bps. of St. David's, in the grounds of Lamphey Court (C. Matthias, Esq.). They consist of part of a chapel with a fine E. window of Perp. style, and the great hall, 76 ft. long. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E., 6 m. to Tenby, is *Carew Castle* (called locally "Carey Castle")—a magnificent pile, consisting of the old Norm. Keep and additions made in the reigns of Hen. VI. and Jas. I. In the village is an ancient and very beautiful cross, 14 ft. high, probably not later than 7th cent.

TERRINGTON, see *Lynn, King's*.

Tetbury (Glo'ster.), 6 m. from Nailsworth Stat., Midl. Rly., and 7 m. S. W. of Tetbury-road Stat., G. & W. Rly. *Inns*: White Hart; Talbot. The town, famous for its corn-market, is prettily situated on an eminence over the Avon, which rises $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from town. The *Ch.* has a graceful spire, and the roof, unsupported by the lofty and slender columns of wood, gives to the beautiful structure an additional degree of elegance.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. N.W. to *Chevenage* (Major Percy Chaplin), an Elizabethan mansion, 1579, with a fine hall and chapel. (b) 2 m. W. to *Beverstone Castle*, a ruin of the 14th cent., with a modern tower attached.

TETTENHALL, see *Wolverhampton*.

Tewkesbury (Glo'ster.), Stat., Midl. Rly., Ashchurch and Malvern Branch. *Inns*: Swan; Bell. An old town on the l. bank of the Severn, at its confluence with the

Avon; the former is navigable for vessels up to Worcester, and is crossed by a graceful iron bridge by Telford, at the Mythe, 1 m. N. of the town. Many of the houses are most quaint and old fashioned. The Abbey *Ch.*, of the early 12th cent., founded on a Saxon *Ch.* of about 715, is one of the finest Norm. edifices in the kingdom, its tower is unrivalled in that style. The choir (Dec.) is hexagonal, with chapels and chapter-house. The choir windows contain good tracery and stained glass of the 14th cent., with some curious figures of knights in armour under Gothic canopies. Notice especially the very elegant and elaborate chapel erected by Isabel le Despencer (d. 1439), and the rich and varied series of monuments in the ch. The battle of Tewkesbury was fought 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in a field called the "Bloody Meadow," $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the town.

Excursions.—(a) By boat up the Avon to *Twining Fleet* and *Bredon* (see), 3 m. (b) To *Bushley Ch.*, 2 m. N.W., restored by *Blore*, and the chancel by *Scott* has good painted glass and carved stalls. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. down the l. bank of the Severn to *Deerhurst Ch.*—certainly one of the oldest chs. in England. A large portion of it is pre-Norm., and may even be of the 9th cent. Notice the font with Saxon sculptures; the bowl was recovered 40 years ago from a farm-yard, and its stem found a few years ago, when they were put together and replaced in the Ch. There is a remarkably fine brass on tomb to Sir J. Cassey, Chief Baron (d. 1400), and his wife. The tower is a good specimen of Anglo-Saxon style. An old house near the ch. encloses a Saxon chapel of the date of 1056, as indicated by an inscribed stone discovered by Judge Powell in 1675 and now preserved at Oxford. It consists of a chancel 14 ft. long, and a nave 25 ft. The manor was given by Edw. the Confessor to Westminster Abbey.

Thames—Tour from RICHMOND to OXFORD, about 96 m. Boats may be hired and generally may be housed at almost every village on the Thames. Many of the towns and

villages mentioned in the following brief description of the Thames, are described more fully in separate notices; they are for the sake of identification printed in small capitals. As the journey is made *up* stream, the banks are mentioned as right or left of the tourist, and not the river's true right or left. At Teddington, Moulsey, Sunbury and Boulter's locks, there are *rollers* for small boats, by using which much time is saved. A charge of 3d. is made for every small boat passing through or over the lock (large boats and steam launches cost more), but permits the return the same day. A yearly ticket freeing a boat for all locks costs 2l. Every boat is required to have a registered number and plate. *Fishing*, subject to the regulations of the Conservators, may be obtained, during the season, throughout the Thames, and punts and fishermen may be hired at almost every village. Tickets to fish from the weirs may be obtained from the Conservancy, price 10s. 6d. Excellent *Bathing* may be obtained under most of the weirs; but care must be exercised, as swift currents and strong eddies are frequent. A tax is imposed on all *House Boats* moored on the river. Starting from *RICHMOND Bridge (*Inns*: Star and Garter H.; Queen's H.; Talbot H.; Greyhound H.), after passing on the l. bank Ham House, and on the rt. *Orleans House*, *Eel Pie Island* (*Inn*: Island) is reached, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and adjoining it TWICKENHAM, with Pope's *Villa* and *Strawberry Hill*; thence it is rather more than 1 m. to TEDDINGTON Lock, the last lock on the river (*Inn*: Anglers); thence $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. to KINGSTON (*Inn*: Sun), with a fine stone bridge and *Swimming Baths* on l. bank. From here the river makes a horse-shoe bend, its left bank skirting Hampton Court Park, whilst on rt., are SURBITON, with Raven's Ait, the headquarters of the Kingston Rowing Club, LONG DITTON, and the pretty village of THAMES DITTON (*Inns*: Swan; Albany), with a gate into Hampton Court Park on the opposite bank. Thence it is 1 m. to HAMPTON COURT Bridge and MOULSEY Lock, passing Hampton Court Palace on rt. (*Inns*: at Hampton Court,

Mitre; at Moulsey, Castle, and Prince of Wales.) A little beyond the lock is *Tagg's Island* (Inn: Island H.), after passing which is seen, on *rt.* bank, *Garrick's Villa*, and almost immediately beyond, on same side, is village of HAMPTON (Inns: Red Lion; Bell). Opposite is *Molesey Hurst*. From Hampton it is a straight course, with extensive water, works on either side, of 2 m. to *Sunbury* (Inns: Magpie, on *rt.* below the lock; Weir on *l.* above); from this point nothing of interest is passed till *WALTON-ON-THAMES* (Inns: Angler; Swan) is reached, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. The course of the river now becomes more circuitous; passing the *Covey Stakes* on *rt.*, bank, is *Halliford* (Inns: Ship; Red Lion). $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond is *SHEPPERTON* (Inn: Anchor), from which point to *Shepperton Lock* it is about 1 m. Close to the lock is the *Lincoln Arms H.* at *WEYBRIDGE*, nearly 2 m. from the *rly. stat.* The river *Wey*, rising in Hampshire, flows into the Thames in 2 streams, one of them (the upper) navigable past *Guildford* to *Godalming*, and by canal to *Basingstoke*. From *Shepperton lock* it is 2 m. to *CHERTSEY Bridge* (Inn: Bridge) and *Lock*, where the *Abbey Mill stream* *Penton Hook* joins the Thames. The town (Inn: Crown), is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the river. *Penton Hook* (lock in the neck of the hook of about 1 m. which the river here makes) with *Laleham* (Inn: Horse Shoes), is a favourite fly-fishing station. *Dr. Arnold* lived at *Laleham* for 9 years, till his removal to *Rugby* 1828. From *Penton Hook Lock* to *STAINES Bridge* the distance is $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. From *Staines* (Inns: Packhorse; Angel; Swan) it is nearly 1 m. past the *London Stone*, on *rt.* bank, which marks the division of *Middlesex* and *Bucks*, and the limits of the ancient jurisdiction of the *City of London* on the Thames, to *Bell Weir Lock* (Inn: Angler's Rest), on *l.* bank, on S. of which is *EGHAM*; and just below the lock the *Colne*, which rises in *Hertfordshire*, joins the Thames; beyond the *Lock*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and passing on *l.* *Runnymede*, is *Magna Charta Island*, where *King John* and the *Barons* are said to have signed the

Great Charter; thence another $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Old Windsor Lock*, the "*Bells of Ouseley*" Inn being passed about midway, and on *l.* bank *Surrey* gives place to *Berkshire*; and on the hill are *Cooper's Hill College*, and the *Holloway Institute*. This part of the river has been immortalized by *Denham*. At *Old Windsor Lock* are some waterworks for supplying *Windsor Castle*. From this point, instead of following the horse-shoe bend of the river, take the cut on *l.* bank to the new Weir below *Albert Bridge*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. From *Albert Bridge* to *Victoria Bridge* it is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m., skirting on the *l.* bank, the *Home Park*, the tow-path between the two bridges claimed as the private property of the Queen, and only those engaged in towing are permitted to land; passing midway on *rt.* bank the pretty village of *DATCHET* (Inns: Royal Stag; Manor), the scene of *Falstaff's* miseries in the '*Merry Wives of Windsor*.' A very short distance above, on *rt.*, is the fishing-house of *Black Pots*, well known to anglers as marking the place where *Izaak Walton* and *Charles II.* came to fish. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond *Victoria Bridge* is *Romney Lock*, nearly opposite to which on *rt.* stands *Eton College* and *Playing Fields*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is *WINDSOR Bridge*, with the town *l.* (Inns: Bridge House, in Windsor; Christopher, in Eton), 27 m. from *Richmond* and 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ from *Oxford*. This is the best starting-point for persons from *London* who wish a tolerably easy excursion to *Oxford* and back; and the river above *Eton* certainly includes the best Inns and by far the best scenery. The least tedious mode of making this journey, of course, is to descend the stream from *Oxford*. Proceeding from the boat-houses on *rt.* bank immediately above the bridge, pausing to look back on the *Castle* towering above *Windsor town*, and past on *rt.* bank *Athens*, the bathing-place of the *Eton boys*, and *Clewer* and *Windsor Race-course* on *l.* bank, *Boveney Lock*, is reached; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, past *Down Place* on *l.* bank, once the headquarters of the *Kit-cat Club*, and *Queen's Island* is *Monkey Island and Hotel*, past which

the stream runs very swiftly; then *Bray Lock*, and on l. bank, *BRAY* (*Inns*: George, close to the river; *Hind's Head*, in the village). Beyond *Bray*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is *MAIDENHEAD Bridge*, erected 1772 from design by Sir Robert Taylor (*Inn*: *Lewis's H.*) 1 m. E. is the town, a convenient centre for exploring the sights in the neighbourhood, and a most favourite resort of boating-men. In the height of the season, about as many as 800 boats have been known to pass through *Boulter's Lock* in a day. About 4 m. distant is *Burnham Beeches*, an unequalled fragment of forest scenery and a favourite resort of picnic parties. *Harletan moat*, in the centre of the wood, is the remains of a Roman encampment. *DROPMORE* is 3 m. off. 1 m. E. of Maidenhead is the village of *TAPLOW*. In the *Ch.* are some remarkable brasses. Leaving Maidenhead bridge is reached, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, *Boulter's Lock* (*Inns*: *Ray Mead*; *New Thames*). Between this and *COOKHAM Lock*, 2 m., the finest reach on the Thames, the scenery is highly picturesque. On rt. bank are *Taplow Court* (W. H. Greenfell, Esq.), where is a good collection of paintings, and the princely seat of *Cliveden* or *Chiefden* (D. of Westminster), the magnificent woods sloping down from the summit of a lofty ridge and overhanging the river. Two former mansions built on the same site were destroyed by fire. In one of them, Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III., resided. The beautiful grounds are liberally thrown open to the public on production of a ticket, which must be obtained from Grosvenor House, London. From the terraco in front of the mansion, Sir J. Barry, archit., a magnificent view of the river is obtained. At Clivedon, 1740, "Rule Britannia" was first sung. To the E. of Cliveden is *Dropmore* (Col. C. D. Fortescue), the house built and the grounds laid out and planted 1801-5 by Lord Grenville, Prime Minister of George III. Persons from all parts of the world have visited these magnificent grounds, which are open to the public every day except Sunday. There

is a beautiful view from the Mount and house. The collection of pine trees is unequalled. Notice several deodars, 60-70 ft. high; *Pinus Douglasii*, 106 ft. high; and an *Araucaria imbricata*, 66 ft. high, the largest and finest in Europe. Opposite Cliveden is the island of *Formosa*. Passing now through the Lock and up the cut, is reached the favourite resting-place of *Cookham* (*Inn*: *Ferry H.*, close to river; *King's Arms*, in village). In the *Ch.* is the monument to Frederick Walker, the painter who lived here and died 1875. The Reach here is splendid water for perch, roach, and jack. A short distance above the bridge, the Wyke empties itself into the river. Looking beyond the bridge on l. bank is seen *Hedsor Park* (Lord Boston) and *Ch.* Close to where the Wyke joins the Thames is *Bourne End Stat.*, close to landing-place (*Inn*: *Railway*), on Maidenhead and Oxford branch, G. W. Rly., which here crosses the river. Passing on l. the celebrated *Quarry Woods*, which rival Cliveden in beauty, next halting-place will be *MARLOW*, 4 m., nearly, from Cookham, one of the longest lock-to-lock reaches on the river (*Inns*: *Anglers*, close to bridge on river bank; *George and Dragon*; *Fisherman's Retreat*; *Greyhound*; *Crown*, in the town). Some old and quaint monuments in the *Ch.* are worth inspection. Shelley wrote the 'Revolt of Islam' here 1817. From this point is passed on l. bank, shrouded in magnificent trees, *Bisham Abbey* (H. Vansittart-Neale, Esq.), and the Norm. *Ch.* (restd.), in which are some splendid monuments of the Hobys, and a stained-glass window with their arms of 1609. Bisham was given (temp. K. Stephen) to the Templars; was turned into a Priory, 1338; and was subsequently granted by Henry VIII. to his repudiated wife, Anne of Cleves. Elizabeth resided here for some time during the reign of Mary. Most of the present building (Tudor style) was built by the Hobys; next is reached *Temple Lock*; and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond, *Hurley Lock*. Hurley is a picturesque village, with old timber houses. Here are the remains of the original *Ch.* (restd.) and

Benedictine Priory, founded 1086, and of *Lady Place*, once the residence of Sir Richard Lovelace, so celebrated in the Revolution of 1688. In one of the rooms was signed the invitation to the Prince of Orange to come over to England. The district is well known to geologists as furnishing fossils of the tertiary formation. Opposite the Lock is *Harleford* (Sir W. R. Clayton, Bt.), built 1755, Sir R. Taylor, archit., beautifully situated, and containing some fine pictures. A pleasant road leads from it to *Danesfield* (C. Scott Murray, Esq.), situated on rt. bank just above *New Lock Weir*. Attached to it is a Roman Catholic Chapel by Pugin. A short distance beyond, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Lock, is *Medmenham* (Inn: Ferry H.). The sham remains of the *Abbey*, originally a Cistercian monastery, and later the scenes of the exploits of Francis Dashwood and his companions, are close by the Ferry-house and Hotel. Passing by *Culham Court* on the l. bank through *Hambleton Lock*, surrounded by picturesque islets, on the rt. are *Greenlands* (Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith), which stood a siege for nearly 6 months, 1644, and *Fawley Court* (W. D. Mackenzie, Esq.). A little above Fawley Court the rt. bank passes from Buckinghamshire to Oxfordshire, and passing up the *Henley Reach*, the scene of the famous Henley Regatta, is HENLEY (Inns: Red Lion; Royal; Angel; Catherine Wheel; White Hart, Hart-st.). A handsome stone bridge, built 1786, crosses the river. From Henley it is nearly 1 m. past the *Swimming Baths* to Marsh Lock, opposite which, on rt. bank, is *Park Place* (J. Noble, Esq.); thence it is 2 m. to *Shiplake* (Stat. rt. bank), and ferry (Lord Tennyson was married at Ship-lake Ch.); 1 m. further, past *Wargrave* (Inns: George and Dragon; White Hart; Bull)—the Ch. contains a monument to Day, author of 'Sandford and Merton,'—is *Shiplake Lock*; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond to the picturesque village of *Sonning*. (Below Sonning a stream leaves the Thames to join the Loddon, which in return joins the Thames below Shiplake Lock.) Inns: White Hart; French Horn; Bull.

Here Sydney Smith wrote 'Peter Plymley's Letters.' From the grounds of Holme Park (R. Palmer, Esq.) a lovely view over the Thames is obtained. 2 m. E. is the *Twyford* Junct. Stat., G. W. Rly. Leaving Sonning Lock, passing on the l. *Kennet's Mouth*, where the river joins the Thames, and whence by means of the Kennet and Avon Canal boats may be taken to Bristol, *Caversham Lock* and *Swimming Baths* are reached. On the l. is the town of READING, and on the rt. *Caversham* (Inn: Caversham H.). Past Reading the river is uninteresting until *Mapledurham* is reached, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Caversham Bridge, a lovely spot. Nearly 1 m. below the Lock is the *Roebuck Inn*, perched up on the bank over the rly., a homely, clean little place, with pretty garden and fine view. On rt. *Mapledurham House* (M. H. Blount, Esq.), a splendid example of Elizabethan architecture. It was garrisoned for Charles I. by Sir Charles Blount. It has always been in the possession of the Blount family. There are portraits of Pope, and of Martha Blount and her sister; and a little N.W. of it, *Hardwick House* (C. D. Rose, Esq.); both are fine and interesting mansions. In the Ch. at *Purley*, situated S. of the lock, is a monument by Nollekens. Purley Hall was the residence of Warren Hastings pending his trial. Mapledurham Lock and Mill form one of the prettiest pieces of scenery on the Thames. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the lock is PANGBOURNE, on l. bank (Inns: George; Elephant and Castle; Swan); and across the bridge *Whitchurch* on rt. (Inn: Bridge House). The village of Pangbourne (Stat. G. W. Rly.) is one of the most picturesque on the river. In Whitchurch Ch. are some ancient brasses (1420-1620). Continuing up the river, is reached, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Basildon Ferry*. Basildon Park (Charles Morrison, Esq.) contains a remarkably select collection of paintings; thence $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Goring Lock* (Inns: Miller of Mansfield; Sloano Arms, close to rly. stat.), and on l. bank, the pretty village of *Streatley* (Inns: Swan, near the river; Bull, up the village), another of the most picturesque spots on the river and a favourite resort

of artists. In the *Ch.* are some 16th-cent. brasses. A most interesting walk may be taken from here to *Aldworth*, about 3 m. The *Norm. Ch.* is remarkable for 9 fine monumental effigies, 6 of them knights in armour. From Goring Lock it is little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Cleeve Lock*, the shortest lock to lock reach on the river; thence $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to *Moulsford Ferry* (*Inn*: Beetle and Wedge), the *Moulsford* Junct. Rly. Stat. is distant about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; thence nearly 4 m. past *North Stoke* and *Mongewell* to *WALLINGFORD* (*Inns*: Town Arms, close to bridge; George, Lamb), a very ancient borough. The lock which used to be below the town no longer exists. By its removal the distance ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) from Cleeve to Benson is now the longest lock to lock distance on the river. *Shillingford Bridge* (*Inn*: Swan H.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing exactly midway, *Benson Lock*, from which *Ewelme*, 2m. to the rt., a pretty village with fine *Perp. Ch.* and almshouses. In the south chapel of the *ch.* is a fine effigy of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, daughter of Chaucer the poet, wearing the garter, one of the then known examples of a woman wearing the order. The chancel screen and the font cover are noteworthy. From Shillingford it is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. to *Day's Lock*, passing, on rt. bank, mouth of river *Thame*, which runs through *DORCHESTER*, and joins the main stream, or *Isis* as the *Thames* is locally called, from this point up to its source. Just opposite the mouth is *Wittenham Wood*, a favourite place for picnics. On the l. bank may be seen *Vinodun Hill*, a conspicuous height crowned by a *Rom.* camp, from which a fine view may be obtained. From Day's Lock it is nearly 3 m. past *Clifton Hampton* (*Inn*: Barley Mow, a little way from river on l. bank) to *Clifton Lock*, thence $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. to *Culham Lock*, reached by the cut from Clifton Lock near *Sutton Courtney* on l. bank; thence 2 m. to *ABINGDON* (*Inns*: Crown and Thistle, near the bridge; Queen's, in the Market-place; Nag's Head on the bridge). From here it is 8 m. to *OXFORD*, passing on rt. bank the beautiful *NUNEHAM PARK*. *Sandford Lock* (*Inn*: King's Arms), 2 m.

above *Nuneham* bridge; thence to *IFFLEY Lock*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Sandford Lock, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Folly Bridge Lock, *OXFORD*.

THAMES DITTON, see *Ditton*.

THAXTED, see *Dunmow, Great*.

THEOBALDS PARK, see *Cheshunt*.

Thetford (*Norfolk* and *Suffolk*), *Stats.*, G. E. Rly. *Inn*: Bell. The town lies on both banks of the Lesser Ouse, near the point at which the *Thet* river falls into it. The greater part of the town is on the N. (rt.) bank, in *Norfolk*; but one parish, *St. Mary's*, is in *Suffolk*. It was one of the most ancient, and, in early periods, one of the most important settlements in the eastern counties, and a chief residence of the East Anglian kings. In the reign of *Edward III.* it is said to have contained 20 churches, of which 3 remain, 24 main streets, 5 market-places, and 8 monasteries. The neighbourhood is pleasant, with fine trees, and on the bank of the Ouse is a very pretty walk. Near the stat. are the remains of a *Priory*, founded 1104. On the *Suffolk* side of the river, behind the grammar school, are the ruins of the House of the Augustinian Canons, 1139; and higher up the stream, at the Place Farm, those of a *Benedictine Nunnery*. The *Mount*, or *Castle Hill*, is, however, more interesting than any other traces of the former importance of Thetford. The earthworks are probably the largest in England. There is an enormous mound, 100 ft. high, and 1000 ft. in circumference, enclosed by a double rampart 20 ft. high, and surrounded by an outer ditch. From this mound a wide view is commanded over the heaths towards *Bury* and *Newmarket*.

The *Ch.* of *Santon Downham*, about 4 m. N. W., is very picturesque situated, and deserves notice. *Euston Park* (*Duke of Grafton*) is 3 m. S.E. The house, a large plain red-brick building, erected by Lord *Arlington* in the reign of *Charles II.*, is beautifully situated in a well-wooded and well-watered park. It contains some good family portraits. Within the park, on an eminence, is the

temple designed (1746) as a banqueting house.

THIRLMERE LAKE, see *Grasmere*.

THIRLSFOT, see *Grasmere*.

Thirsk (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: *Golden Fleece H.; Three Tuns. A rather picturesque town, and the best point from which to visit the Hambleton Hills.

The *Ch.* (Perp.) is interesting. It was given, temp. Richard I., to the *Priory* of Newburgh. The main arcade is of unusual beauty and purity; the superb original roof remains untouched in both the nave and aisles. The font retains its original Perp. canopy.

Excursion.—The *Hambleton Hills* rise about 5 m. W. of Thirsk, ranging W. from Scarborough Castle to Black Hambleton. These great inland cliffs, which are amongst the most striking phenomena of Yorkshire, differ in no respect from sea cliffs. A splendid drive or walk of 15 m. may be taken to *Whitestone Cliff*, the nearest to Thirsk of the Hambleton Hills; thence by *Feliskirk* to *Gormire*, a tarn among the hills, returning to Thirsk by the village of Sutton. From *Whitestone Cliff* by *Rievaulx* to *Helmsley* (see) is about 10 m.; very rough walking, but the scenery is very beautiful. The road winds round the lake, and then climbs the hill. The Hambleton Hills have long been used as a race-course and training-ground.

THORESBY PARK, see *Ollerton*.

Thornbury (Glo'ster.).—Stat., branch from Yate on Midl. Rly., and 6 m. N. of Patchway Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Swan; Castle. The ruins of a splendid *Castle*, built by Edward, D. of Buckingham, in 1511, but never finished, are a fine example of Tudor arrangement and architecture. A gateway (with inscription) opens into the outer court. The W. front is 207 ft., and contains parts of 4 large and 2 small towers. Notice the magnificent bay-windows and the *chimneys* of moulded brick, wrought into spiral columns, the bases of which are ornamented with the Stafford knot. The *Ch.* (close by) is Perp., with a fine panelled

and pinnaced tower. In it is an altar-tomb to Sir John Stafford (1624).

THORNEY, see *Whittlesea*.

THORNTON ABBEY, see *Hull*.

THORPE, see *Dovedale*.

THORPE (Norfolk), see *Norwich*.

Thrapstone (Northants), Stats. L. & N. W. Rly., and Midl. Rly. *Inn*: White Hart. This is the best starting-point for visiting, across the Nen, the *Chs.* of Islip ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) and Lowick, and the grand old mansion of Drayton.

The *Ch.* of *Islip* stands on high ground, and its tall Perp. spire is a good landmark. The proportions of the the *ch.* (restd.) are unusually perfect; the large chancel has fine and lofty arches opening into the chancel and tower and very peculiar piers. There are some good old houses in the village; and the chimneys so characteristic of Northamptonshire buildings are well seen here. From Islip a good road leads to *Lowick* (1 m.), and there is a striking view over the country westward, from the hill above Harper's Brook. The lantern of Lowick *Ch.* (which should on no account be neglected by the antiquary) is seen rising among the wood in front. The *Ch.* is Perp., with a tower of later date, carrying an hexagonal lantern, supported by flying buttresses from the tower. In the *ch.* remark the sedilia in the chancel, and the chapel at the end of the south choir aisle. The *monuments* and the *glass*, however, are the chief points of interest here. At the eastern entrance of the village is a barn of the 14th cent., belonging to what was once an important grange.

Drayton (Mrs. Stopford Sackville), one of the most interesting places in Northamptonshire, lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. of Lowick. The house is approached through a park of considerable extent, rich in stately avenues, and, with the surrounding grounds and gardens, affords such a picture of antiquity as will not easily be matched. The screen through which the court is entered is Edwardian, and no doubt part of Simon de Drayton's work. The fine vaulted cellars also belong to this period. The very

rich ironwork of the entrance gates, and the Venetian knockers on the great doors, deserve notice. Within, the house retains its spangled beds, its wealth of old china, and a great number of portraits. The gardens have been restored to their ancient formality.

2 m. N. E. of Thrapstone, on high ground, is *Tichmarsh*, where the Ch. (restd.) is interesting, and has an early Dec. nave and chancel, with Perp. windows inserted, a superb W. tower, and some memorials to the poet Dryden. On the vicarage lawn is perhaps the finest *cedar of Lebanon* in England. The height is 67 ft., circumference of farthest boughs, 90 yds. Its age is about 270 years.

The *Barnwell Chs.* and *Castle*, and the Ch. of *Polebrook*, may be visited from Thrapstone (see *Oundle*).

THREE COCKS JUNCT., see *Wye*.

THROWLEIGH, see *Dartmoor*.

THROWLEY, see *Dovedale*.

THRUXTON, see *Andover*.

THWAITE, see *Richmond (Yorks.)*.

TICHBORNE PARK, see *Winchester*.

TICHMARSH, see *Thrapstone*.

TICKENHAM, see *Clevedon*.

TICKHILL, see *Rotherham*.

TIDESWELL, see *Miller's Dale*.

TILNEY, see *Lynn, King's*.

TILTEY, see *Dunmow, Gt.*

TINGEWICK, see *Buckingham*.

TINTAGEL, see *Launceston*.

TINTERN ABBEY, see *Chepstow*.

TIPTREE HALL, see *Kelvedon*.

TISSINGTON, see *Ashbourne*.

Tilbury (Essex), Stat., Lond. Tilb. & Southend Rly., 20 m. from Fenchurch-st. Ferry to Gravesend on opposite bank of the Thames. An old blockhouse, temp. Henry VIII., is converted by modern fortifications into one of the chief defences of the Thames. It is historically memorable as the place where Q. Elizabeth reviewed her army under Leicester at the approach of the Spanish Armada. Its present importance is due to the construction E. of the Fort (1882-86), at a cost of 3 millions, of very extensive *Docks* opening into the river by a tidal basin with an area of 19 acres, and lined with quays, closed by Caisson

locks, raised by hydraulic pumps. There are 4 large dry docks, two having a depth of 32 ft., and two of 27 ft. The larger pair can be emptied in one hour by pumping out 12,000,000 gallons of water. Near the entrance to the tidal basin is a large *Hotel* built on piles.

Tisbury (Wilts), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. Inns: Benett Arms; Arundel Arms. This large village was granted by Ethelred to the Abbess of Shaftesbury, 984. The Ch. is one of the largest in the county, with a central tower. It contains many monuments to the Arundells. *Place House*, at N.E. of the village, is a fine manor house of 15th cent., formerly a Grange of the Abbess of Shaftesbury.

Wardour Castle, 2 m. S.W., the seat of Lord Arundell of Wardour, is shown every week-day from 11 till 4. It is a large stone mansion, with a Corinthian portico attached to the S. front. It is justly celebrated for its collection of paintings and other rare and curious works of art. The visitor is conducted to the *rotunda staircase*, and by this grand and beautiful approach to the suite of apartments containing the pictures. The *Park* is large and finely wooded. The pleasure-grounds extend more than 1 m. from the house to the ivy-mantled ruin of the ancient castle.

The *Castle* is hexagonal in plan, with 2 square towers attached to the eastern point. The walls are nearly perfect; a good example of early Perp. The visitor enters the precincts of the ruin through a gatehouse.

Fonthill Abbey, 2 m. N., once well known as the seat of William Beckford, has undergone many changes during this century. This baronial seat dates from the time of the Conquest. The ancient mansion was burnt, as also was the second one purchased by Alderman Beckford, who created "Fonthill splendens," at a cost of 240,000*l.* Afterwards, his son, William Beckford, the author of "Vathek," shifted the site, and commenced, 1796, the so-called Abbey upon which more than a quarter of a

million was expended. The surrounding grounds were exquisitely laid out, and bounded by a formidable wall 7 m. in length. This fairy palace, having arisen to become the wonder and admiration of all beholders, was fated to a brief existence, for its destruction commenced 1825 by the fall of the tower owing to imperfect foundations, which crushed much of the Abbey.

The estate has now been divided: *Fonthill Abbey* being the seat of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and *Fonthill House* that of Alfred Morrison, Esq.

Tiverton (Devon), Stat., G. W. Rly., branch from Tiverton Junct. (5 m.); also Exe Valley branch from Exeter. *Inns*: The Palmerston; Angel. The *Ch. of St. Peter* (15th-cent., but in great part rebuilt), the *Alms-houses* in Gold-st., founded 1517, *Blundell's Grammar School*, founded 1604, and the remains of the *Castle* on N. side of the town, founded cire. 1100, but probably not older than 14th cent., are worth inspection. As a fortress, the castle was dismantled after its capture by Fairfax in 1645. Of the exterior of the *Ch.*, remark especially the tower, Greenway's chapel, and the whole S. front. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the junct.-stat. is the village of *Halberton*, where the *Ch.* (14th cent., restd. 1848) is worth a visit. The screen, pulpit, and font should be noticed.

Excursion.—It is a beautiful walk to *Cullompton* (*Inn*: White Hart), 6 m. S. E. Very fine view from *Newt's Down*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road. The *Ch.* is peculiarly interesting, and the entire building will repay careful examination. The *rood-screen* is nearly perfect.

Todmorden (Lanes.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly. *Inn*: Queen's, adjoining stat. A busy little manufacturing town, situated most charmingly on the bank of the *Calder*, and at the junction of three valleys, which are shut in by considerable hills. The *Water-side Cotton Mills*, belonging to the *Fieldens*, are amongst the largest in the kingdom. One room alone contains 1000 pairs of looms. There is a

bronze statue to the late Mr. Fielden by *Foley* in the town. *Todmorden Hall* (J. Taylor, Esq.) is an old gabled house of the 16th cent., once the seat of the *Radelyffe* family.

Beautiful walks abound in the neighbourhood—(a) To the obelisk on *Stoodley Hill*, built to commemorate the termination of the *Peninsular War*. (b) Up the valley of the *Calder* to *Burnley*, 9 m., passing through the rocky and broken district of *Cliviger*; and the beautiful park of *Towneley*. The rly. to *Burnley* runs through the valley.

TOLLESHUNT MAGNA, see *Maldon*.

TONG, see *Albrighton*.

TOPSHAM, see *Exeter*.

TORCROSS, see *Dartmouth*.

Torquay (Devon), Stat., G. W. Rly., 26 m. from *Exeter* on branch line from *Newton Abbot Junct.* *Inns*: ***Imperial H.*, beautifully situated in grounds overlooking the sea. *Royal H.*, headquarters of *Torquay Royal Yacht Club*; *Lansdowne H.*; The *Family H.* in *Hesketh Crescent*; *Belgrave*; *Victoria* and *Albert*; *Queen's*, near the *Harbour Stat.*—all are pleasantly and conveniently situated. *Torquay*, reputed to possess one of the most equable climates in England, is beautifully situated on the N. side of *Torbay*, at the confluence of 2 deep valleys with the sea. The heights surrounding it rise in terraces 300 ft. above the sea, and are covered with houses tier above tier, ascending through every variety of climate, from the close hot atmosphere below to the cooling breezes which those above enjoy. Warm, moist, and relaxing below and around the harbour, it is dry and bracing in the upper part of the town.

The appearance of the place from the sea is very striking. The neighbourhood possesses a great variety of both beautiful and sheltered drives and walks. *Torbay* is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at the entrance, between the limestone promontories of *Hope's Nose* on N., and *Berry Head* on S. This beautiful bay has an historical interest as the scene of the landing (at *Brixham*) of the Prince of

Orange, 5 Nov. 1688. It has been eloquently described in 'Glaneus' (Kingsley). The railway skirts the shores of Torbay, and commands delightful views as far as *Churston Ferrers*. The first station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., is at *Paignton* (see). *Tor Abbey*, founded 1196, is passed l. on the way from the stat. to the town. Of the remains, the gate-house (14th cent.), "the roofless chapter-house, the prostrate masses of the central church tower, the refectory converted into a chapel in 1779, and the stately grange, are still interesting." The Churches are: *Tor Mohun* (early 14th cent.), the parish *Ch.*, a Perp. building with a good font and some Jacobean monuments of the Carys; *St. John's* (rebuilt 1866), one of the most beautiful modern churches in the country; *St. Luke's* on Waldon Hill; also the modern churches of *St. Mary Magdalene*, E. E., with a spire; *St. Mark's* and *St. Matthias*. The Museum of the Nat. Hist. Society, in Babbacombe-road, contains a good characteristic series of specimens from Kent's Cavern (see below). The Public Baths, Assembly Rooms, are at the Pier. The Harbour of Refuge, made at great cost by Sir L. Palk, forms one of the best stations for yachts on the south-west coast. The *Rock Walk*, on the Warren, W. of the harbour, affords delightful views. *Kent's Hole*, the celebrated ossiferous cavern, is rather more than 1 m. rt. of the road to Babbacombe. Admission (10 to 5) 1s. for 3 persons or under, 6d. for all above that number. There are 2 entrances to the cavern, which consists of 2 parallel series of chambers and galleries, and the whole may be explored for a distance of 650 ft., when it terminates in a pool of water; but as the fossil bones which gave interest to the cavern have been removed, there is little enjoyment in traversing this damp dark hole.

Excursions.—(a) *Anstis Cove*, about 3 m., justly considered one of the most beautiful spots on the coast. The pedestrian is recommended to proceed by a path crossing the hill

near *Hope's Nose*, thence by pleasant paths along the cliff, returning from his excursion by the road. Close to the Cove is *Bishopstowe*, built by Dr. Philpotts, Bp. of Exeter, who died here 1869. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. are the picturesque little bay and village of *Babbacombe* (Inns: Cary Arms, close to the beach; Royal, on the cliff), with a beautiful new *Ch.* designed by Butterfield. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N. is *St. Mary Church*, where there are marble works that will repay a visit. The parish church has been rebuilt at a cost of 10,000l. There is also a large R. C. Ch. (modern). From here the road may be followed 1 m. to the romantic landslip of *Watcombe*. The *Terra-cotta Works* are well worth seeing. The dell and cove of *Maidencombe*, and the little bay of *Labrador*, further E., are very picturesque. [It is a delightful walk by the coast from Babbacombe to *Shaldon* (opposite Teignmouth), 7 m.] (b) 2 m. W. is the pretty village of *Cockington*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Marldon*, where the *Ch.* is interesting. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further are the remains of *Compton Castle* (now a farmhouse), dating from early part of 15th cent.

For other *Excursions* see *Dartmouth*, *Newton Abbot*, and *Dartmoor*.

Torrington (Devon), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. Inn: Globe. The town is situated very pleasantly on an eminence sloping to the Torridge. The site of a castle founded temp. Edw. III., long since dismantled, commands an extensive view. The *Ch.*, destroyed in the civil wars, was rebuilt 1651, and restored 1864.

Excursions.—(a) In the *Ch.* of *Atherington*, 6 m. N.W., is a magnificent rood-screen, one of the finest examples in the county. (b) 11 m. S. is *Hatherleigh* (Inns: George; London), situated on an outlying patch of new red sandstone. The *Ch.* has remains of a fine screen, and of an oak-ribbed roof. (c) $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W., is *Woodford Bridge*, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Holsworthy* (Inn: Stanhope New Inn), a town in the centre of the agricultural district about 9 m. from Bude Haven. The Gothic *Ch.* has a good tower.

TORTINGTON, see *Littlehampton*.

TORTWORTH, see *Charfield*.

TOTLAND BAY, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Totnes (Devon), Stat., G. W. Rly., 29 m. from Exeter. *Inns* :

**Seymour, prettily situated on the river bank; *Seven Stars; Castle. It is a place of great antiquity, as shown by the ruins of the *Castle* on hill above rly.-stat., the *Ch.*, and some houses in the High-st., with piazzas and projecting gables. The *Castle* is said to have been founded by a certain Judhael, on whom the manor was bestowed at the Conquest, though the existing ivy-mantled wall is probably not earlier than Henry I.'s time. The fine *Ch.*, built originally in 11th cent., was restored in the 13th and 15th cents.; and again in this cent. by Sir G. Scott. Observe especially the beautiful stone canopied screens, separating nave from chancel; the tower; and the buttresses on the S. side. The country in the neighbourhood of the town is very picturesque, and is remarkable for its fertility.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. E. are the ivy-clad ruins of *Berry Pomeroy Castle* (D. of Somerset). The oldest part is the great gateway and a circular tower connected with it (13th cent.). The body of the building is the ruin of a sumptuous mansion begun by the Protector Somerset. A path leads to a neighbouring eminence, from which there is a good view of castle and wooded glen. The *Ch.* contains a good screen and pulpit, and some interesting monuments. (b) To *Dartington*, the seat of the Champernownes, 1½ m. N. The *Ch.* originally stood near the Hall, but in 1878 it was pulled down and built near the high road; it contains a fine pulpit of Henry VII.'s time. There is a curious plaster monument to Sir A. Champernowne in the old ch. tower which still remains. (c) To the old gateway, and remains of the chapel of *Cornworthy Priory*, about 4 m. S., are worth notice. (d) To *Hempston*, 2 m. N.E., where are an interesting Perp. *Ch.* (rest'd. 1866), and an *old parsonage*, a curious small house of 15th cent. (e) 3 m. on the Kingsbridge road, to *Harberton*

Ch., one of the most interesting in the county, containing a beautiful stone pulpit (coloured), fine rood-screen, &c.; 6½ m. beyond is the ancient camp of *Stanborough Castle*.

(f) By far the most pleasant excursion, however, from Totnes is the trip down the *River Dart to Dartmouth*. The distance is 12 m., and the steamers occupy 1¼ hr. The scenery on either side is extremely beautiful. The river pursues a very tortuous course amongst hills covered with woods, and presents the appearance of a string of lakes—an illusory effect well seen from a hill at Sharpham, whence no less than ten apparently distinct sheets of water are in view. On leaving Totnes, *Sharpham* with its dense wood is seen on the rt. After various turns on the l. are seen *Stoke Gabriel*, the woods of *Maisonette*, and *Sandridge*, where John Davis the navigator was born; in the next reach is the village of *Dittisham* (on rt.), famous for damson plums, and the woods of *Greenway* (on l.), once the house of Sir Walter Raleigh. Passing H.M. Training Ship "Britannia" Dartmouth is reached. Circular day tickets are issued at the rly.-stat. enabling the visitor to go by river, and return by rly. viâ Torquay and Newton Abbot Junct., or to take the train first, and return up the Dart, according to the state of the tide. For excursions from *Buckfastleigh* (Stat. 7 m.), and *Ashburton*, 9½ m., see *Dartmoor*.

TOTTERNHOE, see *Dunstable*.

Towyn (Merions.), Stat., Cambrian Rly., 4 hrs. from Shrewsbury. *Inns* : **Corbet Arms; Cambrian. A clean pleasant town, about ¾ m. from the sea, with fine sands for bathing; it is noted for its cheapness. The interesting *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Cadfan, is perhaps the oldest in Wales; it has been well restored with the exception of the Early Norman nave. A very singular inscribed stone, called St. Cadfan's stone, is placed within the ch., and is chiefly interesting as exhibiting a genuine sample of the Welsh language, centuries earlier than the

oldest MSS. Close by is St. Cadfan's well, a medicinal spring.

Excursions.—(a) To *Dolgelley*, by coach-road 20 m., or by mountain-road $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. At 4 m. is *Llanegryn*, the restored ch. of which is remarkable for a singular Norm. fount, and a beautiful rood-loft. Return by rail (see *Dolgelley*). (b) To *Tal-y-llyn*, by narrow-gauge rly. as far as *Abergyndwyn*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; the lake is 3 m. further at the foot of *Cader-Idris*; a beautiful excursion, 3 or 4 m. longer (by road), may be made by going to *Llanegryn*, and thence exploring the remarkably beautiful valley of the river *Dysynni*. Close to lake *Tal-y-llyn* is the little Inn of *Tyn-y-Cornel*, in much repute among anglers; hence the tourist may extend the excursion 8 m. by *Minfordd*, and the *Cross Foxes Inn* (near which is the famous *Torrent Walk*), to *Dolgelley*. (c) To *Machynlleth* (see), 14 m., by *Aberdovey* and *Pennal*.

(d) To *Barmouth* by rail, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (see).
Tredegar (Monm.). The fine seat of the Morgans (Lord Tredegar), 2 m. S. of *Newport* (Stat. G. W. Rly.). The house, temp. Charles II., encloses a mediæval hall. On a hill in the noble park, is the great *Gaer*, a camp commanding a view over the Severn.

TREDUNNOCK, see *Usk*.

TREEN, see *Penzance*.

TREFRIW, see *Llanrust*.

TREGONY, see *St. Austell*.

TREGOSS MOORS, see *St. Austell*.

TREGOTHENAN, see *Truro*.

TREMADOC, see *Portmadoc*.

TRENT, see *Sherborne* and *Yeovil*.

Trentham (Staffs.). Stat., North Staff. Rly. Inn: *Roebuck*. About 1 m. W. is *Trentham Hall*, the superb seat of the Duke of Sutherland, described by Disraeli in "*Lothair*" as *Brentham*. The present Italiau building by Sir Charles Barry, superseded an old Elizabethan house, erected by Sir Richard Leveson, and has a fine campanile tower 100 ft. high. There are some good paintings, including family portraits by Romney. The Trent forms a tolerably-sized lake, round which are the gardens. The latter are not shown, but the Park

with its terraces and statues, including a full size bronze cast of Cellini's "*Perseus*," its fine oaks, its lake and deer, is open to all. A lodge still exists at which refreshment was given gratis to wayfarers, a custom which prevailed from the time of the pilgrims till quite recent years. The old Norm. Ch. forms part of the Hall, and contains monuments to the Levesons and Leveson-Gowers, including Noble's recumbent statue of the Duchess of Sutherland. To the S. is *Tittensor Heath*, having a magnificent view from *Monument Hill*.

TRENTISHOE, see *Lynton*.

TRE'R CEIRI, see *Pwllheli*.

TREREEN, see *Penzance*.

TREVENA, see *Launceston*.

Tring (Herts), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. Inns: *Warwick Arms*; *Woolpack*. This ancient town, with a handsome Perp. Ch. (restd.), is one of the centres of the straw-plaiting industry. The *Park*, the seat of Lord Nathaniel Rothschild, is a large domain, with fine beech trees; the house was originally built for Chas. I. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Drayton Beauchamp*, where "judicious" Hooker was rector (1584-5) when visited by his pupils, George Craumer and Edwin Saudys, as narrated by Izaak Walton.

Trowbridge (Wilts), Stat. G. W. Rly., 10 m. S.E. of Bath. Inns: *George H.; *Woolpack H.* Standing on a rocky hill, above the little river *Biss*, a tributary of the *Avon*, it was first built around a *Castle* which, during the Norman period, stood on an eminence now called *Court Hill*. The manufacture of cloth is carried on with great activity. *St. James's Ch.* in one uniform style (Perp.) was erected at the expense of the townsfolk circ. 1475, and restored 1848. The open roof of the nave and of one side chapel is of considerable beauty. The baptistry and a very ancient fireplace in the vestry are worth seeing. From 1814 to 1832 the Rev. George *Crabbe*, the poet, was rector here. He lies in the chancel, under a monument by *Baily*, erected by a parish subscription. In an old house in *Church-st.*, now occupied by the Conservative Club,

was born Marie, a daughter of a Mr. Langford, a clothier. She was mother of the Earl of Clarendon, the grandfather of the two Queens, Mary and Anne. Her marriage in 1597 is in the parish register.

Excursions.—(a) *Rood Ashton* (W. H. Long, Esq.), 2 m. S. E., takes its name from a famous crucifix, or “holy rood” which stood here. The village of *Steeple* (or *Church*) *Ashton*, some 3 m. further, has an interesting *Ch.*, erected between 1480 and 1500. It is Perp., with lofty clerestory, and the whole of the exterior is of the finest masonry, and well finished. (b) The picturesque ruins of *Farleigh Castle* are about 4 m. W. (see *Bradford*; *Wilts.*). (c) In *Whaddon Ch.*, 3 m. N. E. is a fine monument by Westmacott.

TRUMPINGTON, see *Cambridge*.

TRUNCH, see *Walsham, North*.

Truro (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: ***Dobell's Royal*; *Red Lion*. The town (now an Episcopal See) is situated in a valley at the junction of 2 streams with an inlet of the sea. There is little of interest in the town itself. The *Ch.* of *St. Mary*, a handsome specimen of the Perp. of Henry VII.'s time, was with the exception of the S. aisle and E. end, pulled down, to make way for the new *Cathedral* (Pearson, Archt.), which was commenced 1880. It is E. E. in style, and will have a central spire and two W. towers; it was opened for public use in 1887. The *Museum* (admission 6d., except on Wednesday afternoon, when it is free), in Union-place, contains a fine collection of Cornish birds, numerous fossils, and other antiquities. The *Ch.* of *St. Clement's* (restd.), partly 13th cent., 2 m. E., is situated close to the shore of the Tresilian Creek, and in the grounds of the Vicarage adjoining it is the *Isnioc Cross*, probably the memorial of a Roman-British Christian of the 4th or 5th cent. On the opposite bank of the river, best reached from *Malpas* (pronounced *Mopus*), 2 m. from Truro, are the mansion and beautiful woods of *Tregothnan* (Visct. Falmouth), a house in Tudor style, situated on a commanding height, and

surrounded by a finely-wooded park, and containing paintings by *Opie*, and portraits of the D. of Marlborough and others. Not far from the principal gateway is the fine *Ch.* (rebuilt 1862) of *St. Michael Penkivel*, containing 2 chantry altars, with tombs and sedilia of 14th cent., and a monument to Adml. Boscawen by *Rysbrach*, and another to his wife, with an inscription from Boswell's ‘*Life of Johnson*.’

Excursions.—(a) The *Fal* or *Truro River* presents some beautiful scenery, rivalling that of the Dart. In summer steamboats ply daily up and down. Below Tregothnan the Fal River joins the main stream. On rt. the woods of *Trelissic* (C. D. Gilbert, Esq.), and below this the river expands and loses its name in the *Roadstead* of *Carrick*, the main branch of Falmouth Harbour.

(b) The cliff scenery on the N. coast of Cornwall should be seen, especially that between *Perran Porth* and *St. Agnes' Beacon*. On the road to it may be visited *Perran Round*, about 1½ m. N. of the church-town of *Perranzabuloe*, which was probably used by the Britons of “West Wales” as a theatre for the exhibition of feats of strength, &c., and was certainly employed by the Cornish of later days for the performance of *Miracle Plays*. It is a most perfect relic of the kind, and well worth visiting. The ruins of the *Ch.* of *St. Piran* (2 m. further), founded in the 5th cent., buried for about 10 centuries in the sand which had been blown over them. It is primitive in construction, and of rude masonry, 29 ft. × 16½ ft. Since its discovery, 1835, the *ch.* has unfortunately suffered from the curiosity of visitors. The stranger wishing to visit them should ask for the *hamlet of Rose*, where he may obtain a guide. About 2 m. S. W. is *Perran Porth*, a small bathing-place in a sandy cove. *St. Agnes*, 4 m. W. of Perranzabuloe, is distinguished as the birthplace of the painter *Opie*, and the house in which he was born (1761) is still standing. *St. Agnes' Beacon* is 621 ft. high.

(c) *Probus* (*Inn*: *Hawkins Arms*), 5 m. N. E., is well known for its *Ch.*

which dates from about 1470, but rebuilt 1862, except the late Perp. tower, which is the loftiest and most beautiful in the county.

(d) To *Kennal Vale*, a charming but little-known district, close to Perranwell and Penryn. It extends from the busy town of Devoran (see *Fulmouth*) to a little above the village of *Ponsanooth*, about 5 m.

TUGGALL, see *Embleton*.

Tunbridge (Kent), Junct. Stat., S. E. Rly.—28 m. *viâ* Sevenoaks, 42½ m. *viâ* Redhill from Charing-cross. The town is built on ground rising from the banks of the Medway, which here divides into 6 streams, one of which is the *Tuu*. *Inns*: *Rose and Crown*; *Bull*; *Angel*. The *Chequers Inn*, in the High-st., is a good specimen of an old Kentish timbered house. Near the N. end of the town is the *Free Grammar School* (rebuilt), founded 1553, by Sir Andrew Judd; 16 exhibitions of 100l. a year each, besides others of less value, are attached. In the *Old Ch.* are effigies of Sir A. Denton and wife, 1615. The remains of the *Castle*, early Dec., 1280–1300, attached to a modern house, stand on the Medway, near the centre of the town, close to the *Rose and Crown Inn*. Permission to visit the ruins may be obtained on any day from the present owner, C. J. M. Wanton, Esq. Notice especially the noble square gatehouse (13th cent.) and the various mouldings and enrichments, which are rare in castellated buildings; also the peculiar arrangement by which boats were probably brought from the Medway, along the moat, into the inner ward.

Good fishing and boating may be had in the river Medway. Most of the fishing is free, but permission to fish in private water may be obtained from Messrs. Curtis and Harvey (Gunpowder Mills). Boats may be hired at the *Castle Inn*.

Excursions.—(a) To *Somerhill* (Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P.), 1½ m. S., a fine old mansion, temp. James I., at one time the property of Lady Muskerri, the Babylonian “Princess,” of Grammont’s *Memoirs*, when it was

also the favourite haunt of the courtiers of Charles II. (b) *Hall Place, Leigh* (S. H. Morley, Esq.), is 2 m. W. (c) *Shipborne Ch.*, is 4 m. N., in which the “Harry Vane” of the Commonwealth (beheaded 1662) is buried. (d) To *Hadlow Ch. and Castle* is 3½ m. N. E. (e). To *Sevenoaks* (for *Knole, Ightham Mote*) is 7½ m. by rail. (f) *Penshurst* 4 m. W. (see)

Tunbridge Wells (Kent and Sussex), Stats., (a) S. E. Rly. (at head of High-st.), 4 m. S. of Tunbridge Junct., on line to Hastings (1 hr.) (b) L. B. & S. C. Rly. near the Parade, trains to Brighton (1½ hr.). *Inns*: *Calverley H.*, near the High-st. Stat.; *Wellington H.*; *Mt. Ephraim H.*; *Royal Kentish*; *Swan*. An old and healthy watering-place (inland), now more indebted to its bracing air and pleasant scenery than to its chalybeate waters. The Wells are situated at the lower end of a covered street or Promenade, called the *Pantiles*. There are several *Churches*, none calling for special notice. The oldest, built 1685, adjoins the Wells. Specimens of the “Tunbridge ware” are sold here. The walks on the Common are delightful. They may be extended (finger-posts mark the routes) to the *Toad Rock, Rusthall Common*, 1 m.; to the *High Rocks*, 1½ m. from the Parade (escarped cliffs of the Hastings sands).

Excursions.—(a) *Bayham Abbey* (Marq. Camden), 6 m. E.; picturesque ruins, 13th cent., shown on Tuesdays and Fridays; returning through *Lamberhurst*, a lovely village 2 m. further E. (b) *Groombridge* (Stat.), 3½ m. S.W., a pretty village, where is the *Mot House*, built 1660, occupying the site of the castle in which the Duke of Orleans was detained a prisoner for 25 years after Agincourt. (c) *Frant*, 3 m. S. The view from the Green is magnificent. From this spot take the footpath, 2 m., through *Eridge Park*, and if driving, send carriage round to *Eridge Green*. *Eridge Castle* (El. of Abergavenny) is not shown. (d) *Penshurst* (see) may be reached either by a pleasant walk through *Speldhurst* (3 m.), or by train to *Penshurst Stat.*, thence by road about

2 m. by *Red Leaf*. The excursion may be continued by Chiddingstone to *Hever Castle*, 3 m. (open on Wed. from 11 till 5) interesting from its associations with Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, returning thence, 3 m., by Edenbridge Stat. (e) A still more pleasant round (about 15 m.) is by Tunbridge road, Bound's gate, and Bidborough, returning by South Park and Fordcombe Green. (f) *Mayfield*, 8 m. S., a most pleasant walk, or drive, through Frant and *Mark Cross*, where may be seen some curious carvings in the ch. and some relics of St. Dunstan. (g) *Southborough* (omnibus twice daily), a highly picturesque little town, about halfway between the Wells and Tunbridge. (h) At *Ashurst*, 4 m. W., where there is a singular old Ch., the local and somewhat rare shell *Clausilia Rolphii* is found. (i) *Scotney Castle*, ruins of an Edwardian castle in the grounds of E. Hussey, Esq., 7 m. S. E.

TURF, see *Exeter*.

TURVEY, see *Bedford*.

Tutbury (Staff.), Stat., N. Staff. Rly. *Inns*: Castle; Dog and Partridge. Of the *Castle*, standing on an eminence washed by the Dove, the gateway and part of the N. front were built by John of Gaunt, and afterwards occupied by Mary Queen of Scots. Within the walls is a mound crowned by a modern ruin called Julius' Tower, in place of the old keep. There are remains of 2 fine halls with fireplaces. The Ch. (restd.) has some good Norm. work, particularly in the W. doorway. The apsidal chancel, by Street, is in E. E. style.

Tuxford (Notts), Stat., G. N. Rly. *Im*: Newcastle Arms. Celebrated for its hops and orchards. The Ch. has a representation of St. Lawrence being roasted on a gridiron, one man blowing the bellows while another turns him. The antiquary should visit *Darlton*, 3 m. N. E., where at *Kingshaugh* he will see a curious old house, once a hunting seat of King John. 6 m. W. are the *Thoresby Woods* (see *Ollerton*).

TWEEDMOUTH, see *Berwick*.

Twickenham (Middlx.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. (loop line). *Inns*: King's Head, King-st.; Albany H., at the rly. stat.; Railway H., London-road. The town is on the l. bank of the Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth, and a little above Richmond.

Amongst a large number of seats standing in grounds famous for the beauty of their trees may be mentioned:—

Orleans House (W. Cunard, Esq.), a large and stately brick mansion, with an oriel centre, and a long wing carried to the octagon tower at the W. The grounds are richly timbered and contain some splendid cedars. It was the residence of Louis Philippe, then Duc d'Orleans, 1800–1807, and was purchased by the ex-king for his son, the Duc D'Aumale, who occupied it from 1852–1871.

York House (Sir Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff), stands directly E. of the ch. in charming and finely-timbered grounds of nearly 7 acres. Q. Anne was born here, 1664, and it was the residence of the Comte de Paris 1864–1871.

Mount Lebanon (also the property of W. Cunard, Esq.), was the residence of the Prince de Joinville; it is a handsome modern mansion facing the river, between York House and Orleans House.

Marble Hill was built at the cost of George II. for Mrs. Howard, afterwards the Countess of Suffolk, the friend of Pope and Swift. It afterwards became the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert in 1795.

Pope's Villa (H. Labouchere, Esq., M.P.), stands near the site of the one in which the poet resided, from 1717 till his death in 1744. The *Grotto*, which figures so largely in the Letters and Poems, was formed by lining the tunnel under the Teddington road with shells, spars, and minerals, which were liberally furnished by his friends. The Grotto still remains, or rather the tunnel, for it has been despoiled of all its rare marbles, &c., and is a mere damp subway.

Strawberry Hill (Baron II. de Stern),

the famous "Gothic Castle" of Horace Walpole, stands on a gentle elevation about 300 yards from, and overlooking the Thames, immediately above Twickenham, and a short distance E. from the Strawberry Hill Stat. As it now stands the house is a renewal of that of Horace Walpole, with modern sumptuousness superadded. All the old rooms are there, though the uses of them have been changed. The New or West Wing was added about 1860-62. The grounds and gardens are as attractive and beautiful as they were of old.

The *Ch.* of *St. Mary*, erected 1713-18, is in a so-called Tuscan style. The only interest the interior possesses lies in its monuments and those they commemorate. Pope was buried, 1744, in the middle aisle. The tablet on the E. wall over the gallery, erected by Pope to his father and mother, and on which, by his own direction, was added an inscription to himself, is hidden by the organ. The monument with medallion portrait of the poet was erected by Bishop Warburton.

The large islet opposite the eh. is *Twickenham Eyot*, but is better known as *Eel Pie Island*. (*Inn*: Island H.) It contains about 2 acres, and has from time immemorial been a famous resort of Thames anglers, boat parties, and excursionists. (See *Thames*.)

The river from Twickenham Eyot to the W. end of the lawn of Pope's Villa, 410 yards, forms the *Twickenham Deep*. It is strictly preserved under the superintendence of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and affords excellent fishing.

TWO BRIDGES, see *Dartmoor*.

TWYFORD (Berks), see *Henley*.

TWYFORD (Hants), see *Winchester*.

TY CROES, see *Holyhead*.

Tynemouth (Northumb.), Stat., N. E. Rly., 40 mi. by rail from Newcastle. *Inns*: *Station Grand H.; Bath. At the extreme end of the promontory on which the village is situated, and entered through the gateway of the *Castle*, are the fine ruins of the *Priory* of *St. Mary* and *St. Oswyn*; the principal remains are the ruins of the *Ch.*, built by Bishop Cosin,

on the site of an ancient one erected in the 7th cent., which was enlarged in 13th cent. A circular door and a pillar on W., are fragments of the earlier Norm. building; the E. end remains, with 3 tall E. E. windows, the centre one being surmounted by an oval widow, the whole of singular beauty and brightness; beneath is the oratory of *St. Mary* (temp. Edw. III.), and restored by *Dobson*; it has a vaulted roof with ribs terminating in 3 bosses decorated with figures of Christ and 12 Apostles. There is a wide view of the sea and coast from the *Priory*. Immediately below, at the entrance of harbour, lie the dangerous rocks called the *Black Middens*; and beyond on the Durham side is the *Herd Sand*. 1 m. N. is the fishing village of *Cullercoats*, with some quiet lodging-houses. About 1 m. S. W. is *North Shields*, containing nothing of interest except the old *Parish Ch.* of Tynemouth, built 1668. It is connected by *Steam Ferry* with *South Shields* (*Inns*: Royal; Golden Lion), where the *Ch.* of *St. Hilda*, in the Market-place, is worthy of a visit. On S. and E. the town is bounded by enormous "ballast-hills," which are of great botanical interest, containing curious exotic plants sprung from seed brought with the foreign ballast. 2 m. S. E. are the wild *Marsden Rocks* (see *Sunderland*). From South Shields may be visited *Jarrow*, about 2½ m., and *Monkton*, 1½ m. further (see *Sunderland*).

Excursions.—(a) Rail, 25 m., to *Seaton Delaval* (Lord Hastings), built by *Vanbrugh*; S. W. of the mansion is the *Chapel*, the only remains of the ancient *Castle*, a most interesting specimen of early and perfect Norm.

(b) *Up the river*, from Tynemouth to Newcastle by night, for the sake of the spectacle afforded by the flaring furnaces on each side.

TYN-Y-CORNEL, see *Dolgelley*.

TYN-Y-GROES, see *Dolgelley*.

UFFINGTON, see *Faringdon*.

ULGHAM, see *Morpeth*.

ULLSWATER, see *Patterdale*.

ULVERSCROFT PRIORY, see *Leicester*.

Ulverston (Lanes.), Stat.,

Furness Rly. Junct. for Windermere. *Inns*: Sun; County; Braddyll's Arms. A brisk little town near the Leven estuary, and connected with Morecambe Bay by a ship canal, near to the banks of which extensive hæmatite blast furnaces and paper works are erected. It is the capital of the Furness district, and is principally depeudent upon the hæmatite ore mines for its trade. The *Ch.* (St. Mary's) now much modernized was originally Norm. It has a fine Norm. S. doorway and ancient tower with *Monuments* to Sir J. Barrow, secretary to the Admiralty, and promoter of Arctic explorations; Sir Wm. Sandys of Conishead (temp. Eliz.); to members of the Dodding family, 17th cent. On *Hoad Hill*, 1 m. W., is a fine monument to Sir John Barrow, in imitation of the old Eddystone Lighthouse—a splendid view. At *Dragley Beck*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. (across the rly.), is the cottage where he was born, with the motto "Paulum sufficit."

Excursions.—(a) To *Conishead Priory* (now a hydropathic establishment), an Elizabethan house, 2 m. S.E. The gardens are worth seeing. Continue to *Bardsea* (1 m.), and 2 m. further to summit of *Birkkrigg*, where are some curious early remains, and the view from which is very striking. (b) To *Urswick*, 3 m. S. The *Ch.* dates from the Conquest, and has *brasses*, a Longobardic monumental stone, and curious E. Norm. key. 2 m. further is *Gleaston Castle*, a scanty ruin with one or two towers. A good trout stream flows past it. (c) *Holker Hall* (D. of Devonshire) (see *Grange*), on opposite side of Leven Estuary, 5 m.

UPHILL, see *Weston-super-Mare*.

UPHOLLAND, see *Wigan*.

UPLYME, see *Azminster*.

UPNOR CASTLE, see *Chatham*.

UP PARK, see *Chichester*.

Uppingham (Rutl.). 4 m. from *Manton* Stat. Midl. Rly. Omnibus thrice daily, and 3 m. from *Seaton* Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. (omnibus meets the trains). *Inns*: Falcon; White Hart. The town consists mainly of one long street, forming a square in the centre. *Castle Hill* is 1 m. on the Leicester road. In the neighbour-

hood are several limestone quarries, which are not now used. The Public School (Headmaster Rev. E. C. Selwyn), with its handsome school-residences, the chapel, and the great schoolroom, is worthy of inspection. The *Parish Ch.*, with the old pulpit in which Bp. Jeremy Taylor preached when he was rector here, is interesting. The *Ch.* at *Manton* is a quaint little building (recently restd.).

UPTON-ON-SEVERN, see *Malvern*.

UPTON ST. LEONARDS, see *Gloucester*.

UPWELL, see *Wisbeach*.

UPWEY, see *Weymouth*.

URCHFONT, see *Devizes*.

URSWICK, see *Ulverston*.

USHAW, see *Durham*.

Usk (Monm.), Stat., G. W. Rly. (Pontypool branch). *Inn*: Three Salmous. Situated nearly in centre of the county, on banks of the river whence it derives its name, it is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity, and of Roman origin (Isea Siluvum). Overhanging the town, above the Abergavenny road, are the ivy-clad ruins of the *Castle*, which formerly belonged to the Clares, and subsequently to Edw. IV., Richd. III., Hen. VII., and Wm. Earl of Pembroke. The *Ch.* has an ancient brass inscription. The excellent salmon-fishing in the river is well known. The water on both sides of the river, from the bridge in the town to Trostre Weir, is preserved by the Trostre Weir Association, who issue day and annual tickets (apply at hotel or post-office). In the parish is Gwehlog Common, once a battlefield of Cromwell's troops.

Excursions.—(a) To *Ilanbaddock Ch.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., near which the geologist will observe an interesting section of contorted Silurian strata. (b) *Tredunnoch Ch.*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., which contains a Roman inscription to a soldier of the 2nd Augustan legion.

Uttoxeter (Staffs.), Pron. "Uxter." 3 Stats., (a) Bridgo-st., N. Staff. Rly.; (b) Dovo Bank, for Ashbourne and Macclesfield; (c) Junct. Stat., for Derby and Nottingham. *Inn*: White Hart. A pretty little town with a very lofty *Ch.* spire. It was the birthplace of Mary Howitt;

and Dr. Johnson did penance here for disobedience to his father. There is a trade in cork-cutting.

Marchington Ch., $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Junct. Stat., contains a fine monument to Sir Walter Vernon; and about 3 m. further S. is **Hanbury Ch.**, in which are some curious puritanical figures of the Agardhs.

Uxbridge (Middlx.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Chequers H.; George, commercial; King's Arms; Railway H.

This "ancient borough" and market-town, about 1 m. N.W. of Hillingdon (in which parish it is situated), is washed by the Colne, and a branch known as "Fray's" river.

The Commissioners of Charles I., and the Parliament appointed to negotiate a Treaty for Peace, met at Uxbridge at the end of January, 1645. The house at which the conference was held, long known as the *Treaty House*, or so much of it as remains, will be found on the l. of the road at the western extremity of the town. It is partly let in tenements, the rest forms the Crown and Treaty House Inn. The great room, where the Commissioners sat, remains tolerably perfect, with its old carved oak panelling. An adjoining room, known as the Presence Chamber, has still more elaborately carved wainscoting. !

The Colne river affords good fishing.

VALLE CRUCIS, see *Llangollen*.

VALLIS, see *Frome*.

VENTNOR, see *Wight, Isle of*.

VERYAN, see *St. Austell*.

VIGNALS, THE, see *Ludlow*.

Virginia Water (Surrey), Junct. Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. Coach runs from and to London daily in the season. *Inns*: Wheatsheaf H. close to the lake; Station H. The lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from stat.—the largest piece of artificial water in England, nearly 2 m. long—was constructed by the D. of Cumberland. Upon it floats a miniature frigate. It is fed by a running stream, which escapes into it from an artificial *cascade* by the side of the Bagshot-road. A pleasant walk by the lake-side, passing the

Waterfall, over piles of stones from some old monument, leads to the ruined Temple, 20 pillars brought from Tunis. Other objects of interest are the *Hermitage*, on a height overlooking the water; and the *Belvedere*, a turreted triangular building, with a battery of 21 guns, used by the D. of Cumberland in the campaign of 1745. *Windsor* (see) is 4 m. distant through the Great Park. Close to the Stat. is the *Holloway Sanatorium and Lunatic Asylum* (see *Egham*.)

WADDESDON, see *Aylesbury*.

WADDON, see *Croydon*.

Wadebridge (Cornwall). *Inns*: Molesworth Arms; Commercial H. A passenger train runs once a day, 4 days a week, to Bodmin and back, and twice on Saturdays on a local line. The nearest stat. on the G. W. Rly. is at Bodmin-road, $10\frac{1}{4}$ m. The bridge over the river Camel is a picturesque 15th-cent. structure, of 17 arches. The *Chs.* of *St. Breock* and of *Egloskayle*, close to the town, should be visited.

Excursions.—It is a dreary road (8 m.) to *Padstow* (*Inns*: Commercial H.; Golden Lion), which may also be reached by river. Steamers ply between Padstow and Bristol, calling at Swansea and Ilfracombe. From the antiquated fishing town of Padstow, which is 1 m. from the sea, the *Chs.* of *Little Petherick*, 3 m. on the Wadebridge road, of *St. Enodoc*, under E. side of Bray Hill, a short distance N. of Padstow, half-buried in the sand, and *St. Minver* (very interesting E. E. *Ch.* with Perp. additions), are worth visiting. At *Treose Head*, 4 m. W., on which is a lighthouse, will be obtained a fine view of the coast. Through a somewhat wild-looking district, the road leads from Padstow (8 m.) to *St. Columb Major* (*Inn*: Red Lion), about 5 m. from the sea. Stat. at *St. Columb-road*, 3 m. The *Ch.*, Early Dec., is of great size and beauty.

St. Columb Minor is 5 m. W. from *St. C. Major*. Near it are the ruins of *Rialton Priory*. 2 m. further W. is *Newquay* (see).

Wakefield (Yorks.), Stats., *Westgate*, M. S. & L. Rly., and *Kirk-*

gate, Lanc. & Yorks. Rly.; G. N. and Midl. Rlys. at both stats. *Inns*: **Bull; *Strafford Arms. The city is well situated on the l. bank of the Calder, which is navigable to Salter Hebble. It is 9 m. S. of Leeds, and was, until the rise of that town, the great capital of the clothing trade in Yorkshire.

The *Cathedral*, the great feature of the town, was consecrated in 1329. Great part of the walls of the ch. was rebuilt between 1724 and 1800; and in 1861 the tower and spire (237 ft. high) were most carefully restored by Scott. The total cost of restoration, which was completed in 1886, was 30,000*l*.

The large *Corn Exchange* is worth a visit on market days. In the *Kirk-gate*, which runs down to the Calder, is a picturesque timber-framed house locally known as the *Six Chimblies*.

The *Chantry*, on the bridge over the Calder, S. of the town, may be regarded as a direct memorial of the famous battle of Wakefield, fought Dec. 31, 1460. The bridge itself dates from the reign of Edward III.; and the chantry, originally built by Sir Robt. Knolles in the same reign, was re-founded by Edward IV., in order that prayer might constantly be made in it for the soul of his father, Richard Duke of York, and for those of the followers of the White Rose who fell in the battle. The little chapel, 30 ft. long and 24 wide, was restored 1847; service is occasionally performed in it. A spot close to the bridge, on rt. bank of the river, is pointed out as that where the Duke of York was killed. It is marked by two willows, called "Duke of York's trees." At the foot of the bridge, on the l. bank of the Calder, are the huge *Soke Mills*, where, until 1853, a very ancient feudal law compelled the inhabitants to send all their corn to be ground.

Lowe Hill, commanding most extensive views, is very near Wakefield, S.W. There are a mound and earthworks, enclosing about 3 acres, and the site may have been that of a Saxon stronghold.

Walton Hall (Edward Simpson,

Esq.), about 3 m. S., and 1 m. from Sandal Stat., Midl. Rly., was long the residence of the late Charles Waterton, the well-known naturalist, whose magnificent collection has been removed to Ushaw College, near Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Hailstone's important collections and most interesting library; collection of armour, Venetian glass, needlework, point and cushion lace; British and Saxon relics, and many objects of mediæval art, find a resting-place here.

Nostell Priory (Lord St. Oswald) is about 5 m. on the road to Doncaster. The house (which is not generally shown, and a special introduction is desirable) contains a large and valuable collection of pictures, of which the excellent copy of Holbein's "Sir Thomas More and family" is perhaps the most remarkable. The original is lost, and the sketch is in the Museum at Basle.

The existing house was built by Sir Rowland Wiun, on the site of the ancient Priory of Augustinian Canons, who settled here in the reign of Henry I.

Close to the entrance to the park is the *Ch. of Wragby*, for the most part Trans.-Norm. It contains some good foreign sculpture and carving. The font is Norm.

WALBERSWICK, see *Southwold*.

Wallingford (Berks), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Lamb; George. An old town on the rt. bank of the Thames nearly enclosed on three sides by remarkable earthen *Ramparts* raised in the 9th cent. by K. Ethelbert. The Romans probably made a settlement here. Within the rampart in the N.E. corner stood the *Castle*, of which there are only remains of moated earthworks and a huge mound grown over with trees. Adjoining it are the ruins of *St. Nicholas Chapel*, an ivy-covered tower, doorway, and windows. From the earliest times the "ford" over the Thames here was a frequented pass, and the Castle, which commanded it, was an important fortress. It was the last place in Berkshire which held out for K. Charles, and was taken by Fairfax in

1646 after 52 days' siege, and destroyed 1652 by order of the Council of State. *St. Mary's Ch.* (restd.) is late Perp., and on its tower is a mounted figure said to represent K. Stephen.

WALLINGTON (Northumb.), see *Morpeth*.

WALLSEND, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

WALMER, see *Deal*.

WALPOLE ST. PETER's, see *Lynn, King's*.

Walsall (Staff.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: George; Stork. A busy Black Country town, the centre of the harness manufacture, carriage lamps, &c. The Parish *Ch.* is cruciform and in a fine situation, but the greater part was re-built 1821, and chancel restored in 1880. In an open space called "the bridge" is a statue of Sicilian marble to *Sister Dora*, whose labours for the poor of Walsall, 1863-1878, will ever be remembered. She is represented in her hospital dress.

Walk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Rushall*, on the Lichfield-road, where is a fine old manor-house temp. Hen. VI. (L. Duignan, Esq.), in which the Harpur family lived, and whose arms are upon the gateway close to the *Ch.*

Walsham, North (Norfolk), Stats., G. E. Rly., Eastern and Midl. Rly., 16 m. from *Norwich* (*Inns*: Angel; King's Arms). A market town, with a remarkable *Ch.* (Perp.), erected 1381. It has a very fine S. porch of squared flint and ashlar, a font with a lofty cover in tabernacle work, and the ruins of a tower, 147 ft. high, which fell in 1724 and 1835. The remains of the lower part of the rood-screen are very fine. The communion table and pulpit are good specimens of wooden carving. There is also a handsome monument to Sir Wm. Paston (1608), founder of the Grammar School. The Market-cross (restd.) was erected by Bp. Thirlby in the reign of Edward VI.

Excursions.—(a) *Worstead*, 3 m. S.E., noticeable from its having given name to the well-known woollen fabric. The *Ch. of St. Mary* is one of the finest in the county, dating from the latter half of the 14th cent. It has a fine Dec.

tower, and a Perp. nave spanned by a remarkable hammer-beamed roof. Across the arch under the W. tower extends a beautiful gallery, not unlike a rood-loft, unusually perfect, and of very delicate workmanship. The rood stair remains. On the river Ant, 1 m. distant, the tourist may begin an excursion southwards, among the *Broads* (see *Yarmouth*).

(b) The coast between Trimmingham and Happisburgh may be explored. At 3 m. the *Ch. of Trunch* is passed, rt. It has much rich woodwork, and a very fine open roof (Perp.). The font is placed within a remarkable "baptistery," or enclosure, of wood. *Mundesley*, 2 m. beyond Trunch, is a small quiet watering-place, with remarkably firm and level sands. 2 m. S. of Mundesley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea, is *Paston*, the chief seat of the Paston family before they removed to Oxnead. The cliff here is high, and a long line of coast is visible. At *Bacton*, about 1 m. S. E. of Paston, within a farmyard, are the ruins of *Bromholm Priory*, founded 1113 for Cluniae monks. The chief existing remains are those of the N. transept of the eh., the dormitory, and the chapter-house. All are crumbling and exposed to injury, though picturesque with ivy and wild flowers. The Pastons were great patrons of Bromholm. At *Happisburgh* (called Hazeborough), 4 m. from Bacton, is a lighthouse. The *Ch.* is Perp. with a lofty tower.

For other excursions see *Cromer*.

Walsingham, New or **Little** (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. Rly., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Wells*. *Inn*: Black Lion. An old-fashioned town, pleasantly situated, 5 m. from the sea, whose narrow streets, with their many gables and red roofs, are perhaps not greatly changed since the 15th cent., when they were thronged by pilgrims from all parts of the world, anxious to pay their vows at the shrine of *Our Lady of Walsingham*. The last regal devotee was Henry VIII., who in the second year of his reign walked barefoot from the village of Barsham; a little later, however, he caused the image of *Our Lady of Walsingham* to be burnt at Chelsea.

The remains of the Augustinian *Priory* (attached to which was this famous shrine) are the property of Henry Lee Warner, Esq., whose modern house occupies part of the site (shown on Wednesdays). The ancient close is entered by a gateway, of early Perp. character, opening to the principal street. The *Refectory* is E. Dec.; and its beautiful W. window has been carefully restored. There are remains of the staircase to the reading pulpit, of the buttery hatch in the S. wall, and of the cloisters.

The *Parish Ch.* (restd.) is Perp. throughout. The piers should be noticed for the manner in which the shafts are carried up *into* the capitals. The spandrels and bosses in the N. and S. aisles are very beautiful; several brasses to be seen. From the chancel a chapel opens on either side, with one broad and one narrow arch—a striking arrangement. The font, standing 9 ft. high, is octagonal, and represents the seven sacraments and crucifixion.

Some distance E. of the Ch. is a Norman arch leading to a stone bath and two Wishing Wells.

At the S. end of the town are the extensive remains of a *Franciscan Convent*, but they are of little architectural interest. There are also ruins of a grey friary and an hospital for lepers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., the wayside *Chapel of Houghton-le-Dale*, an unique and exquisite specimen of Dec. building, deserves attention.

The *Ch.* of St. Giles, *Houghton*, contains an ancient screen with fine old frescoes.

At *Old or Great Walsingham*, 1 m. E. of Little Walsingham, are the remains of a fine Dec. *Ch.* The nave and the aisles have good doors and windows with flowing tracery. There is a piscina in each of the N. and S. aisles.

WALSOKEN, see *Wisbeach*.

Waltham Abbey (Essex), Stat. G. E. Rly. *Inns*: Cock; New Inn; King's Arms. A place of great historical interest; and the portion of its conventual *Ch.* which still remains will amply repay a visit. The first ch. was built in the days of Canute. The estate was after-

wards granted by the Confessor to his brother-in-law, Harold, who rebuilt the ch. on a larger and more splendid scale.

Harold's foundation did not remain longer in existence than 1177. Henry II., in 1184, appointed the first Abbot, and henceforth Waltham became an Abbey.

Whether the existing *Parish Ch.*, which consists of the nave of the abbey ch., is the actual building completed by Harold, a short time before the Conquest, or whether he was buried in it according to his own desire, are disputed questions. The ch. was carefully restored from the plans of W. Burges, 1860. Six massive round piers divide the nave from the aisles; four of them are engraved with zigzag spiral lines like the piers of Durham. On the S. side is a Dec. Lady Chapel, and beneath it a fine *crypt*. The W. tower was added 1559. In the E. end aisle is a handsome monument, with effigies of Sir Ant. Deunye, to whom the Abbey was given by Henry VIII.

The only remains of the abbey domestic buildings are a low bridge of 3 arches over the Lea, a fine pointed gateway by the Lea, pierced with 2 arches, leading into what was the court of the convent, and near it a dark vaulted passage. The abbey mills have survived the wreck, and are still used to grind corn.

The Government *Gunpowder Mills* are built on a branch of the Lea, called Powder Mill River. The factory covers about 160 acres, and about 30,000 tons of powder can be manufactured annually. About 140 men are employed in the various processes of refining saltpetre and sulphur, making charcoal, and incorporating, pressing, granulating, drying, dusting, and barrelling up the gunpowder; which is first taken to the grand magazine at the head of the works, and from thence by the rivers Lea and Thames to Purfleet, for proof.

Waltham Forest, over which the abbey possessed unusual rights, extended over all this neighbourhood, and included the great forest of Epping.

Nearly the whole of it has been enclosed.

Waltham Cross, in Herts, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Stat. (*Inn*: Four Swans), is named from the finest remaining of "Queen Eleanor's Crosses," which stands nearly in front of the *Inn*, has been completely "restored," but "has suffered very materially from the well-meant indiscretion of its admirers." About 1 m. W. is *Theobalds Park* (see *Cheshunt*).

Walthamstow (Essex). 4 stats., Chingford branch of G. E. Rly. —St. James's-st., Hoe-st., Wood-st., and Hale End.

It lies on the western edge of Epping Forest, on the road to Waltham Abbey, between Leyton and Chingford, 6 m. from Whitechapel and Shoreditch Chs. It early became a favourite residence with opulent citizens, and many quaint, old-fashioned 17th and 18th century mansions remain, embowered in trees, but their number is steadily diminishing.

In the Walthamstow Marshes are two vast reservoirs of the East London Waterworks Company, capable of storing 500 million gallons of water, extending for more than a mile along the Lea, and covering an area of about 120 acres.

WALTON (Somerset), see *Clevedon*.

WALTON (Yorks.), see *Wakefield*.

Walton-on-the-Naze (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly., *viâ* Colchester. *Inns*: Marine H.; Clifton, opposite the new pier; Portobello; Bath; Albion. A watering-place with a smooth sandy beach, several miles in extent, excellent for bathing. Walton Tower, some distance beyond the Terrace, was built by the Trinity House, as a mark for vessels entering Harwich Harbour. The parish *Ch.*, partially rebuilt in 1872, was completed with the exception of the upper part of the tower in 1882.

N. of Walton is a *cliff* much frequented by visitors for the sake of the fossil remains, which are numerous and easily procured. The Naze is a low promontory stretching into the sea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the town. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. is *Frinton*, a small watering-

place. The parish *Ch.* is said to be the smallest in England with the exception of that of St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Wight. The chancel, blown down 1703, has been restored.

Walton-on-Thames (Surrey), Stat. L. & S. W. Rly. On the rt. bank of the Thames, about midway (4 m.) between Chertsey and Hampton. *Inn*: Duke's Head. The Thames here is very attractive. From the bridge there are lovely reaches both up and down the stream. One of Turner's most charming home landscapes is his Walton Bridge—a more picturesque erection than the present one. This part of the stream is in great favour with anglers. From Mount Felix (an Italian villa), for 250 yds. eastward, is *Walton Sale*, the Thames Conservancy preserve, famous for pike, which are taken here up to 20 lbs. weight. Trout are not uncommon; and there is good bottom fishing for roach, dace, chub, and barbel. For boating, the river is here most enjoyable.

A short distance above Walton Bridge is the site of *Cowey Stakes*, where Cæsar is supposed to have crossed the Thames in his second invasion of Britain. Bronze swords and other remains have at different times been found in the Thames near Walton Bridge.

The pleasant little village of *Hersham* lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Walton, across the Common, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. from Walton Stat.

Wantage (Berks), Stat. G. W. Rly. A tramway runs between the rly. and market-place, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. *Inn*: Bear. The town is celebrated as the *birthplace of King Alfred*. The site of the Saxon palace in which Alfred was born (848 or 849) is supposed to be an enclosure called the *High Garden*, on the S. side of the brook (a branch of the Ock) which runs through the town. The adjoining orchard is still called *Court Close*.

The cruciform *Ch.* of *SS. Peter and Paul* (built c. 1350) is large and handsome, with a central tower open below, and resting upon 4 magnificent Dec. piers. There is a good brass to

Sir I. Fitzwarren, and in the chancel an alabaster tomb with recumbent figures of 14th cent.

Wantage, though in a purely agricultural district, is remarkable for its schools. The *National School*, by Woodyer, is worth visiting for the drawings on its walls. The *Grammar School*, built by a subscription raised at the jubilee in honour of Alfred, in 1849, has a fine Norm. doorway, a relic of the former school, and the oldest object in the town.

St. Mary's Home, founded 1850, has a School for Ecclesiastical Needlework and E. E. chapel built by Pearson, 1888. Bp. Butler, the author of the 'Analogy,' was born, 1692, in a house called the Priory, adjoining the churchyard, and was educated at the grammar-school.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the town, near a farmhouse called the Mead, are *King Alfred's Bath and Well*; the latter a basin of clear water, in a pretty dingle, formed by a number of small petrifying springs.

From Wantage several places of interest in early English history may be visited; the chalk ridge crowned by earthworks to the S. being the *Ashdown*, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred. Several picturesquely placed villages are also to be met with.

At *Sparsholt*, 4 m. W., is a very fine Dec. Ch. The N. doorway of the nave is rich and peculiar Norm., and the iron-work of the door seems to be original.

Denchworth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., has a Ch. with an Early Norm. doorway, some fine brasses, one dated 1333; a library of old books, formerly chained in the ch., is now in the vicarage.

WARDOUR CASTLE, see *Tisbury*.

Ware (Herts), Stat., G. E. Rly. Inns: Railway Tavern; Saracen's Head; French Horn.

Lying on the l. bank of the river Lea, 2 m. N.E. of Hertford, it is the largest malting town in England, and the malthouses form the most conspicuous feature, both of the town and its suburbs.

Ware Park (Commander Parker, R.N.) should be visited. It lies im-

mediately W. of the town, and affords capital views of the valley of the Lea, and the towns of Ware and Hertford. The avenue, above $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, through which there is a public way to Bengoe, is particularly fine.

The *Ch. of St. Mary* is a large and handsome cruciform building. On the S. is a Lady Chapel. The font should be noticed.

The *Great Bed of Ware*, so often alluded to in our literature, was removed from the Saracen's Head in 1869, and sold to the proprietor of the Rye House (see), where it is shown.

Wareham (Dorset), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., with branch line to *Swanage*. Inns: Red Lion H.; Bear H. A town of remote antiquity, whose magnificent quadrangular earthworks stood the brunt of many a Danish invasion, it stands astride on the ridge between the rivers Frome, S., and Piddle, N., just above their junction. The *Frome*, the boundary of the Isle of Purbeck, and navigable as far as this, has a salmon fishery let on lease. Above the river stood the castle, the site of which is still pointed out as the *Castle Close*. There are some small remains of the *Priory* founded by Aldhelm, Bp. of Sherborne, d. 709, between St. Mary's Ch. and the river.

The *Walls* are probably of British construction, but were much altered by the Parliament during the Civil Wars.

The nave of *St. Mary's Ch.* was rebuilt 1841, and restored in 1882; the tower and chancel are remains of the former structure. The chief objects of interest are the very curious hexagonal leaden font of the 12th century; the double S. E. chapel with its effigies; and the inscribed stones, supposed to belong to a ch. of primeval antiquity, built into the new walls.

Excursions.—(a) To *Corfe Castle* (see), and to *Swanage* (see), and the Isle of *Purbeck*. By rail it is 12 min. ride to the former, and 27 min. to the latter. For the pedestrian the road runs direct over the desolate expanse of *Creech Heath*; here potter's clay is extracted from numerous pits in immense quantities. The view from the summit of *Creech Barrow* is

perhaps the finest for colour in the W. of England. At the foot of the hill lies *Crcech Grange*, the Tudor mansion of the Bouds. In the distant woods to the W. is *Lulworth Castle*.

(b) To *Bindon Abbey*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of *Wool*, the next stat. on the main line. The view from *Wool Bridge* is very pleasing. An old manor-house, now a farmhouse, stands close to the bridge on the l. bank of the river. *Bindon Abbey* lies embowered in trees. The buildings have nearly disappeared, but the foundations remain, and the ground plan of the Ch., cloisters, and adjoining buildings can be accurately traced.

WARFIELD, see *Wokingham*.

WARGRAVE, see *Thames*.

WARK, see *Bellingham*.

WARKTON, see *Kettering*.

Warkworth (Northumb.), Stat., N. E. Rly. Inn: * Sun—by staying here, fishing may be had in 8 m. of the river *Coquet*. The town is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from stat., and presenting a striking view on approach. The Ch. of *St. Lawrence* (restd.) is said to have been founded 736; the N. wall, chancel, and part of the tower are early Norm., the rest was probably erected under the Percies; in the S. aisle is an effigy of a knight.

The *Castle* (D. of Northumberland) occupies the apex of a peninsula, surrounded on 3 sides by the *Coquet*, and is well worth seeing. The great Baronial Hall is 69 ft. by 24 ft. and 20 ft. high; and the *Chapel* has an upper seat for lords of the castle, while the retainers used to kneel below. The *Lion Tower* was probably built c. 1400, and the outer bailey walls are of 12th cent. A winding path W. of the *Castle* leads through lovely woods by the bank of the *Coquet*, and across the ferry ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.), to the perfect and unique *Hermitage of Warkworth*, which is approached from the river by a flight of steps; the outer apartment is of masonry, about 18 ft. square, and built against the side of the rock. An inner doorway leads to the chapel hewn out of the freestone rock, 18 ft. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; it has a groined roof, evidently of the Dec. period, springing from 2 pillars; at the E. end

is an altar; a recess on the rt. contains an altar-tomb with the figure of a lady, and at its foot is a sculptured figure, said to be of the hermit (one of the *Bertram* family). Above the inner door is a shield with arms; on l. of altar is a two-mullioned traceried window; and a doorway leads to an inner chapel, about 5 ft. wide, also with an altar. Dr. Percy's famous ballad is a myth, and is not founded on fact.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., at *Amble*, on the ridge of a hill, is a ruined wall with a Gothic window, a fragment of a monastic building. Below *Amble*, opposite the harbour (whence is a striking view looking back to the castle), is *Coquet Island* with a small fragment of a Benedictine cell, and a lighthouse built from the old fortification. About 4 m. N. is the small bathing-place of *Alnmouth*, near which is a very perfect camp on a height called the *Beacon Hill*. There is capital inn accommodation and good fishing at *Weldon Bridge* (see *Rothbury*).

Warminster (Wilts), Stat., G. W. Rly. Inn: ** Bath Arms. An old and very clean town situated in a pleasant country, at the entrance of a valley under the escarpment of the downs. A corn market, held here on Saturday, presents a busy scene.

Excursions.—(a) To *Cley Hill*, an isolated outlying member of the chalk range, 900 ft. above low-water mark at Bristol, commanding an extensive and beautiful view. (b) To the camps of *Scratchbury* and *Battlesbury*, magnificent and well-preserved specimens of British camps. (c) To *Shcerwater*, rt. of the road to Longbridge Deverill, where there is excellent fishing. It is a pretty little lake of 45 acres deeply embosomed in wood, and belongs to the Marq. of Bath, by whose orders permission to fish is readily given.

(d) *Longleat* (see), the seat of the Marq. of Bath, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.

Beyond the S. gate of *Longleat* is the hamlet of *Horningsham*, in a most picturesque district. The handsome Ch. was rebuilt, except the tower, 1844, by Harriet, Marchioness of Bath.

From *Horningsham* a lane threads a winding valley in the direction of

Brinsdon or *Cold Kitchen Hill*, a height remarkable, not only for its beauty, but for numerous vestiges of the ancient inhabitants, and for one of the finest views in the county.

Warrington (Lanes.). Stats.: L. & N. W. Rly., Bank Quay, and Arpley Stats.: Cheshire lines, Midl., and M. S. & L. Rlys. at Central Stat., Horsemarket-st. *Inn*: Patten Arms, adjoining Bank Quay stat. A good business town, given up to iron-foundries, glass-works, and cotton-factories, seated on the rt. bank of the Mersey, which is crossed by a bridge, built by the Earl of Derby in Henry VII.'s reign.

The *Ch.* is very fine with a lofty tower and spire; underneath the chancel is a *crypt* in good preservation. There are monuments to the Patten family in the S. aisle; and in the N. aisle, of *alabaster*, to Lord and Lady James Butler, 1463. He was murdered at Bewsey Hall. Notice the figure of the negro servant who saved the son and heir. There is a *Free Library and Museum* containing some works of art in Bold-st. The *Town Hall* was once the seat of the Wilson Pattens.

Excursions.—(a) *Bewsey Hall*, 1½ m. on the canal side—an old timbered mansion, now a farmhouse. (b) *To Winwick*, 3 m. N. The *Ch.* is interesting and has chapels to the Gerard and Legh families. In the former is some grotesque carving, and in the latter, some brasses to the Leghs of Lyme.

Warwick (Warwick.), Stat. G. W. Rly., also 1½ m. from the Leamington (Milverton) Stat. of L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: **Warwick Arms.

The town (Pop. 12,000) is situated on banks of the Avon, and is of great antiquity. The legend of Guy, who became Earl in right of his wife, is well known. After performing prodigious feats of valour, such as killing a wild boar, an enormous dun cow, and a green dragon, he retired to *Guy's Cliffe*, where he lived the life of a hermit till his death in 929. The *Castle*, the seat of the Earls of Warwick, of whom the most famous was the "King Maker," is the great attraction. This magnificent specimen of the

ancient residences of our feudal ancestors, with its foundations washed by the Avon, is one of the most picturesque objects an artist can desire. It is shown to the public, 10 to 3; but when the family are at home, *not* after 12. The foundation of the castle is said to have been by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, 915. "Caesar's Tower" is probably as old as the Norm. Conquest. Underneath it is a dungeon. From "Guy's Tower," with walls 10 ft. thick, rising to a height of 128 ft., and comprising 5 tiers of guard-rooms, magnificent views are obtained. Leamington lies below, while in the distance may be seen Coventry, Kenilworth Castle, Guy's Cliffe, the Shropshire Hills, and the Saxon Tower on the Broadway Hills. These two towers, rising above the disused moat, are connected by an embattled wall, in the centre of which is a gateway flanked by towers; behind is a second gateway rising above it. The interior court is carpeted with fine grass. In front is the keep, covered with shrubs and most picturesque in appearance. The cedars of Lebanon in the park are famous for their size. The great hall, and the suite of private apartments, destroyed by fire 1871, were restored by Salvin. There is a valuable collection of paintings and works of art; among these are a portrait of Chas. I., and other works, by Van Dyck; paintings by Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, Rely, Rubens (portraits of the Earl of Arundel, and of Ignatius Loyola, painted for the Jesuits' Collego at Antwerp), Paolo Veronese, Holbein, Salvator Rosa, and Lodovico Carracci and Canaletti. Notice the "Grimani Table," from the Grimani Palazzo at Venice; the "Kenilworth Buffet," carved from an old oak-tree which stood on the Kenilworth estate; also a fine collection of ancient armour and arms, relics of Guy, and Etruscan vases, glass cabinets, buhl and marqueterie ware. In the private apartments, which are not shown, are a good library of Warwickshire literature and a collection of portraits of Warwickshire worthies. In the green-house is the

celebrated Warwick Vase, one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of ancient sculpture known, which was recovered from the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's villa at Tivoli.

St. Mary's Ch. (founded before the Conquest, formerly collegiate), except the choir, was destroyed by a fire, 1694, which burnt nearly the whole town. The present structure was completed 1701, and has, in the middle of the choir, a fine monument with recumbent effigies of the founder, Thos. Beauchamp, El. of Warwick, d. 1370, and Catherine, his second Countess. The beautiful Beauchamp Chapel is on S. side, and was finished in 1464. The principal tomb, to enshrine which the chapel was built, is an altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, with the recumbent effigy in gilt brass of Richard Beauchamp, El. of Warwick, d. 1439, in full armour. Around are 14 images of lords and ladies in niches—sons, daughters, and other relatives of the Earl. There are also monuments in the chapel to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to his infant son Robert, and to Ambrose Dudley, El. of Warwick.

The Priory (Thomas Lloyd, Esq.) was commenced by Henry de Newburgh, El. of Warwick. *The Hospital of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester*, situated at the W. end of the High-st., was one of the few buildings that escaped the fire of 1694. It rests on a firm foundation of solid sandstone rock. Beneath the chapel (rest'd. by Scott) is a curious vaulted passage, which formerly formed the entrance to the town. The hinges on which the great gates once hung are still visible in the gateway. The tower above was built temp. Richard II. The building, originally used as the halls of the United Guilds of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and St. George the Martyr, which were dissolved temp. Henry VIII., were turned by the El. of Leicester into a hospital for a master (who must be a clergyman in full orders), and 12 brethren, who still wear the original silver badge of a bear and ragged staff, selected from the towns of Warwick, Kenilworth,

Stratford-on-Avon, Wootton-under-Edge, and Erlingham. The buildings are good examples of half-timbered architecture. In the *Museum*, over the Market Hall, are good collections of birds, fossils, and other local archaeological curiosities.

Excursions.—To *Guy's Cliff* (Miss Bertie Percy), 1½ m. on the road towards *Kenilworth* (see), beautifully situated amongst bold and rugged rocks, is said to have been a place of religious retirement from very early times. It is called after the Earl Guy, who is said to have lived a life of recluse here in disguise, and to have received alms daily from his countess, to whom he did not make himself known until he was on his death-bed. A chantry was established here temp. Henry VI. The *Chapel*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and containing the mutilated statue of Guy more than 8 feet high, still exists, attached to the mansion, which is built almost in the rock, overlooking the Avon. There is a fair collection of paintings. The grounds are shown when the family is from home. Near by the mansion is *Guy's Well*, natural springs, and *Guy's Cave*, in which the hero lies buried.

On the top of *Blacklow Hill* is a monument erected to mark the spot where Piers Gaveston was beheaded, 1312.

WASHFORD, see *Taunton*.

WATCHET, see *Taunton*.

WATCOMBE, see *Torquay*.

Watford (Herts), Junet. Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., outside the town. Also a stat. in High-st. on the Rickmansworth branch. *Inns*: *Clarendon H., by rly. stat.; Malden H.; Essex Arms H., by the Market-place; Rose and Crown; George.

Some of the monuments in the *Ch.* (St. Mary) are interesting to the antiquary, and especially those in the Essex or Morrison Chapel, which, however, can only be entered by special permission; the door is locked, and the key kept at Cashiobury. The *London Orphan Asylum*, erected 1871, maintains 550 orphans.

Cashiobury, the stately seat of the Earl of Essex, is 1 m. W. The manor

belonged to St. Alban's Abbey, and at the dissolution of monasteries was given to Sir Richard Morrison. From the Morrisons it passed by marriage to Arthur Lord Capel, in whose descendants it remains. The present mansion was erected (1800) from the designs of James Wyatt, in his so-called Gothic style. It contains some good paintings, and also carvings by Grinling Gibbons. To see the house an introduction is required; but the park is always open, and the *gardens* may generally be viewed on application to the gardener. The *Park* comprises nearly 700 acres. The Upper Park is separated from the Home Park by the river Gade, parallel to which, and in part one with it, flows the Grand Junction Canal.

Grove Park (El. of Clarendon) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. The entrance is on the l. of the road to Abbot's Langley, directly after passing the grounds of Cashibury. The main interest of the house lies in the collection of portraits formed by the first Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor and Historian, including his own by Lely, and 17 whole-length by Van Dyck. The grounds of Grove Park join those of Cashibury on the S., and Langley Bury on the N. From the park there is a pleasant walk through the *Black Avenue* to Chandler's Cross.

At *Bushey* (Stat.) 1 m. S. E. is the School of Art of Prof. Herkomer, A.R.A. 1 m. N. E. is "*The Hall*" Hydropathic Establishment.

Waverley Abbey, see *Farnham*.

WEAR GIFFORD, see *Bideford*.

WEDDINGTON, see *Nuneaton*.

Wednesbury (Staffs.). 3 Stats.: L. & N. W., G. W., and S. Staffs. Rlys. *Inn*: Anchor H. A place of great antiquity, but now entirely devoted to ironworks and foundries, and has large factories of railway axles, tyres, and tubes. The *Ch.* is a fine Perp. cruciform building, and has monuments to the Parkes family, and an incised slab to John Cumberford and his wife, 1559.

Weedon (Northants), Stats. L. & N. W. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Rugby. *Inn*: Stat. H.; Globe, in the village. The *Ch.* has a very ancient tower. It is a military dépôt. The barracks are

on S. side of the stat. An omnibus 4 times daily to Daventry, 4 m. (*Inn*: Peacock). In *Stowe Ch.*, 2 m., are some interesting monuments: an effigy of a knight, temp. Hen. III.; "Lady Carey," d. 1630; and in the N. aisle, a monument of Dr. Turner, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxon.

WEETING HALL, see *Brandon*.

Welbeck (Notts). Seat of the D. of Portland. 3 m. W. from Worksop Stat. Midl. & M. S. & L. Rlys. One of the most singular of the dual domains is the "Dukery," in a park, 8 m. in circuit, containing some of the finest old trees in England, enlivened by a lake 4 m. long. The house, retaining parts of the old Abbey, was chiefly built by the gallant cavalier, the "Horseman Duke" of Newcastle, temp. Charles I. The *Riding House*, of which he was the founder, is now converted into a picture-gallery, lighted by 2,000 gas lights, and connected with the house by one of those numerous tunnels which the late D. of Portland delighted in creating, besides a whole suite of subterranean apartments of great splendour, lighted by bull's-eyes of glass from above. The *New Riding House* is 380 ft. long and 50 ft. high, its glass roof resting on iron columns. The house abounds in works of art—paintings by old masters, family portraits, &c. The kitchen is furnished with a rly. to transport the dinner to the dining-room. The gardens and pleasure-grounds extending to the lake have an area of 50 acres. A tunnel nearly 1 m. long was made by the late Duke to shut out an obnoxious public footpath through the park. In the Park stand giant oaks, the two "Porters," 100 and 90 ft. high; and the "Duke's Walking Stick," 111 ft. high. The Shambles Oak was burnt 1878 by a riotous picnic party from Sheffield, and the "Greendale Oak," once so large that a carriage road ran through the trunk, is now a mere shell.

WELDON BRIDGE, see *Rothbury*.

WELLESLEY, see *Wells*.

Wellingborough (Northants), Stats., L. & N. W. and Midl. Rlys. *Inn*: The Hind. A large

market-town, without interest except for its *Ch.* The exterior of the very graceful E. window (ab. 1300), with geometrical tracery, deserves special notice. Charles I. and Henrietta Maria drank the waters of a medicinal spring which still exists.

Wellington (Salop), Stat., G. W. and L. & N. W. Rlys. Junct. *Inns*: **Wrekin H.; Charlton Arms; Bull's Head. The centre of the Shropshire iron and coal mining district, 10 m. N. of Shrewsbury.

Excursions.—(a) 2½ m. S. is the *Wrekin*, a celebrated west-country hill, 1320 ft. high. It is interesting to the geologist as being a remarkable example of eruptive trap. The view is superb, extending from Wales to Derbyshire, and including Snowdon. There are traces of British camps on the summit, but they are much overgrown with plantations. The *Halfway House* is a cottage on the ascent where the visitor may rest, and obtain refreshment. (b) *Admaston Spa*, 1½ m., is much patronised in summer time, and its waters are highly recommended.

Wellington (Somerset.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Squirrel; King's Arms. This market-town is seated on a gentle elevation at the foot of the Blackdowns. In the S. side of the sacrum of the *Ch.* is an elegant canopied piseina. Wellington had the honour of giving title to the conqueror of the Peninsula and Waterloo. The *Wellington Monument* is 3 m. S. on a lofty height. It is a stone obelisk erected by a county subscription to commemorate the victories of the Great Duke.

Cothay Manor-house, 4 m., in the parish of Kittesford, is an interesting building, with its mediæval hall, ruined gateway, and outbuildings. *Greenham Manor Farm*, 2 m. beyond, has a handsome porch temp. Edw. III., and other remains of that period.

The hilly lane to Milverton (5 m.) is one of the prettiest in Somersetshire. It gradually ascends towards Exmoor between tangled hedges through a thickly wooded country.

Milverton (Inn: White Hart), Stat., G. W. Rly. from Taunton, is an ancient market town with a fine *Ch.*

standing on an eminence. It has curious sculpture on the outside and contains some old wood-carving.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE, see *Wokingham*.

WELLOW, see *Romsey*.

Wells (Norfolk), Stat. G. E. Rly., *viâ* Ely. *Inn*: The Crown. A small port, lying in a tortuous ereck and trading chiefly in corn, coals, timber, and salt. The old parish *Ch. of St. Nicholas* was struck by lightning and burnt almost entirely to the ground in 1879. It is now being rebuilt and nearly completed. An embankment 1 m. in length runs parallel with the channel from the quay to the beach, and forms a delightful promenade.

Excursions.—(a) To *Holkham* (see). (b) 5 m. S.E. are the ruins of *Binham Abbey*. The remains consist of the nave of the *Ch.* (still used as the parish *Ch.*), of the chancel and transepts in ruins, and of the principal gate-house. The nave is for the most part plain, massive Norm., but a wall has been built between the main piers, shutting out the aisles, which are in ruins. The three westernmost bays are E. E.; and the W. front is E. E., and very good. The remains of the transept, central tower, and choir are Norm. The chief gateway of the precinct stands at some distance W. of the *Ch.* It is throughout E. E., and is called the *Jail Gate*. (c) *Burnham Thorpe*, the birthplace of Nelson, lies to the W. of *Holkham Park*.

Wells (Somerset.). 3 stats.—G. W. Rly., E. Somerset branch; Somerset & Dorset Rly., Glastonbury branch; and G. W. Rly., Yatton branch. *Inns*: **Swan H.; Star; Mitre. The city, which derives its name from the numerous springs in which it abounds, is placed in a basin at the foot of the Mendip Hills, a situation of no ordinary beauty, and is, perhaps, the best example in England of a strictly ecclesiastical city. The chief point of interest is the Cathedral, with the Bishop's Palace, the Deanery, the Vicar's Close, and the other dependent buildings of the great ecclesiastical establishment, which are here seen in a very unusual state of pres-

fection, rendering this city one of the most interesting in Europe. Wells, as a bishopric, has long been joined to Bath.

The *Cathedral* was founded 704 by Ina, King of the West Saxons, but no portion of his Ch., dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, remains. The nave, transept, and choir, Trans.-Norm., were erected 1136-1205. The best near views of the cathedral are from an eminence on the Shepton Mallet road, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the city, and from the terrace in the garden of the palace. Perhaps the best point for approaching the cath. is *Brown's Gate*, in Sadler-st., at the N.W. corner of the Cath. Green, from which the full grandeur of the *W. front*, erected by Jocelyn Trotman (d. 1239), is seen. It is of unusual breadth (150 ft.), and the varied outlines, the numberless sculptures, and the slender detached shafts which stretch upward tier above tier, make the façade of this cathedral more interesting and impressive than that of any other English cathedral. The front consists of a centre, in which are the three lancets of the W. window, and above them a gable reeding in stages, with small pinnacles at the angles; and of two wings or W. towers, projecting beyond the nave.

Below the central gable are six tiers of sculpture. The *first*, or lowest, now nearly empty, consisted of full-length figures under canopies. The *second* is a series of small quatrefoils, in which are angels variously arranged. The *third* contains a series of subjects from the Old and New Testaments. The *fourth* and *fifth* tiers are of full-length statues; and the *sixth* exhibits the final resurrection in a series of small figures of most remarkable character and design. Within a trefoiled canopy over the doorway is the Coronation of the Virgin; and in the large quatrefoil in the tympanum is a Virgin and Child enthroned. These sculptures date from the 13th cent., and were originally coloured. Passing round the N.W. angle of the building, the visitor should now inspect the *north porch*, which deserves the most careful attention. The picturesque grouping

of the transept, the chapter-house, with its staircase, and the *chain gate*, leading to the *Vicar's Close*, should here be especially noticed. The visitor should go through this gate, and proceed some little distance along the road for the sake of the view of the stately Central Tower, Chapter-house, Lady Chapel, and the E. portion of the cathedral.

Returning through the chain gate to the W. front, the visitor should enter the *Nave*, which, though narrow and not lofty, is of excellent proportions. A very fine general view is obtained from the extreme W. end. It is of 10 bays as far as the piers of the central tower, divided by octangular piers, with clustered shafts in groups of 3. The capitals are enriched with E. E. foliage, birds, and grotesques. The W. end and window are best seen from the upper part of the nave, under the tower arches. The *side aisles* are of the same character as the nave. Opening from them are *chapels* in the two W. towers, both true E. E. The S.W. tower, built 1366-86, contains a peal of eight bells, and a doorway opens from it into the W. walk of the cloisters. The *transepts* are E. E., but earlier than the nave. Both have E. and W. aisles. The *capitals* of the piers in both transepts display great richness and variety, and should be noticed. The *inverted arches*, supporting the central tower, which began to settle soon after it was erected, should be examined before entering the choir. The effect of their inverted lines, as seen from the nave aisles and from the angles of the transepts, is most singular and unusual.

The entrances to the *choir aisles*, very beautiful late Dec., should especially be noticed.

The first impression on entering the *choir* will not readily be forgotten. Owing to the peculiar and most beautiful arrangements of the Lady Chapel and the retro-choir, the manner in which the various groups of arches and pilasters are seen below the low altar-screen, the rich splendour of the stained glass, and the beautiful architectural details of the choir itself—it

may be safely said that the choir of no English cathedral affords a view more impressive or more picturesque.

The E. window of the choir (a Jesse window) dates from the 14th cent. The beauty of the *retro-choir*, or "procession aisle," the arrangement of its piers and clustered columns, and the admirable manner in which it unites the Lady Chapel with the choir, should be remarked.

The *Lady Chapel*, a building of the very best age, and of extreme beauty, forms a pentagonal apse, in each of which is a large window, filled with early Dec. tracery. The rich vaulted roof should be noticed. The old glass in the E. window was restored 1844.

From the E. aisle of the N. transept a door opens to the fine staircase which ascends to the magnificent *Chapter-house*, the finest example of its date in England. The house and staircase were built 1290-1302. The Chapter-house is octagonal, and has a central pier with 16 shafts, from which the ribs of the vaulting radiate.

The *under-croft*, or crypt, has a massive door with ponderous lock, and contains the Glastonbury lantern of late 13th cent., a cope chest, and sculptured memorial crosses.

From the S.E. angle of the S. transept a staircase opens, by which the visitor may ascend the *central tower*, 182 ft. high, to the finials of the pinnacles, from the roof of which a magnificent view is obtained.

At the S.W. angle of the same transept are the *Cloisters*, enclosing what is known as the *Palm Ch.-yd.*, which here occupy a larger area than in other cathedrals. They were built 1407-1458.

The chief *Monuments* in the edifice are the incised slab of Purbeck marble in the S. choir aisle to Bp. William Bytton, said to be the earliest of its kind in England; in the N. choir aisle an alabaster sculptured effigy of Bp. Ralph of Shrewsbury, 14th cent., once jewelled; and the 14th cent. canopied tomb of William de la Marehia on the S. side of the nave transept.

The *Clock*, in the N. transept of

the nave, brought from Glastonbury Abbey 1529, is said to have been made by a monk there about 1325. The dial-plate is 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The outer circle is divided into the 24 hours of the day; a second circle shows the minutes; a third gives the age of the moon; and there is also a smaller circle, in which is a female figure, having around it the motto, "Semper peragrat Phœbe." Around a panelled tower, above the dial-plate, knights on horseback revolve in opposite directions every hour on the striking of the clock. A figure (costume temp. Charles I.), sitting at some distance from the clock, strikes the quarters with his heels. It also strikes the hour with a hammer on a bell. Connected with the clock, 2 knights in armour strike the quarters on the outside of the cathedral. The original works of the clock are in the South Kensington Museum.

From the S.E. angle of the Cloisters is the *Bishop's Palace*, surrounded by a moat, and defended by walls and bastions. (Gardens shown from 12 to 3 o'clock.) The palace was originally built by Bishop Joceline, 1205-1244, in the form of a quadrangle, the present house forming the E. side. The *Chapel* on the S. side is a beautiful example of Dec. work.

On the N. side of the Cathedral Green is the *Deanery*, which, with its octagonal turrets, buttresses, and embattled parapet, is still nearly a perfect specimen of a 15th cent. house, although a good deal spoilt by modern alterations. It was built by Dean Gunthorpe (d. 1498), whose tomb is in the Cath. Beyond the deanery to the E. is the *Archdeaconry*, temp. Edward I., much modernized, but originally of equal importance with the deanery.

To the N.E. of the cathedral, just beyond the *chain gate* over the public road, stands the very remarkable and picturesque *Vicar's Close* (restd.), a long narrow court, with a chapel (decorated by H. Sumner) and library over at the N. end, the entrance gate, with the common hall above at the S. extremity, and 21 dwellings

ranged along the two sides, once occupied by the Vicars choral. Part is now used by the Theological College, and part is a private dwelling.

St. Cuthbert's Ch. (13th cent.) is an object of great attraction. The *W. tower* is one of the very finest of the far-famed Somersetshire steeples. Near this ch. are the *Almshouses* of Bps. Bubwith (1436), Still, and Willes.

In the *Town Hall*, in the Market-place, built 1779, are numerous portraits, including one of the "Fighting Bishop," Peter Mews, who fought at Sedgemoor 1685, and some curious manuscripts, including a MS. letter from Charles I., asking for a loan of £500.

The *Crown Inn*, on the S. side of the Market-place, is a curiously framed timber house, with windows supported on brackets.

Excursions.—(a) It is a pleasant walk up *Tor Hill*, from which can be seen the Quantocks, and a little further to *Lyatt*, whence the Black Down Hills and the Wellington Monument may be seen. From *Milton Hill* and *Arthur's Point*, to the N. of Wells, the Welsh mountains and the Bristol Channel are visible. At the foot of these hills is *Wookey Cavern*, the legendary haunt of the "Witch of Wookey." The river *Axe* issues from an unseen aperture at the foot of a lofty precipice, and above it appears the entrance to the cavern. Here a sharp ascent, and as abrupt a descent, called *Hell's Ladder*, leads to the witch's kitchen, from thence to the parlour, and from the parlour to the drawing-room, where the river prevents further progress. This cave possesses great attractions for the naturalist, as a large number of bones have been excavated from it, including those of the hyæna, lion, bear, rhinoceros, and other animals. (Stat. at Wookey, 2 m. on the Yatton branch.)

The *Ebber Rocks*, inferior in size only to those of *Cheddar*, are on the hill above Wookey Hole.

(b) A walk across the Bishop's Park leads to *Dulcot Hill* and *Wellesly* (or *Welles-Leigh*) Manor, whence the family name of the D. of Wellington is derived.

(c) To *Glastonbury* (see) is 6 m. by rail. (d) To *Cheddar* (see) is 25 min. ride on the Yatton line.

Welshpool (Montgom.), *Junct. Stat., L. & N. W. and G. W. joint Rlys., viâ Shrewsbury; and Cambrian Rly., viâ Oswestry. Inns: * Royal Oak H.; Bull H.* The old *Ch.* (restd.) is situated almost on the outskirts of the town; the chancel contains a good Dec. E. window; the roof is panelled, and of Early Perp. style. Amongst the sacramental plate is a golden chalice with a curious Latin inscription. The chief attraction of the place is the magnificent park and building of *Castell Coch*, or *Powis Castle* (El. of Powis), about 1 m. from the town. A castle on this site is mentioned in history as early as 1109. The present structure was built in the 14th cent., and has been much altered and modernized, chiefly, it is probable, in time of James II. There is a gallery of latter part of 16th cent., into which open several state bedrooms, one with very fine bedstead of carved oak, and another fitted up for Charles II., who occupied it; in the drawing-room and library are portraits by C. Janseu and other masters; the tapestry in dining-room represents Antony taking leave of Cleopatra; other objects of interest are a Byzantine cup belonging to Mary of Modena, ancient weapons, sculpture, &c. The park, which is entered by a gate out of the main street of the town, is open to the public; the views from the terraces, five in number, and based on the solid rock, are exquisitely beautiful. The best way for non-pedestrians to visit the castle is to charter a carriage to go through park to the castle, and then round through the modern domain of J. Naylor, Esq., of Leighton Hall (fine collection of modern paintings), and past the *Ch.* at Leighton back to Welshpool; the bridge across the Severn is included in this route. There is a Free Library, Museum and School of Art in the town.

Excursions.—(a) To the extremely pretty village of *Guildsfield*, nearly 3 m., N.; the fine old *Ch.*, which was at

tached to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, is in many respects the most interesting fabric in the county. From Guilsfield the tourist may (i.) wander 4 or 5 m. over hill and dale, through a district nearly every summit of which is crowned with camp or entrenchment, to *Meifod*, with its interesting *Ch.*; or (ii.) take a very beautiful walk past the fine old timbered mansion of Trelydan Hall, up to the Rhalt and the heights once occupied by the demesnes of Ystrad Marchell Abbey, overlooking the Severn; or (iii.) pursue the high road which, in about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., joins the Oswestry road a little short of *Four Crosses* (Stat.).

(b) To *Llanfair Caer Einion*, 7 m. *Inn*: Goat. Good fishing in Vyrnwy from middle of March to end of April. At 4 m. on l. is *Cyffronydd Hall* (R. D. Pryce, Esq.); from this point a road of 6 m. runs rt., passing *Llangyniew* to *Meifod*; another road leads straight on, 3 m., to *Llanfair*; a third road diverging l. passes at $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the village of *Castell Caer Einion*, in ch.-yd. of which a raised mound is the only remains of an ancient fortress erected in 1155. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is the village of *Berriew*, a little above which is a pretty waterfall on the river Rhiew. From *Berriew* the tourist may return by the Montgomery road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Welshpool*, or continue 3 m. further on to *Montgomery*.

(c) To *Berriew* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.); and thence (i.) proceeding S.W. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the pretty village of *Bettws Cedewen* (see *Montgomery*); or (ii.) taking road 5 m. l. along l. bank of the Rhiew to *Manafon*.

(d) To *Montgomery* (see), 8 m. by direct road.

(e) To the *Breidden Hills*, 6 m., and *Shrewsbury* (see) 18 m. At 2 m. N.E. is *Buttington Ch.*, which has a curious font, resembling the capital of an E. E. column. 2 m. further, the steep wooded sides of the *Breidden Hills*, 1199 feet high, begin to tower over road on the left. *Moely-golfa*, nearest to *Welshpool*, is the highest peak, and should be ascended for the charming view; on it is

Rodney's Pillar, erected to commemorate that admiral's victory over the French 1782. Geologically these mountains are interesting, as marking a line of eruption ranging from S.W. to N.E.; they possess also singular attractions for the botanist. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the high road beyond *Buttington* is the village of *Wollaston*, near which are some tumuli and a moat; hence it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing *Cardeston* and *Rowton Castle*, to *Shrewsbury*.

Wem (Salop), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: White Horse. A dull little agricultural town. There is an omnibus daily, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., to *Hawkestone Inn*: outside the gates), the splendid seat of Viscount Hill, with very extensive and interesting grounds. See the menagerie, and the obelisk in memory of Sir Rowland Hill, from whence there is a very charming view. Visitors can obtain at the inn tickets for the grounds and a guide; the house and garden are not shown. If preferred the visitor can leave by the E. lodge, and go to the *Hodnet* Stat. (2 m.) on the *Wellington* and *Crewe* line.

WEMBLEY, see *Harrow*.

WENDEN, see *Saffron Walden*.

Wenlock (or *Much Wenlock*) (Salop), Stat., G. W. Rly., on branch from *Wellington* to *Craven Arms*. *Inns*: Gaskell; Raven. Well worth a visit for its ruined *Abbey*, founded 1080 by Roger de Montgomery for Benedictines, having previously been a nunnery, and the burial place of St. Milburgh, granddaughter of Penda, King of Mercia. Portions of the nave, N. and S. transept, chapter-house, and Abbot's house remain. In the nave (S. side) are 3 pointed windows with a triforium of lancet arches, and above it a row of clerestory lights. Notice the beautiful intersecting arches in the chapter-house, a good example of Norm. date. The *Abbot's House* (restd.) is a splendid specimen of ecclesiastical domestic architecture, and once formed a quadrangle. Observe the curious open cloister or gallery, extending the whole length of the house, and communicating with the rooms on both floors. The oratory has an altar, and a

stone Norm. reading desk. The Abbot's Hall is a fine room of 3 bays.

The parish *Ch.* is close to the Abbey, and is of different dates, from Norm. to Dec. The *Guild Hall* is quaint, and worth a passing look.

Wensleydale (Yorks.), on the upper course of the Ure river from Hawes to Bedale, is a very pretty Yorkshire valley, well worth exploring. It is traversed by the N. E. Rly. running due E. and W. from Northallerton (see) to Hawes, 4 m. beyond which it joins the Midl. Rly. from Leeds to Carlisle. The best resting-places are at Leyburn, Aysgarth and Askrigg. Starting from Northallerton, beyond Bedale is *Jervaulx* Stat., 3 m. S. of which is the old Abbey, built 1156, of which the remains are very scanty. A gatehouse, converted into a residence (H. Christie, Esq.), is entire, but *Ch.* has been absolutely razed, and only its foundations remain showing the ground-plan.

Continuing by rail, the tourist arrives in 20 min. at *Leyburn* (*Inn*: Bolton Arms), situated in the opening of Wensleydale. At the *Shawl*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., the view is magnificent. *Bolton Hall* (Lord Bolton), adjoining the village of *Wensley*, contains portraits of the Scropes, but is not shown. *Middleham*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. (*Inn*: Swan), is the headquarters of many trainers, and the visitor should see the horses exercised on the moor between 6 and 7 A.M. On the top of the hill are the ruins of *Middleham Castle*, the stronghold of Warwick the king-maker, and the favourite residence of Rich. III. The keys should be obtained in the town before climbing the hill. The ruins consist of a great Norm. Keep (12th cent.), within outer works of Dec. period. The 13th cent. *Ch.* (restd.) has some fragments of ancient glass. Under the tower is the effigy of Abbot Thornton. From the Castle, walk 2 m. to *Coverham*, to see the remains of the *Abbey*, founded temp. Hen. II.

5 m. W of Leyburn is *Bolton Castle*, 1 m. distant from the Rly. Stat. of Redmire. This fortress of the once great family of Scrope, one of whom was Lord Chancellor to Rich. II., now

extinct, is a large square building with square towers at the corners, and only slits for windows in the lower storeys. On the one side of the inner court is the Hall, on the other the Chapel. A room adjoining the S. W. tower is pointed out as that in which Mary Q. of Scots was imprisoned on her first landing in England by order of Q. Elizabeth. It is a pleasant walk across the fields to the village of *Aysgarth* (Stat.). *Inn*: Miner's Arms. The *Ch.*, which stands on a wooded height, is modern, but contains a fine old rood-screen. The view from Aysgarth Bridge, a fine arch of 70 ft. span, is singularly picturesque; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below is the *Force* or *Fall* by which the river Ure descends a series of natural steps in its sandstone bed. On quitting Aysgarth, the rly. passes near *Nappa Hall*, a picturesque old Manor House, the seat of the Metcalfes, to *Askrigg* (Stat.). *Inn*: King's Arms, small uninteresting town. Thence to *Hawes* (Stat.), (*Inn*: White Hart; not first-rate), where a visit should be paid to *Hardraw Force*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the valley on the opposite side of the Ure, a singular and picturesque waterfall near a pretty *Ch.* built by Lord Wharnccliffe, who has a shooting-box hard by.

WENTWORTH CASTLE, see *Barnsley*.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, see *Sheffield*.

Westbury (Wilts), Junct. Stat., G. W. Rly., with a branch to Salisbury. *Inns*: Lopes Arms; White Lion. An ancient and straggling town. The *Ch. of All Saints*, originally Norm., is a cruciform edifice with a central tower. In the S. transept is a monument with effigies to the Earl of Marlborough and his wife (temp. Chas. I.).

Excursion.—*Bratton Castle*, about 3 m. E., crowns a promontory of the chalk down. It is an irregularly-shaped camp of 23 acres, considered to be the entrenchment to which Guthrum the Dane retired after his defeat by Alfred in 878. Below the camp on the S. slope of the hill is the figure of a colossal *White Horse*, formed by removing the turf, perhaps a memorial of Alfred's victory. It measures 175 ft. from head to tail. At 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further E. is the beautiful *Edington*

Ch., erected by Bp. Edington (1352-61). It is a valuable example of transition from the Dec. to Perp. style, and attracts attention by its almost cathedral proportions. It is cruciform, with a central tower on 4 noble arches. The windows, as forerunners of Perp. tracery, deserve attention. Notice the effigy of an ecclesiastic under a rich coloured canopy in S. transept; the monument to Sir Edw. Lewys and his wife (1630), singularly rich and well carved, with a fine alabaster effigy; and the Cheney monument on the S. side of the nave. There was a college here, founded 1347, afterwards converted into a monastery of the order of Bonhommes; the buildings stood N. of the ch.

Westbury-on-Severn (Glo'ster.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Grange Court Junct., G. W. Rly. The Dec. *Ch.* has a very lofty shingle spire, detached from it. After the rocks and deposit soil at Westbury Cliff, on the banks of the Severn, have been scoured by a spring tide, bones and fossil substances are found embedded in a blue clay stone.

Excursion.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Mitcheldean road to *Flaxley Abbey* (Sir T. Crawley Boevey, Bt.), founded for Cistercian monks, in 1140, by Roger, Earl of Hereford. The refectory and abbot's room remain, with a few curiosities. See the view from the terrace in the park. The *Ch.*, (restd. by Scott) has a reredos of alabaster by Philip, and a beautiful E. window by Gerente. Notice a monument, with epitaph, to the widow Boevey.

WESTCOTT, see *Dorking*.

WEST COWES, see *Wight, Isle of*.

WESTENHANGER, see *Hythe*.

Westerham (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; King's Arms. A clean town, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Sev on oaks, pleasantly situated at the foot of the chalk hills. It has an open market-place, on one side of which is the *Ch.* of 3 equal aisles, with a good Dec. window, and a modern mosaic reredos. There is a memorial to Gen. Wolfe, who was born 1727 in the old vicarage now pulled down. The view from the E. side of the ch.-yd.

should not be missed. There is a beautiful park, finely timbered, called *Squerries*, the seat of Lient.-Col. C. A. M. Warde. The road through it leads to Crockham Hill and Edenbridge Stat.

WESTERN UNDERWOOD, see *Olney*.

WESTGATE, see *Dorking*.

Westgate-on-Sea (Kent), Stat., L. C. & D. Rly. *Inns*: St. Mildred's H.; Beach House H.; Nottingham Castle H.—all near the sea. A frequented watering-place of modern origin, chiefly a collection of lodging-houses and pretty villas, and more refined in character than its neighbour *Margate*, which is within an easy $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's ramble along the shore or cliff, or a 5 min. ride by train. It is very healthy and quiet, and has fair sands and pleasant terrace walks.

WESTHUMBLE, see *Dorking*.

WEST MALVERN, see *Malvern*.

Weston (Staffs.), Stat., N. Staffs. Rly. 3 m. N.E. is *Chartley Castle*, the property of Earl Ferrers, which consists of 2 ruined round towers, placed in a very picturesque park. The *Hall*, a little distance from the ruins, was once tenanted by Mary Q. of Scots, during a short imprisonment. In the park is a herd of wild white cattle.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. is *Hopton Heath*, site of a battle between rebels and royal forces, 1642.

WESTON MOUTH, see *Seaton and Sidmouth*.

Weston-super-mare (Somerset.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Rogers' Royal H.; Imperial; Claremont H.; Pier H.; Railway H.; Victoria H.; York H.; Plough H. This fashionable watering-place, pop. 15,000, risen since the beginning of the present century from a fishing village of 200 inhabitants, is situated at the corner of a capacious bay, under a rocky fir-covered hill. It sweeps along the shore in a crescent of handsome houses, and a parade of great width, and commands a charming view of the mountains of Wales, of the 2 islets of Steep Holm and Flat Holm, and of its own rocky heights—Worle Hill above the town, and Brean Down at the S. horn of the bay. The sea is of a tawny colour, and at low water a great extent of ooze is

exposed, but there is a smooth beach of sand, 2 m. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. The *Prince Consort's* Promenade Gardens are just above Anchor Head.

In the sea below Worle Hill lies the rugged Islet of *Bearn Rock* or *Birnbeck*, which, from the middle of October to Christmas, is the scene of a busy *sprat fishery*. An iron pier, 1867, connects it with the mainland, and forms an agreeable promenade. The *West of England Sanatorium* is situated outside the town, S., on the margin of the bay. Handsome new buildings have been erected.

Worle Hill is about 3 m. in length, and rises 306 ft. above the sea. To ascend the hill, proceed to Anchor Head, the extreme E. point of the town and bay, and turn up the hill by a path among the firs. But the most delightful walk is along the sea front of the hill, where a prospect is among the finest in the W. of England. The view from the old windmill, just above the village of Worle, is very varied and beautiful. From the summit of the hill a flight of about 200 rude stairs, called *Kew Steps*, descends to the village of *Kewstoke*, where there is an interesting little *Ch.* with a Norm. door and stone pulpit. Some years ago a wooden cup, containing an incrustation ascertained to be human blood, was found walled up in the chancel. This is supposed to be a relic of the murder of St. Thomas à Becket. The theory is supported by the fact that the neighbouring Priory of Woodspring was connected with the family of De Tracey, one of the murderers. The cup is now in the Taunton Museum. The distinguishing feature of the hill is the prehistoric camp of *Worlebury*, originally enclosed by enormous walls of stone, now crumbled in ruins, which were protected on the land side by trenches hewn in the solid rock.

Woodspring Priory, now a farmhouse, is about 4 m. N. at the further end of Sand Bay. It is an interesting old building, entered by a fine double gateway with segmental arches.

Uphill Old Ch., deserted and ruinous, but still used as a mortuary chapel, crowns a rocky hill 2 m. S., and may be reached by pursuing the level road which skirts the shore of the bay. The place is well worth a visit, not only for the ch. itself, but for the fine prospect. A delightful ramble may be had on *Brean Down*, which can be reached along the sands or by boat, when the tide serves, or by road through Uphill and Bleadon. Steamers ply during the summer across the Channel to Cardiff, and along the N. Devon coast to Ilfracombe and Lynton.

WEST SOMERTON, see *Yarmouth, Great*.

WEST STOW, see *Bury St. Edmund's*.

WEST WALTON, see *Wisbeach*.

WESTWARD HO, see *Bideford*.

WETHERAL, see *Carlisle*.

Weybridge (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., Junct. for Addlestone, Chertsey, and Virginia Water. *Inns*: Hand and Spear H., near the stat.; Lincoln Arms H., near the river Thames, 2 m. from the stat. The village is nearly 1 m. N. from the stat.

On the small village-green is a column—the original column of the “Seven-dials” in London—erected in memory of the Duchess of York, whose effigy by *Chantrey* is in the *Ch.* (Dec.), which also contains some brasses of the 16th cent. A more interesting memorial is the little Roman Catholic Chapel, in the grounds of Waverley Cottage (Mrs. Taylor), on the rt. going towards Addlestone, which contains the tomb of Louis Philippe, and in which the Duchesses d'Orléans and de Nemours were also interred: with the exception of the last-named, the bodies were removed to France 1876. Close to the village, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the stat., is the *Oatlands Park H.* (nothing remains of the original palace built on the site by Hen. VIII.), in appearance a spacious mansion in a stately park. The famous *Grotto*, formed by the D. of Newcastle, at a cost of about 40,000*l.*, still remains in the grounds.

Excursions.—(a) *St. George's Hill*, 1 m. S. of stat., is of very great extent,

and is full of the most delightful walks and drives. It is also a very favourite resort for picnic parties, and by kind permission of its owner, Admiral Egerton, visitors are allowed to roam at pleasure. On leaving the stat., cross the rly. bridge, and proceed a little distance almost parallel with the rly. till the road to Byfleet is reached. A little further on a lodge-gate on l. leads into the woods. The summit, 500 ft., commands very extensive views—to Leith Hill and Hindhead on the S. and S. W., to Harrow and Hampstead on the N.E., and if fine to Knockholt Beeches on the E. Descending the hill, at *Silvermere*, and leaving Pains Hill on the rt., proceed to *Cobham* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from *Esher* Stat., and 4 m. S. from *Weybridge* Stat.), where the *Ch.* (restd. 1872) with a Norm. tower is interesting. Observe a bas-relief, by R. Westmacott, Jun., on monument of W. H. Cooper; also a picturesque water-mill E. of the ch. The river Mole is very pretty about here, and is much frequented by the angler. Continue $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. to *Cobham Street* (Inn: White Lion), and returning through Pains Hill (C. J. Leaf, Esq.), regarded in last century as one of the greatest triumphs of landscape gardening in England, over Cobham Common to *Byfleet* (Inn: Blue Anchor), 2 m. S. W. from *Weybridge* Stat., a favourite spot with artists, situated on the Wey. Hardly less attractive to the artist is *Wisley*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of *Byfleet* Ch. by the fields. From here the tourist may proceed by *Pirford*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. (observe interesting and picturesque little *Ch.*), to *Woking*, or return to *Weybridge* along the towing-path of the Wey.

(b) Walk over Woburn Hill to *Chertsey* (sec), 3 m.; or by rail to *Chertsey*, passing village and stat. of *Addlestone*, famous for the *Crouch Oak*, in private grounds, 24 ft. in girth at 3 ft. from ground, under which Wickliffe is said to have preached. His house in the village exists. Here are *Princess Mary's Village Homes* for little girls.

WEYHILL, see *Andover*.

Weymouth (Dorset), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., and G. W. Rly.

Inns: ***Gloucester H.* (formerly the residence of the D. of Gloucester and then of George III.); ***Royal H.*; ***Burdon H.*; and *Victoria*. The visitor arriving by train enters the modern portion of the town, called *Melcombe Regis*, which is built on a narrow strip of land, with a fine esplanade, beautiful bay, and smooth shore on the E. side, and an estuary, the *Backwater*, on the W. At the S. extremity of the esplanade is a handsome stone pier, the station for the steamers, and where pleasure boats may be hired. The old town of Weymouth proper is situated on the opposite side of the harbour, having on its extreme E. the promontory called the *Nothe*, lying between Portland Roads and Weymouth Bay, and commanding beautiful views. This point is strongly fortified, and pleasant walks lead up to it. The town was a favourite resort of George III., whose monument, erected by the townspeople 1809, stands at the point on the esplanade where the 2 principal streets of St. Mary and St. Thomas diverge. Excepting at the N. end of the esplanade the houses are mostly very old and shabby looking, and the streets are narrow. *St. Mary's Ch.* (*Melcombe Regis*), near the bridge, is an ugly edifice. Over the altar is a large painting, "The Last Supper," by Sir James Thornhill. *Trinity Ch.* (Weymouth), opposite the S. end of the bridge, is Gothic (1836), and contains a good painting of the Crucifixion. *Christ Ch.* (Dec.) is opposite the rly. stat. By far the best ecclesiastical edifice in the place is *St. John's*, at the northern extremity of the town (built 1854).

The *Guildhall*, St. Edmund-st., near the bridge, has an Ionic portico, and contains portraits of Geo. III. by *Beechey*, and the D. of Wellington by *Weigel*. The *Working Men's Club*, built 1873, is in Mitchell-st. A reading-room, supplied with the principal daily and weekly newspapers, is open to visitors from 10 till 6 o'clock, on payment of 1d. each per diem. The *Baths* are just below Geo. III.'s statue. There is a good *Market-house* in St. Mary-st. The *Greenhill Gardens* at

the N. end of the esplanade are tastefully laid out.

Excursions.—Few places offer to the visitor better opportunities for cheap and pleasant excursions. Steamers ply frequently during the summer months between *Lulworth Cove*—see *Swanage*—(1 hr.); *Swanage* (2 hrs.); *Bournemouth* (3 hrs.); *Lyme Regis* (3 hrs.), and many other places along the coast; and to the Shambles, off Portland Bill; the Guard Ship, &c. The fares are moderate. Steamers also run thrice daily to *Portland* (see), 20 min., which may also be reached by rly., and 3 times a week to the Channel Isles.

(a) From the *Nothe* (see above), which may be reached in a few minutes from the esplanade, either by the swing bridge or by ferry-boat, the visitor should ramble past the *Look Out* along the cliffs to *Sandsfoot Castle* (1 m. from Weymouth by road), a picturesque old ruin of a coast defence erected by Henry VIII. about 1539. From here it is a pleasant walk to *Wyke Regis*, returning by road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to Weymouth. The *Ch.* at Wyke (the mother ch. of Weymouth) is a fine old building, of the Perp. style, with a lofty square tower.

(b) *Radipole*, 2 m., a pretty walk along the shore of the Backwater, commencing at the rear of the rly. station. It boasts of a sulphurous spring and bathing establishment, about half-way between the village and Weymouth, near the turnpike gate. In the ch.-yd. is an interesting monument to the wife of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bt. Here, too, were buried 80 persons drowned in the wreck of the "Abergavenny," a ship lost off Portland, 1805. The captain was brother of Wordsworth the poet. There is another mineral spring at *Nottingham*, 3 m. N.

(c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., in a cleft at the foot of the Downs, is the little village of *Upwey*.

(d) To *Preston*, 3 m., and *Osmington*, 5 m., along the road commencing on the shore side of St. John's Ch. At the former is a very old bridge, considered to be of Roman date. On the downs

beyond appears the colossal figure of Geo. III. on horseback, formed, by a private soldier, by removing the turf from the chalk. Branching off from the latter village towards the coast, 1 m., is *Osmington Mills*, consisting solely of coast-guard houses, fishermen's cottages, and a small Inn; but a very pretty spot and a favourite one for picnic parties. It is a pleasant row or sail across the bay to *Osmington*.

(e) *Abbotsbury* (Stat. viâ *Upwey* Junct. by rail), 9 m. W. *Inn*: *Ilchester Arms*. A very ancient village, and famous for the ruins of the Monastery, founded in reign of Canute (notice especially the noble barn of the 14th cent.); the Chapel of St. Catherine, perched on the top of a steep hill overlooking the sea, it is very strongly and ingeniously constructed, entirely of stone, without any timber; the Decoy and Swannery are at the end of the Fleet. There are now more than 1400 swans, and the best time for seeing them is in the spring, or hatching season. The Parish Ch. is also worth visiting. The pulpit is beautifully carved, and bears marks of bullets fired at a Royalist party under Colonel Strangways, at the time of the Great Rebellion, 1644. To the rt. of the valley stands the *Castle* (Earl of Ilchester), the gardens of which are very beautiful.

WHADDON, see *Trowbridge*.

Whaley-bridge (Cheshire), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: *Jodrell Arms*. A picturesque colliery village in the valley of the Goyt. Close by is the *Roosdych*, an ancient Roman racecourse about 1300 yds. long by 40 wide. It is a charming walk as far as Goyt bridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing the Ch. and wooded village of *Taxal*.

Whalley (Lancs.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly. *Inn*: *Whalley Arms*. A quiet village, beautifully situated on the bank of the Calder, and overhung by wooded hills. The ruins of the famous *Abbey*, founded by the Earl of Lincoln for Cistercians, may be visited by permission of the owner (Colonel Hargreaves) every day, except Sunday, between 10 and 4. The foundations of the Ch. were discovered some

years ago. At present there is no trace of the Conventual Ch. except the remains of a western buttress at the end of a barn belonging to the abbey farm. The abbot's house is the owner's private residence. Three quadrangles originally existed, the most westerly of which was the cloister. An ivy-covered ruin at the S. was the abbot's private chapel. There is a fine entrance gateway with a groined stone roof, and another between the abbey and the rly., which formed the N.E. entrance. The Ch. was the scene of the early preaching by Paulinus, in the 7th cent., a memorial of which is a stone cross. The oak roof is of beautiful openwork, and there is much good carving on the vicar's pew, the rood-screen and the stalls of the chancel, relics of the old abbey. Some of these carvings are most grotesque: a termagant wife is depicted correcting her husband with a frying-pan, and a meddlesome man shoeing a goose with a horseshoe. Notice the brass of Sir Ralph Catteral, and a stone at the entrance of the Mytton Chapel (N. aisle), believed to mark the resting-place of Abbot Paslew, the last Abbot, who was hung in 1537 for rebellion against Hen. VIII.; also a stone with floriated cross over the remains of Christopher Smith, the last prior, in the S.W. corner near the font. At *Nab Side* there are charming views.

Excursions.—(a) To *Padiham* (see), 5 m. along the hill above the Calder.

(b) To the Roman Catholic College of *Stonyhurst*, 5 m., through *Mytton* village, from the bridge in which the view is charming. The College is situated on the banks of the *Hodder* and the east slopes of *Longridge Fell*. It is most conspicuous from the rly. between *Langho* and *Whalley*. Admittance any day except Sunday and the greater Feast days, if provided with an introduction from any priest or person of respectability known to the College authorities. Such an one can be obtained at the *Swan Inn*, *Clitheroe*. The number of visitors not to exceed 10. The College is a fine quadrangular building, originally erected by the *Sherburnes* 1596,

and converted into a Jesuit seminary by Mr. Weld of *Lulworth*. More than £100,000 have been spent on new buildings. The College consists of an upper section for students, and a seminary for 200 boys. See the *Chapel*, which has good frescoes, a painted ceiling and carved reredos; in the *Refectory* is a painting by *Murillo*; and in the *Library* are some rare MSS. and many curiosities, including *Waterton's* collection of stuffed birds. The gardens are quaint, and in the centre is an observatory.

There is much beautiful scenery up and down the *Hodder*, which soon afterwards joins the *Ribble* (see also *Clitheroe*).

WHARFEDALE, see *Ilkley*.

WHARNCLIFFE, see *Sheffield*.

WHARTON HALL, see *Appleby*.

Whatstandwell (Derby.), pronounced *Watsall*. Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Bull. In a lovely retreat on the banks of the *Derwent*, and the best place for ascending *Crich Hill*, 950 ft., a famous carboniferous limestone hill, commanding a splendid view from *Crich Stand* over *Scarsdale* and *Nottinghamshire*. Close by is *Lea Hurst*, once the home of *Florence Nightingale*.

WHIPPINGHAM, see *Wight, Isle of*.

WHITBURN, see *Sunderland*.

Whitby (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly., 56½ m. from *York*. *Inns*: ***Royal*, on W. cliff; *Crown*; *Angel*, in *Baxtergate*. Lodgings are plentiful; the best on the *West Cliff*. It is much quieter than *Scarborough*, the sea-views are superb, there are many places of interest within easy access, and the inland country—especially that along the *Esk* river, and over the moors toward *Cleveland*—is varied and very picturesque. The herring season is in the summer months. There is capital fresh-water fishing. The chief promenades are on W. cliff (the property of Sir G. Elliot, who has enclosed a portion of the cliff, built a saloon, and made some lawn-tennis courts) and on W. pier, nearly ½ m. long, with lighthouse, which the visitor should ascend for the views both toward the sea and town.

In the the town itself the great point of interest is the ruined *Abbey*, situated on the hill opposite the W. cliff (admission 3d.). The monastery was founded by Hilda 657, who presided over it till her death 680. It was during this period that Cædmon composed his remarkable paraphrase of the Scriptures in Saxon verse. (The unique MS. is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.) The Abbey, whence sprang many Bps., and to which dignity the Priory was raised temp. Hen. I., contained no nuns after the Conquest. The earliest remains are those of the 12th century. The weather-worn ruins are those of the Abbey Ch., of which the choir and N. transept, both E. E., and part of the nave, rich Dec., alone remain. Outside the ruins, observe the clerestory windows of choir, with heads at their corbel stones; the pinnacle-capped buttresses of N. transept, and the whole N. front. The Abbey House (Sir Chas. W. Strickland, Bart.) was built about 1580 on the site of the Abbot's dwelling, on S. W. side of the ruins. It was restored 1867.

There is a fine view from the ch.-yd. of the parish Ch. of St. Mary, on the cliff a little below the Abbey. The *Museum*, adjoining the public baths, on the W. pier, contains interesting collections, chiefly of fossils, &c., found in the neighbourhood. There is a *Library* attached, to which strangers may subscribe by the week or month. The cliffs on the S. side of the town consist principally of lias shale (from which alum is made) with bands containing jet running through it. The *jet shops* are very numerous.

Excursions.—There is probably no spot in England where the walks and drives are more numerous and varied.

(a) On S., passing through St. Mary's ch.-yd., walk along the cliffs, here grand and lofty, to *Robin Hood's Bay*, 8 m., especially attractive to artist and naturalist. At the Peak, its S. end, a fault throws up the strata to the N., and nearly the whole series of lias is here visible under its usual capping of gritstone. The ravine, with a beck running

through it, passes up into Fylingdales Moor. At the N. end of the bay is *Bay Town*, picturesquely placed. *Stoupe Brow* (800 ft.) at the S. end commands extensive views over land and sea. If the visitor drive to Robin Hood's Bay, he will pass through the village of *Hawsker*, where 2 upright stones marked the spots, so says tradition, reached by the arrows of Robin Hood and Little John, which to please the monks of Whitby they shot from the Ch. tower.

(b) Inland a pleasant walk may be taken by proceeding through Church-st. to the Cemetery, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond to the picturesque valley of *Cock Mill* (2 m.); cross the Esk by the rly. bridge, and return to Whitby through *Ruswarp*—the whole distance under 5 m.

4 m. W. is *Mulgrave Castle* (Marq. of Normanby), built by the Duchess of Buckingham, natural daughter of Jas. II. An order to see the grounds may be obtained at Mr. Buchanan's office in Baxtergate, Whitby. Some ruins of the *old* castle still remain and are worth a visit, and in the woods are very extensive walks and drives.

(c) On the N. side there is a walk along the sands nearly as far as *Sandsend* (3 m.), where are remains of extensive alum works. *Lythe Ch.*, 4 m. from Whitby, is conspicuous on the hill, W. The lias shale here abounds in fossils.

On the rly. route to Saltburn (see), objects of interest are (i.) after passing Lythe (see above), *Goldsborough*, 6 m. from Whitby, where the grave of giant Wado is pointed out; (ii.) 1 m. beyond, *Kettleness*, a fine headland, 375 ft. high; (iii.) *Runswick bay*, very picturesque, with jet-diggers busy on its cliffs; (iv.) *Hinderwell* (inland), 10 m. from Whitby; (v.) *Staithes*, a picturesque fishing village, 2 m. beyond, and an excellent station for exploring the sections and gathering the fossils of the lias; (vi.) 1 m. beyond, *Boulby*, where the cliff is 660 ft. high, and where the alum works afford great facility for examining the lias; (vii.) *Skinningrove*, where are the scanty

remains of *Kilton Castle*, a stronghold of the Thwengs; and a little beyond, *Huntcliffe Nab*, 360 ft. The whole distance is rather more than 15 m.

(d) *Egton Bridge*, 8 m., may be reached either by a walk $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Grosmont Stat.* along the l. bank of the *Esk*, or by proceeding direct to *Egton Stat.* (25 min. by rly.). *Inn*: *Horse-shoe*, near the bridge. The scenery here is very pleasant, and there is capital fishing in the *Esk*. Walk beyond the *Inn* through *Arncliffe Wood* to *Beggar's Bridge*, and passing under the rly. bridge, climb the hill beyond. From here the tourist may return to *Egton bridge*, by proceeding through *West Arncliffe Wood* and turning l. over the moor into the *Rosdale road*. A longer walk may be made by continuing, after leaving *Beggar's Bridge*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the little *Ch.* at *Glaisdale End*. From here the road is plain, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. Just before a *Wesleyan chapel* is reached, a branch road turns rt. to *Glaisdale Ridge*, which commands magnificent views. From here continue by a well-marked track round head of *Fryup Dale* to *Whitecross*; hence turn due N. down *Castleton ridge* to *Castleton stat.* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ride to *Whitby*). *Danby Castle*, founded 14th cent., belonging to *Viset. Downe*, is well worth the antiquary's notice. The 3rd stat. beyond *Egton* is *Danby*, where *Danby Beacon* (988 ft.) should also be visited. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. due N. of latter (between the *Beacon* and *Wapley New Inn*) are remarkable remains of British "settlements."

The next stat., *Castleton (Inn)*, is a good point from which to explore the wild country on either side. Proceed S. along *Castleton Ridge* by *Ralph Cross* (1409 ft.), to *Blakey House* (1325 ft.), about 7 m., and about 4 m. from *Rosdale village*. Returning, branch off near *Ralph Cross* to *Westerdale*, through which the *Esk* runs.

N. of *Castleton* walk across the moors to *Freebrough Hill*, 5 m., and *Danby Ch.* From *Kildale*, the next stat., the tourist may walk over the moors, to *Guisborough* (see), about 8 m.

The village of *Stokesley*, 3rd. stat.

beyond *Kildale (Inn: Golden Lion)*, is another good centre for pleasant excursions: (i.) to *Whorlton Ch.*, with fine altar-tomb with canopy to the *Meynills*, and gatehouse of the *Castle*, 7 m. (*Inn: Black Horse*); (ii.) to *Guisborough*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., stopping at *Newton* for the ascent, 1 m. from the village to the summit, of *Roseberry Topping* (1067 ft.), and passing *Gt. Ayton (stat.)*, where, in the village-school, *Captain Cook* was taught to read.

(e) To *Pickering*, *Junct. Stat.* $23\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. (*Inn: Black Swan H.*), a small but ancient town interesting for its *Castle* and *Ch.* The *Castle* (keys at the *Bay Horse Inn*) stands on high ground N. of the town, and commands superb views over richly-wooded country. A strong wall with towers at intervals surrounded the keep, which is multi-angular. The *Ch. of St. Peter* (restd.) has a *Trans.-Norm.* tower with a *Dec. spire*. The nave has *Norm. pillars*. Notice the two fine effigies, one a cross-legged knight (temp. *Edw. I.*), and the other of a knight and lady (temp. *Rich. II.*). The *Rly.* from *Pickering* to *Whitby* is one of the most picturesque lines in England. From any of the intermediate *Stats.* very pleasant moorland walks may be taken. From *Pickering* the *rly.* runs to *Hemsley* (see).

Whitchurch (*Salop*), *Junct. Stat.*, L. & N. W. and *Cambrian Rlys.* *Inn*: **Vietoria*, a pleasant country inn. A busy agricultural town. There are good monuments in the modern *Ch.* to the *Talbots*, *Earls of Shrewsbury*, especially that of the great *John Talbot*, slain at *Châtillou* in *France*.

Excursion.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Combermere Abbey*, the seat of *Viscount Combermere*. The house is almost modern, though the library is said to have been the refectory of the old *Cistercian Abbey*. In the beautiful grounds (to which visitors are permitted access on application) is a mere of 130 acres. Fishing is allowed on *Tuesdays*: tickets at 1s. a party can be obtained at the *Salamanca Inn* at *Wrenbury*, close to *Wrenbury Stat.*, 2 m.—but 3 days' notice is required,

WHITCHURCH (Berks), see *Thames*.

Whitchurch (Hants), Stats., L. & S. W. and Gt. W. Rlys. *Inn*: White Hart. A bustling little place in the old coaching days, standing at the crossing of the Great Salisbury, Oxford, and Winchester roads. The *Ch.* (restd.) contains an elaborate Jacobean monument in the chancel. Here are mills which make bank-note paper.

About 1 m. W. is *Hurstborne Priors* (El. of Portsmouth), in the midst of a large well-wooded park. It contains some good pictures and MSS. of Newton.

WHITCHURCH (Hereford.), see *Wye*.

Whitehaven (Cumbld.), Stat., Furness Rly. *Inns*: Grand Globe; Albion; Black Lion; Golden Lion. A thriving seaport. The coal-mines are most interesting, and extend several miles under the sea. On the l. of the fine West pier is the engine-house, a handsome building resembling a castle, of the celebrated *Wellington pit*, the upper galleries of which communicate with those of the *William pit* on opposite side of the harbour. Enormous quantities of coal and iron-ore (hæmatite) are annually exported. Huge blast furnaces have been erected near the shore and rly., and there is a fine pier on the E. side of the harbour.

WHITEWELL, see *Clitheroe*.

WHITFIELD, see *Hexham*.

WHITFORD, see *Holywell*.

WHITKIRE, see *Leeds*.

Whitstable (Kent), Stat., L. C. & D. Rly.; also S. E. Rly., *via* Canterbury. *Inn*: Bear and Key. A rising town, a seaport for Canterbury (6 m. distant), principally noted for the large oyster-beds which lie off the coast. The *Ch.*, Perp., with embattled tower, stands $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland.

Off Whitstable the tide leaves dry for $\frac{3}{4}$ m. an ancient causeway, called the "Street," popularly supposed to represent part of a former town submerged by the sea: Roman bricks are often brought up by the fishermen's nets.

WHITTINGHAM, see *Rothbury*.

WHITTINGTON, see *Oswestry*.

Whittlesea (Camb.), Stat.,

G. E. Rly. *Inn*: Falcon. The Perp. *Ch.* of *St. Mary* (restd. 1862 by Seott) stands high, its lofty tower and spire form a well-known landmark far over the fens, and constitute one of the most richly-ornamented Perp. steeples in England. The graceful manner in which the spire is united to the tower is especially worthy of notice; the chapel at the end of the S. aisle, which had long served as a school-room, has been restored.

Thorney, 5 m. N., a somewhat picturesque village, is indebted for its prosperity and pleasant appearance to the late D. of Bedford. Here was one of the great Benedictine abbeys, founded about 662. Many foundations of the abbey may be traced; but the only remaining portion is the present *Parish Ch.*—itself only a fragment of the ch. of the abbey. The remains are the central division of the nave of the Norm. ch., with a west front chiefly of late character. The W. window, when perfect, must have been magnificent. In 1840 and 1841 much was done to the ch. under the direction of Mr. Blore, at the cost of the D. of Bedford.

WHITWELL, see *Wight, Isle of*.

WHITWICK, see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

WHORLTON, see *Whitby*.

WICKEN, see *Ely*.

Wickwar (Glo'ster.), Stat., Midl. Rly. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ride from Bristol. There is nothing of interest in the town, but the archæologist should visit—(a) 6 m. S.E., *Hanckesbury Ch.* (Perp.), which has a parvise over the N. porch, and some ancient altar-tombs. There is a fine view from the tower, on the hill above, erected to Lord R. E. Somerset. Apply to the gardener. (b) *To Cromhall*, 3 m. N.W., where, on Vineyard Hill, is the site of a Roman *villa*.

WIDDRINGTON, see *Morpeth*.

Widnes (Lanes.) Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. An exceedingly dirty town, on the banks of the Mersey; though interesting for its various manufactures of soap, rly. grease, alkalies, and chemicals. The magnificent *bridge*, which carries the L. & N. W. Rly across the Mersey to Runcorn, on the principle

known as Tueller's girder, is 1500 ft. long, and 75 ft. above high-water mark. It is altogether one of the finest bridges in England.

Wigan (Lanes.). 3 Stats.: L. & N. W., Lanc. & Yorks., and M. S. & L. Rlys. *Inns*: Victoria; Railway. The metropolis of the Lancashire iron and coal district. The *Ch.* has a venerable tower, two chapels, called Walmesley and Bradshaigh or Lindsay, the former of the date of Henry VIII. There is a curious piece of tapestry, formerly the altar-piece, and monumental effigies to Sir W. Bradshaigh, of Haigh, and his wife Mabel, whose story is commemorated by Roby in his 'Traditions of Lancashire.' Wigan Hall, formerly a moated house, is inhabited by the rector.

Excursions.—(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. to *Haigh Hall* (El. of Crawford and Balaclava), the old seat of the Bradshaighs. The gardens are fine and can be seen on application. The Hall is not shown.

(b) The *Ch.* at *Standish*, next stat. on the Preston line, contains a monument by *Bacon*, representing Commerce and Industry. An alabaster effigy to Sir E. Wrightington, and an altar-tomb to R. Moodi, the first vicar (1584). In the *Hall* (N. Eckersley, Esq.), the Lancashire Plot of 1694 for dethronement of William III. was concocted.

(c) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of *Upholland* (Stat.) are scanty ruins of *Upholland Priory*, founded by R. de Holland in the reign of John. The *Ch.* contains brasses of the Bispham family.

Wight, Isle of (Hants). The traveller may enter the Isle either at (i.) *Ryde*, from Portsmouth, Portsea, or Southsea (about 30 min.); Stokes Bay (10 min.); (ii.) *Cowes* (West), from Southampton (50 min.); and (iii.) *Yarmouth* from Lymington (30 min.); (iv.) *Sea View* and *Bembridge* from Portsmouth. Steamers ply several times daily. Trains run between Ryde and Ventnor, with branches at Bradling for Bembridge, and at Sandown for Newport; and between Ryde and Cowes, *via* Newport, with stats. at Ashe, Haven-st., Wootton, and Whippingham (for Osborne). There

is also a line between Freshwater and Yarmouth which continues to Newport. The island is of an irregular rhomboidal form, $22\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from E. to W., 14 m. broad in widest part, but with an average breadth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. The circuit of the island by land is 56 m., by water about 64 m.; Population in 1881, 73,633. The mild and equable climate, and the complete shelter from the N.E. winds, render the "back of the island" a highly favourable residence for invalids throughout the year. The places most recommended, by the late Sir James Clark especially, are Ventnor and the Undercliff (see below). In summer-time, however, the island is literally crowded with pleasure-seekers, and in the more favourite resorts it is often difficult to obtain lodgings or hotel accommodation. A voyage round the island should certainly not be omitted, as it is the only means of thoroughly enjoying the coast scenery, which is peculiarly varied and attractive, especially off the Needles. Steamers make the trip two or three times a week in summer-time, starting from Portsmouth or Southampton, always calling at Ryde, and sometimes at Cowes, Yarmouth, Alum Bay, and Ventnor. When no landing is made, the voyage occupies little more than 4 hours. Excursions are also made frequently to and from Bournemouth and Weymouth and also Eastbourne and Brighton; the steamers call at Ryde, Cowes, and Portsmouth.

Ryde (*Inns*: Pier H.; Esplanade H.; Eagle H.; Waverley H.—all close to the water; Yelf's H.; Kent's H., in Union-st.; Star H.; Castle H., in High-st.; York H., in George-st.) is the chief town in the island. The *Pier*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, is one of the main attractions of the town. Bands play here during the summer months. Railway and electric tram communications extend the whole length. On W. of it, facing the sea, is the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. From E. side extends the Esplanade, at the end of which are some gardens with an ornamental lake covering about 9 acres.

Beyond is a walk by the sea-wall, skirting Maj.-Genl. Hutt's estate of Appley Towers, to *Spring Vale* (about 2 m.), and 1 m. further is the village of *Sea View*, a quiet watering-place with a suspension pier. In the School of Art, at Ryde, is a *Museum* of objects of local interest.

Pleasant walks abound in the neighbourhood. *Binstead*, 1 m. W., a pretty village. Observe grotesque figure over old Norm. arch of gateway into ch.-yd. 1 m. beyond are remains of *Quarr Abbey*, founded temp. Hen. I. The walk may be continued, either through Wootton bridge (3 m. S.W.) or Haven-street, a pretty village with small Ch. (1½ m. S.), to *Newport (post)*, 7 m. from Ryde.

Brading is 4 m. due S. from Ryde. *Inns*: Bugle; Wheatsheaf; Red Lion. The Ch. is traditionally said to have been founded by Wilfrid of York. Much of the building is Trans.-Norm.; the tower and spire E. E. Observe in the chancel a curious incised grave-slab, with an effigy, of John Cherowin, d. 1441; monuments to the Oglander family; and in the ch.-yd. an epitaph on the tomb of Mrs. Berry. In the S.E. corner of the Ch. is the grave of "Little Jane," the subject of one of Legh Richmond's well-known stories. The fine remains of an old Roman villa, discovered on Lady Oglander's estate, should be visited. There is a branch line from Brading to *Bembridge (Inn*: Spithead H., the head-quarters of the Isle of Wight Golf Club), a very quiet place, where pleasant lodgings may be had. On S. side of the peninsula, 1½ m. from the village, is *Whitecliff Bay*, a geological field of no common interest. The magnificent *Culver Cliffs* (chalk) are S. of the bay. On the down above, which should be ascended for the view, is an obelisk to the 1st Earl of Yarborough, erected by members of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Returning from Bembridge, visit the little Ch. of *Yaverland*, which has a rich Norm. S. door and chancel arch; hence it is 1 m. S.W. to

Sandown (Inns: King's Head H., Royal Pier H., and Sandown H.), a very favourite, as well as fashionable

resort. The sands and bathing are excellent. There is a fine pier and a good promenade. The place was first brought into note by John Wilkes of 'North Briton' notoriety. It was opposite here the "Eurydice" went down on 24 March, 1878. It is a delightful walk (2 m.), either on top of cliffs or by the sands, to

Shanklin (Inns: Daish's H.; Hollier's H.—both pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from the sea; Royal Spa H., on the beach; Madeira H., and Clarendon H., in the N. suburb, called Gatten; Marine H., adjoining rly. stat., ½ m. N.), once a highly picturesque village, is now a town of some pretensions, with large houses on the cliffs, an esplanade, &c. The *Chine*, one of its attractions, is a wooded ravine opening to the sea-shore, and is very picturesque. Few spots in the island command so many beautiful and varied walks. The sands, right and left, are firm, and the cliff paths are good. A lovely walk leads from the W. end of the ch.-yd. to the top of the inland cliff, at *Cook's Castle*, 2 m. (a modern artificial ruin), commanding a splendid view.

To *Bonchurch (Inn*: Ribband's H.), 2 m., and 11 m. from Ryde. The tourist is recommended to turn out of the high road, S.E., near the water-works, to *Luccombe Chine*, a pretty rocky glen with some fishers' cottages; this will add about 1½ m. to the walk. Thence, if low water, along the shore (rather rough walking), or ascending again, walk through the wooded landslip to the lovely village of *Bonchurch*, a spot which well merits the late Dr. Arnold's commendation as "the most beautiful thing on the sea-coast on this side of Genoa." The stranger should visit the new Ch. (built 1847-8) and the beautiful ch.-yd. (apply to the incumbent, if the gate be locked); also the old (now disused) ch. and ch.-yd. Beneath a monument realising his own 'Shadow of the Cross' reposes Wm. Adams; and by his side John Sterling, better known from the biographies by Julius Hare and Thomas Carlyle. Ascend *St. Boniface Down* (783 ft.), the highest ground in the island.

Ventnor is about 2 m. from Bonchurch. *Inns*: Royal Marine H.; Esplanade H.; Queen's H.; and the old and comfortable hostel, Crab and Lobster. The climate here is particularly mild, dry and equable, and in winter is peculiarly fitted for consumptive patients. A National Consumption Hospital is established at *St. Lawrence*, 2 m. W. Coaches run daily to *Newport* (13 m.), *Blackgang* (7 m.); also three times a week to *Freshwater* (20 m.) and *Alum Bay*, leaving *Ventnor* soon after 9 A.M. and returning from the *Needles H.*, about 7 P.M., in time for last train to *Ryde*. At the entrance of the town, on the E., is the fine *Ch. of Holy Trinity*, which is worth a visit. It has a fine reredos, pulpit, and font. Delightful walks abound in the neighbourhood of the town. The road (5 m.) to *Niton* takes the tourist through the *Undercliff*, a gigantic landslip, and certainly the most picturesque part of the island. The fallen and overhanging rocks once standing on a base, locally known as the "blue slipper," from its colour and the tendency of the overlying strata to slip or slide on its surface, are covered with a rich growth of plants and underwood, and are full of natural beauty. Leaving *Ventnor*, 2 m. W., is

St. Lawrence (*Inn*: *St. Lawrence H.*), noted for its *Well* and diminutive *Ch.*, originally the smallest in the kingdom. Below the Hotel are some curious ivy-clad remains of an E. E. house. From the *Ch.* a visit should be paid to *Whitwell*, 1 m. N., where the *Ch.* (Norm. and E. E.) is a remarkable structure. It consists of two distinct chapels, each with its chancel and altar communicating by an arcade. Hence, a pleasant field-path leads to

Niton, 1 m. S.W. *Inns*: *Sandrock H.* and *White Lion*. [A road leads N. by *Rookley* to *Newport*, 8 m.] A carriage-road leads from the village to *St. Catherine's Down* (769 ft.), commanding a glorious view. Between it and the shore is *St. Catherine's terrace*, a row of good lodging-houses. On the shore is *Puckaster Cove*, a picturesque inlet with fishers' huts and

boats; also *Reeth Bay*, quiet and affording excellent bathing. On *St. Catherine's Point*, at the extreme S. point of the island, a lighthouse has been erected. About 1 m. further is

Blackgang Chine (*Inn*: *Blackgang Chine H.*), a picturesque chasm worth seeing, especially from the shore at low water. Bathing here is dangerous on account of the back draught of the surf, and should never be attempted. The *Undercliff* ends here, and the road descends to the village of *Chale*, 2 m. (*Inn*: *Clarendon H.*). The tourist can at this point either continue his course along the cliffs to *Freshwater Gate*, or strike off inland towards *Newport*. The former affords a delightful walk of about 12½ m., and should be preferred. The coast as far as *Brook* is indented by a succession of *chines*, some of them of considerable beauty. After passing *Walpen*, *Ladder*, and *Whale Chines*, all worth visiting, is reached (4 m. from *Blackgang*).

Atherfield Point. [From here there is a good road to *Shorwell*, 2 m. N., where the *Ch.*, temp. Edward III., is worth notice. Thence by *Shorwell*, *Rowborough*, and *Bowcombe* to *Carisbrooke* (see below), 4 m.] From *Atherfield* it is 3 m. W. to *Brightston* (or *Brixton*)—*Inn*: *New Inn*—(11 m. from *Ventnor*). The Rectory is honourably distinguished as having given to the English Church three prelates—*Ken*, whose favourite walk is still pointed out in the lovely parsonage garden, *Wilberforce*, and *Moberly* of *Salisbury*. Beyond this, the shore is less interesting. 2 m. N.W. is *Mottiston*, where the quaint little *Trans.-Norm. Ch.*, and, N. of it, a highly picturesque gabled manor-house, should be inspected. The latter belonged to the *Cheke* family, from which sprang *Sir John Cheke*, immortalised by *Milton* as the tutor of *Edward VI.* On the down above the village is a primæval memorial, probably Druidical, called the *Longstone*, 13 ft. high. 1 m. further W. is *Brook* manor-house (*C. Seely, Esq.*), in which *Garibaldi* was a guest on his visit to England in 1864. In the old house *Henry VII.* was entertained by *Dame Bowerman*, 1499. From *Brook*,

either descend to the coast, or turn N. by *Shalcomb* and over *Afton Down*. On the crest of *Afton Down* a group of tumuli traditionally marks the burial-place of *Arvald*, the last *Jutish King* of *Wight*, and his followers; the views of the surrounding country are of great beauty. Thence a descent is made upon *Freshwater Gate*, 4 m. from *Brook* (*Inns*: *Albion*, on the shore; *Plumbly's*, on the cliff). The attractions of *Freshwater* (Rly. Stat. for *Yarmouth*) for the ordinary tourist are great, and to the geologist they are almost unrivalled. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Farringford* (residence of the Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson). This is the western extremity of the island, and is almost insulated by the little river *Yar*. The coast walk round the *Freshwater peninsula* (about 12 m., should not be omitted, though to fully appreciate the scenery a boat should be taken from *Freshwater Gate*, passing between the *Needles*, 5 isolated rocks, of which three only rise boldly out of the water, to *Alum Bay* (*Inn*: *Alum Bay H.*), a quiet watering-place. [The tourist wishing to proceed from here to *Newport* (for *Cowes* or *Ryde*), 11 m., will reach at 6 m. the pretty village of *Calbourne*, with its interesting E. E. Ch.; 1 m. beyond *Swainston* (Sir B. Simeon, Bart.), originally granted by King *Egbert* to the Bishops of *Winchester*; then the castle and village of *Carisbrooke*, 1 m. from *Newport*.] Two miles from *Alum Bay* is *Totland Bay* (*Inn*: *Totland Bay H.*), a small watering-place with a pier. Magnificent scenery is to be obtained from *Headon Hill* (397 ft.), on N. side of the bay. Further on is *Heatherwood Point* and *Colwell Bay* (the village is inland and abounds in lodging-houses), next *Cliff-end Fort* and *Norton*, and across the estuary by the toll-bridge is the town of

Yarmouth (*Inns*: *George H.*; *Bugle H.*), the position of which is an advantageous one for pleasure-seekers, there being a Rly. to *Freshwater* and to *Newport*, also a pier for the steamboat traffic to *Lymington*, *Cowes*, &c. The climate

is good, the bathing excellent, and few places on the coast offer greater facilities for boating. In the town itself, the Ch., the long bridge over the *Yar*, and the *George H.*, formerly the house of the Governor of the island, are the only objects of interest. In the Ch., built 1635, and well restored, notice the handsome bronze lectern and the *Holmes Chapel*. Proceeding towards *Newport*, 1 m., are village and Ch. of *Thorley*. To *Shalfleet* is about 5 m. from *Yarmouth*, where the Ch. (tower and N. doorway Norm., rest E. E.) deserves notice, and from which the "Hampstead beds," rich in tertiary fluviatile fossils, 2 m. N.W., may be most conveniently visited. 1 m. N. of *Shalfleet* is the decayed town of

Newtown (*Inn*: *Newtown Arms*), a pleasant, quiet place, worth a visit; thence to the pretty hamlet of *Lock's Green*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further E., to hamlet of *Porchfield*, at the entrance to *Parkhurst Forest*. Crossing the forest in a S. E. direction, the tourist will emerge, at 3 m., a little W. of the *Albany* barrack, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the ancient capital town of

Newport (*Inns*: **Bugle H.*, in *High-st.*; *Warburton's*, in *Quay-st.*; *Star*, *St. James's-st.*; *Wheatsheaf*, *St. Thomas's-st.*; *Green Dragon*, *Pyle-st.*; *Swan*; *Vine*), situated nearly in the centre of the island on the river *Medina*, which is navigable up to this point. Except the *Grammar Sch.*, *St. James's-st.*, with its sad memories of *Charles I.*, and the abortive negotiations between him and his parliament (Oct., 1648), the Ch. of *St. Thomas's*, and a feeble *Classical Town Hall* (by *Nash*), there are no public buildings worth attention. In the richly-decorated Ch., notice especially the carved oak pulpit, dated 1636, and the very beautiful monument by *Marochetti* at E. end of the N. aisle, erected by *Queen Victoria* to memory of the *Princess Elizabeth*, daughter of *Charles I.*, who died a prisoner in *Carisbrooke Castle*, 1650, and whose remains are interred beneath the chancel. The *Museum*, corner of *Lugley-st.* and *St. James's-st.*, has an interesting collection of local antiquities and geological specimens.

The first walk will be to *Carisbrooke Castle*, 1½ m. S.W. There is an omnibus service to and from Newport (Pan Mill) Stat. The Castle (admission 4d.) crowns the summit of a hill 239 ft. above the sea, separated by a narrow valley from the pretty village of Carisbrooke. *Inns*: Red Lion H.; Castle H.; Eight Bells. Very few of the military ruins of England surpass it in picturesque beauty and architectural interest. The finest feature of the exterior is the noble entrance gateway, erected by Edward IV.'s brother-in-law, Anthony Woodville, Lord Scales. The Governor's lodgings, which were occupied by Charles I., and in which the Princess Elizabeth died, preserve, amid later additions and alterations, the shell of the Hall of Baldwin de Redvers, and the little chapel of Isabella de Fortibus, converted into a grand staircase by Lord Cutts, 1693-1706. The famous *Castle well*, 240 ft. deep, from which the water is drawn by a donkey treading in a large wooden wheel; and the *Tilt-yard*, where King Charles and his children used to play bowls, will also be viewed with special interest. From the Castle the tourist should visit the *Ch.* (Trans.-Norm.) of Carisbrooke, which has a noble tower, and also contains some interesting monuments. Thence to the *Roman Villa*, a little above the ch. (finger-posts point the way). Longer excursions can be made—(a) To *Brading* (see above), 11 m. by rly., 8 m. by road, visiting en route the interesting E. E. Church of *Arretton*, 1 m. N. of Horringford Stat., and 4 m. by road from Newport. In the ch.-yd. is the grave of Legh Richmond's 'Dairyman's Daughter.' (b) To *Ventnor* (see above), 11 m., passing, at 3½ m., Ch. and Park of *Gatcombe* (C. Seely, Esq.) [1 m. S. E. at *Sheat* is a Jacobean manor-house, well worth a visit]; at 5 m. *Rookley*, whence a road goes off S.W. to *Chale* (9 m.), crossing Bleak Down, a famous botanising ground, and the road due S. leads to *Niton* (9 m.); at 6 m., in a S.E. direction, is reached the pretty village of *Godshill* (*Inn*: Griffin). The

Ch. here (Dec. and Perp.) is one of the largest and finest in the island, and contains some interesting monuments. 2 m. further S. are the park and mansion (now occupied as a school) of *Appuldurcombe*, formerly the seat of the El. of Yarborough. On the highest ground, 685 ft. above the sea, is an obelisk, 70 ft. high, to Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. 1 m. beyond is *Wroxall*, Stat., Isle of Wight Rly., whence the road ascends Boniface Down above Ventnor, and commanding most striking views. (c) 5 m. due N. of Newport are *East* and *West Cowes*, separated by the estuary of the Medina river, here about 1 m. wide, and having communication by a floating bridge and steam-ferry.

West Cowes (*Inns*: Marine H.; Gloster H., on the Parade; Fountain H.; Vine H., on the Quay; Dolphin H., High-st.) is reached by steamer in about 1 hr. from Portsmouth or Southampton; and by rail in ¾ hr. from Ryde, and 15 min. from Newport. It is a busy trading port, and the station of the Royal Yacht Squadron, whose club-house, *West Cowes Castle*, originally one of the circular forts built by Hen. VIII., is at the extreme point on rt. entering the river. Adjoining it are the baths and bathing machines. The *Parade* near the Castle is a pleasant promenade. There are admirable facilities for boating excursions. The *Regatta* takes place annually in August. Messrs. White's shipbuilding yard should be visited. On the opposite side of the harbour, reached by ferry, is *East Cowes* (*Inns*: *Medina H.; Prince of Wales). The Park is now covered with villas commanding good views, and on the top of the hill is a large botanic garden. *Slatwoods*, a villa at side of Newport road, was the birthplace of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. In the immediate neighbourhood are *East Cowes Castle* (Viscount Gort); *Norris Castle* (Duke of Bedford), the occasional retreat of the Duchess of Kent, and of her Majesty the Queen when Princess Victoria; and almost adjoining latter, *Osborne House*

(H. M. the Queen), which is best seen from the sea. The domain is at all times inaccessible to casual visitors. 1 m. S. is the *Ch.* (rebuilt) of *Whippingham*, at which her Majesty attends during her residence at Osborne, and at which the Princess Beatrice was married, 1885. Much of the beauty of the present building is owing to the munificence and care of the Queen and the late Prince Consort. Notice especially the monument by *Theed* in the chancel, and the font, both in memory of the Prince Consort; also the mural tablets to Princess Alice, Duke of Albaux, and to the father of Dr. Arnold.

Wigston (Leices.), Junct. Stat., Midl. Rly., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Leicester, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Rugby. A busy place, chiefly occupied with the hosiery trade. There are two 14 cent. *Chs.*, the larger of which contains interesting monuments. 2 m. E. is village of *Oadby*, a meet for the Quorndon hounds. 4 m. S. is *Glen* (Stat.), a stocking-making village; and about 1 m. S. from the stat. is *Wistow*. *Wistow Hall* (Sir H. Halford, Bt.) contains many portraits of George III., his family and friends; the saddle and stirrups of Chas. I., who passed a night here just before the battle of Naseby.

WILDERNESSE, see *Sevenoaks*.

WILLITON, see *Bridgwater*.

Wilton (Wilts), Stats., G. W. and L. & S. W. Rlys. *Inn*: Pembroke Arms, close to the Park gates. A small quiet town, of great antiquity. *Carpet* manufacture is the staple industry. In the factory of Messrs. Lapworth Bros. the finest Axminsters are made. The ivy-clad fragments of the former parish *ch.* and the ancient *borough cross* adjoining are picturesque.

The present *Ch.*, erected 1844 by Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea, is in the Lombardic style, from the designs by T. H. Wyatt, and unrivalled for gorgeousness and beauty of detail. The W. front is flanked by a bell-tower 108 ft. high, distinct from the *ch.* but communicating with it by a cloister of elaborately-worked columns. The entrance for visitors is by a door

under the campanile. The internal decorations are of the most elaborate and costly character; the pulpit should be specially noticed. Under two altar-tombs, bearing their marble effigies, are buried Lord Herbert of Lea and his mother. A little way past the *ch.* may be noticed some remains of the *Hospital of St. John*, founded circa 1189.

Wilton House (El. of Pembroke), occupying the site of the monastery given by Hen. VIII. to the 1st Earl of Pembroke, may be seen on Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 to 4. The place abounds in interesting associations. The present mansion is chiefly modern. A *Triumphal Arch* leads to the chief entrance. The *Hall* is adorned with suits of ancient armour. The *Pembroke Marbles*, arranged in the hall and around the cloister, were collected, 1678, by Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke. The *Paintings* are numerous, and consist chiefly of works of the German and Flemish schools, especially portraits by *Van Dyck*, and more particularly his celebrated "Herbert Family."

The *Grounds* and gardens are beautiful, and command fine views.

Wimbledon (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W., L. B. & S. C., & Metropolitan Dist. Rlys. The village lies principally on the S. E. edge of Wimbledon Common. The principal residence is *Wimbledon House* (Sir H. W. Peek, Bart.), once the property of Capt. Marryat's mother.

An outlying suburb, New Wimbledon, has grown up on the road to *Merton* (*Inn*: White Hart), a village $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Wimbledon Stat. On the rt. of the rly., a little beyond the stat., is the All England Lawn Tennis Club ground, where the Lawn Tennis Championship matches are played.

Wimbledon Park, which in 1836 was severed from the Spencer estates, has been partially covered with handsome houses, but the central portion is still unsold. It is very pleasant and open, and includes a fine lake of over 30 acres. The surface is diversified; there are hill and dell, numerous fine trees, and wide prospects, and it is a most

pleasant spot. Two public roads lead across it to Putney Heath and to Wandsworth.

The *Ch. of St. Mary* adjoins the park, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village. It was rebuilt in 1833-4; enlarged by Scott, 1843, and the chancel was rebuilt 1860. South of the chancel is the Wimbledon Chapel, erected temp. James I., by Viscount Wimbledon, as a family mausoleum. In the ch.-yd. are many pompous tombs.

Wimbledon Common, the widest and most picturesque of the commons immediately contiguous to London, is a broad, open, gorse-covered heath of 1000 acres, stretching westward from Wimbledon Park to Putney Heath, and including portions of the parishes of Putney and Wandsworth. Here, formerly, in July, was the annual meeting of the *National Rifle Association*. The links of the Rl. Wimbledon Golf Club are on the common.

A very pleasant walk may be taken through Wimbledon Park and Putney Heath, and entering by the Roehampton Gate, crossing Richmond Park to the Star and Garter H., at Richmond Hill; returning by S. side of the Park and over Combe Wood either to Wimbledon Stat., or Combe and Malden Stat.: whole distance about 12 m.

Wimborne (Dorset), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; King's Head; Rly. H. A clean, neat, and pleasant town, standing in a valley, the *Stour* flowing on the S. side of the town, and the *Allen* or *Win* to the E., joining the *Stour* a few yards above Canford Bridge.

The *Minster* was founded as a nunnery by Cutlberga, sister of King Ina, circ. 700. Ethelred was buried here 871; a cruciform building, with a central Trans.-Norm. tower and a second tower of Perp. (date 1448) at the W. end of the nave, is of great singularity and beauty, and will repay a lengthened examination. The most striking part of the interior is the *lantern*. The E. window, filled with glass from Italy, is of great beauty. The choir is raised on a vaulted crypt, constructed in Dec. style, beneath the existing E. E. work. The sedilia and

piscina are very good. The altar-tombs to the D. of Somerset, d. 1444, grandson of John of Gaunt, and his wife; and to the Marchioness of Exeter, d. 1556, should be noticed. An ancient library above the vestry contains some early MSS. and ancient books.

Canford Manor (Lord Wimborne), 1 m. S. of Wimborne Stat., approached through pleasant green meadows by the side of the *Stour*, is an Elizabethan mansion, built by Blore 1826-1836, and in part reconstructed by Sir C. Barry for Sir John Guest 1848, father of the present owner. The tower entrance is remarkably striking, and the hall, with a timber roof, is lofty and well proportioned. The kitchen called "John of Gaunt's" is the oldest part of the house. A gallery, connected with the house by a conservatory, is devoted to a series of Assyrian antiquities, winged lions and bulls, bas-reliefs, &c., sculptures brought from Nineveh, and presented to Sir J. Guest by Sir A. H. Layard. Near the mansion is the ivy-mantled *Ch.*, with some Norm. features, particularly the tower.

Merly House, 1 m. S., built 1752-60, is in the Vitruvian style. It contains an interesting collection of pictures by Hogarth and others.

Kingston Lacy, 2 m. N.W., the seat of the Bankes family, contains a small but choice collection of old masters, especially of the Spanish school; "The Judgment of Solomon," by *Giorgione* (unfinished), is the gem of the collection: it is one of the very few undoubted works of the great master. There are also works by Velasquez, Murillo, Zurbaran, Titian, Rubens, and Van Dyck. In the Park stands an Egyptian obelisk, with a bilingual inscription, transferred from the Island of Philæ. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is the camp of *Badbury Rings*, an earthwork formed by 3 concentric rings or ramparts, each with its exterior ditch, the outermost 1 m. in circumference. From the top there is an extensive panoramic view.

Wincanton (Somerset), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: Greyhound; Bear. A thriving little town of great antiquity on the Cale, stand-

ing on the western slope of the hill at the head of the broad *Vale of Blackmoor*. In 1553 it was terribly ravaged by the plague to such an extent that the roads to it were closed. 4 m. S.W. is *Horsington*, where there is a very remarkable preaching-cross of 13 cent. bearing the figure of a preaching friar under a canopy.

Winchcombe (Glo'ster.), 7 m. from Cheltenham. *Inns*: White Hart; George. A small town, in charming scenery amidst the Cotswold Hills, and once celebrated for its Mitred Abbey, founded in 798 for Benedictines by Offa, King of Mercia, of which Winchcombe was the capital. The *Ch.* is a fine Perp. building erected by Abbot William (temp. Henry VII.). The roof of the S. porch is beautifully groined.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. out of the town is *Sudeley Castle* (Mrs. Dent), built by Lord Sudeley in reign of Hen. V., and containing a valuable collection of 16th and 17th cent. curiosities, including Holbein's carvings of Hen. VIII.; some autograph verses of this King; a painting by Mabuse of marriage of Hen. VIII., &c. Queen Katherine Parr died here in childbirth, and was buried in the parish *Ch.* (beautifully restd. by *Scott*) of Sudeley. See the canopied tomb in white marble to Q. Katherine, by *Philips*, who also carved the font and reredos in alabaster and inlaid marble. *The Castle* is not open to visitors.

Excursion.—2 m. N.E. to *Hayles Abbey*, founded by Richard, brother of Henry III., in 1251. The ruins consist of the cloister-arches, conventual barn, and offices.

Didbrooke Ch., 1 m. further N., has a Perp. window supported on a curious intersection of arches, and the sarcophagus in which the Abbot of Hayles was buried. Its W. doorway still retains the marks of the bullets of Cromwell's soldiers. The district is especially interesting to the geologist.

Stanway, 1 m. N.E. of Didbrooke (El. of Wemyss), is a Tudor mansion, by *Sir Paul Tracey*, and the entrance gate is by *Inigo Jones*. The gardens (temp. Will. III.) are worth seeing.

Winchelsea (Sussex), Stat., S.E. Rly., 1 m. W. of the town. *Inn*: New Inn. Formerly one of the "ancient towns" associated with the Cinque Ports, and attached to Hastings. The old town having been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea 1287, a new town, 3 m. N.W., was founded on higher ground by Edw. I., but this has sunk to the dimensions of a mere village from which the sea has retreated.

On entering the town, on the top of the hill is *Pipe-well Gate*. A short distance within it is the *Town Well*, under a Gothic canopy; and in a few minutes a turn of the road leads to the ivy-clad fragment of the *Ch. of St. Thomas* (the archbp., and not the apostle), of which the chancel with its side aisles only remains. The whole is early Dec. (circ. 1300), and the most important building of this period in Sussex. The leafage throughout the ch. deserves the most careful attention. In the S. aisle, originally the Alard chantry, are two magnificent tombs, under exquisitely carved canopies, of the old Alards. The earlier is that of Gervase Alard, Adml. of the Cinque Ports, 1303. The second tomb is probably that of his grandson Stephen, added in 1324. In N. aisle are 3 monuments, also probably of members of Alard family. In the ch.-yd, overhanging the road, may be seen Wesley's tree, under which John Wesley preached his last open-air sermon 1790. The old chapel contains the original pulpit used by Wesley.

The Friars (Major R. C. Stileman), not far S.E. from the ch., should be visited. The public are admitted only on *Mondays*. The ancient house of the Franciscans here was pulled down about 1819, and the present building erected; but a part of the ruined chapel of the Virgin still remains in the grounds; W. of this is a fine west gable end of a Rom. Cath. Chapel, worth notice for its fine proportions.

Beside the Pipe-well Gate already mentioned, there are the *New Gate*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. off the road to Pett and Fairlight, and the *Strand Gate*, upon the hill looking toward Rye, with a fine view

of Dungeness and the cliffs of Folkestone; both date from the reign of Edw. I.

Icklesham Ch., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., is good Norm., and deserves a visit. Beyond it, on White Hart Hill, is a striking view looking over Rye toward Romney.

About half-way between *Rye* (see) and *Winchelsea* (but lying off the road seaward) are the remains of *Camber Castle*, one of the small forts built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast: its walls were once washed by the sea.

Winchester (Hauts), Stats., L. & S. W. Rly., $66\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, $12\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Southampton; and Gt. W. Rly. to Didcot in lower part of town. *Inns*: George H., High-st., *Royal, St. Peter-st. (quiet); Black Swan; White Swan. This—one of the great historical cities of England, 19,500 inhab., called by the Romans *Venta Belgarum*—covers the side of a chalk hill rising from the valley of the Itchen, the favourite fishing ground of Izaak Walton. It was made an episcopal see 662, but of the first cathedral (built and rebuilt A.D. 169–980) no portion now remains.

The *Cathedral* may be reached from the L. & S. W. Rly. stat. by descending High-st. as far as the *City Cross* (see *post*), and turning down a foot-passage on the rt. The present building (560 ft. long) was commenced by Bp. Walkelin (1079), and the works were continued by his successors Wykeham, Beaufort, and Waynflete (1367–1486). The visitor should enter by the great western door, the extreme length of the *Nave* (265 ft.), exceeding that of any other English cathedral, being in the highest degree grand and impressive. Though a perfect specimen of 14th and 15th cent. work, of Bp. William of Wykeham, much of the original Norm. building of Bp. Walkelin will be found. The structure has in fact been transformed from Norm. to Perp. The *W. front* (restd. 1860) was the work of Bp. Edington (1345–66). Entering the nave of 11 bays, remark, l., the Minstrels' Gallery, and in the N. aisle the black marble *font*, with curious sculpture of 12th cent. The space be-

tween the 4th and 5th piers, S. side, is occupied by the superb chantry and monument of *Wm. of Wykeham* (1367–1404), prelate, statesman, and architect. It is certainly one of the best specimens remaining of a 14th cent. monumental chapel. The beautiful altar-tomb, with a recumbent marble effigy and statuettes of monks, deserves the most careful examination. Near it are the mural monuments of Dean *Cheyney*, d. 1760; and Bp. *Willis*, d. 1734. *Bp. Edington's Chantry*, on the S. side of the nave near the choir, is one of a very fine series of chantry chapels. Among other monuments in the S. aisle, commencing from the W., remark those of the wife of Bp. North, by *Flaxman*; of Dr. Warton, head-master of St. Mary's College, d. 1800; Bp. Tomline; and, near the choir door, a medallion of Bp. Hoadly, d. 1761. Notice the monument of Mrs. Montague, foundress of the Blue Stocking Club, d. 1800; and the memorial slab of Jane Austen, the novelist, near the font. From the nave pass into the *Choir*, through an oak screen designed by *Scott*, and erected 1875 as a memorial of Bp. Wilberforce and Dean Garnier. The black oak *Stalls* (early Dec.) are exceedingly rich and beautiful in design. The *Pulpit* on the N. side bears the name of its donor, "Thos. Silkstede, prior." Over the stalls, on each side, are huge columns and circular arches raised by Walkelin to support the massive *Tower* (late Norm.), originally a lantern, but ceiled in the reign of Charles I. Above the *Altar* is the picture, by *West*, of the "Raising of Lazarus," and behind it the magnificent Reredos (late 15th cent.), restored 1887, and niches filled with statues of worthies—Bp. Ken, Izaak Walton, and others. In the centre of the choir is the plain tomb of *William Rufus*, whose remains, it is confidently asserted, are not deposited in the *mortuary chest* inscribed with his name. Remark, on the doors opening to the space (the *Feretary*) behind the reredos, carvings of the Annunciation and Visitation of Elizabeth. On the platform in the Feretary was no doubt the shrine of *St. Swithun*, Bp. from 852–62, and the especial patron of the

city and cathedral. His remains were originally interred in the ch.-yd., and the tradition that their removal to their golden shrine, the gift of King Edgar, was prevented by 40 days' rain, gave rise to the popular belief attached to St. Swithin's Day, 15th July. The *E. window* is filled with Perp. glass a little earlier than 1525, and is the work of Bp. Fox. "In point of execution it is as nearly perfect as painted glass can be." The presbytery is closed at the sides by stone screens, mostly erected by Bp. Fox (1525), on which are placed six *Mortuary chests* containing the bones of West Saxon kings and bishops, whose names are inscribed on the chests. The carvings on the timber vaulting of the presbytery are very curious, and are best seen from the triforium. From the N. door of the presbytery, the visitor enters the N. *Transept*, where he at once finds himself carried back to the days of Bp. Walkelin, nearly all here being plain and rude Norm. Under the organ-loft, fronting the transept, is the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, the walls of which are covered with curious and rude wall-paintings (13th cent.), illustrative of the Passion. On entering the extreme E. portion of the Cathedral (which is here formed by 3 chapels), seven chantries and chapels are visible at once. The architecture of this portion (excepting the extreme E. end of the central or Lady Chapel) is a very early example of E. E., the work of Bp. Godfrey de Lucy (1189-1204). The design and details are of great beauty, and deserve most careful notice.

In the N. aisle the *Chapel* is called that of the Guardian Angels, from the figures of angels still remaining on the vaulting. Observe a fine tomb of the El. of Portland, Chas. I.'s Lord High Treasurer, d. 1634, the bronze recumbent figure by *Le Sœur*. The *Lady Chapel* is specially interesting. The walls are covered with remains of some very curious paintings, illustrating the legendary history of the Virgin. The vault is a complex and beautiful specimen of lierne work. Observe on it, round the 2 central keys, the rebuses of Priors Hunton

and Silkstede. Against the E. wall is a fine statue of Bp. North, by *Chantry*. In this chapel Queen Mary was married to Philip of Spain (25th July, 1554), and the chair upon which she sat on the occasion is still preserved here. The *S. Chapel* was fitted up as a chantry by Bp. Langton, d. 1501. Remark the rebuses on the elaborate vault. The woodwork is very rich and beautiful. In front of the Lady Chapel is a plain slab of grey marble, marking the tomb of Bp. de Lucy, the builder of this part of the cathedral. Between the pillars are the beautiful *chantries of Card. Beaufort* (1405-47), and *Bp. Waynflete* (1447-86). These deserve most careful inspection. The wall between the chantries of Bps. Fox and Gardiner, at the back of the refectory, is decorated with a series of 9 tabernacles, which are "beautiful specimens of Edwardian work, and well deserve study." A low arch under these opens to the vault called the *Holy Hole*. The *chantry of Bp. Fox* (1500-28), the most elaborate in the cathedral, is on the opposite side of the presbytery, and parallel with that of Bp. Gardiner. In the *S. Transept* are 2 chapels, the *S.* called *Silkstede's*, in which is the tomb of *Izaak Walton*. Remark the beautiful ironwork of the N. chapel. The archaeologist should inspect the original Norm. work on the *Roof*. The *Crypt* (rude Norm. or even earlier) is entered from the N. transept.

Outside the cathedral is the entrance to the *Deanery* (temp. Hen. III.), 3 pointed arches with niches above. The *Dean's Stable*, S., is a curious wooden structure, originally the Hospice or "*Strangers' Hall*." The passage between the S. transept and the garden of the Deanery, the site of the old *Chapter-house*, leads to the *Library*, in which is a superbly illuminated Vulgate, 3 folio vols.

After the cathedral the great point of interest is *St. Mary's College*, founded by Wm. of Wykeham, 1387-93. In the entrance gateway, rt., is the lodge of the porter, who will supply a conductor. Remark, in the niches of the tower above this gate, the beauty of the statues—of the Virgin, the angel Gabriel, the

founder, &c. The *Inner Quadrangle* contains the most important buildings. The *Chapel* at S.E. corner (strangers may attend the service) will repay careful attention. Observe especially the beautiful ceiling, curious fan-tracery in wood, and painted windows. The stranger should also inspect the *Hall*; the *Audit-room*, hung with Arras tapestry (temp. Henry VI.); the *Kitchen*; and S. of the chapel, the *Cloisters*. A passage between the hall stairs and the chapel leads to the *Schoolroom* and playground. Remark on the wall of the former the "*Tabula legum*," and a sentence with devices on the opposite side of the room.

From the College the tourist should visit at E. end of College-st. the picturesque ruins of *Wolvesey Castle*, the old palace of the bishops, built by Henry de Blois, 1138; and retracing his steps towards the close, remark *Kingsgate* (13th cent.) with *Little St. Swithun's Ch.* (rebuilt 16th cent.) above it. Beyond *Soke Bridge*, which crosses the Itchen, is *St. John the Baptist's Ch.* Observe here the E.E. roof corbels, wooden screen (14th cent.), and hagioscopes in the chancel; and painted glass. The tower (Perp.) projects at the end of the S. aisle, giving the W. front a remarkably picturesque appearance.

Returning to High-st., visit the *Museum*, part of the *New Guildhall*; open Mond., Wed., Sat., 10 to 3.

Further up the street is the very beautiful *City Cross*, 15th cent., restored 1865 by *Scott*. The figure in the niche on the S. side is probably that of St. Lawrence. The other figures (modern) represent Alfred the Great; Florence de Lunn, 1st mayor of the city; and Wm. of Wykeham. Jewry-st., rt., beyond the cross, leads to *Hyde*, the site of the *Abbey* founded by Alfred. Of the scanty remains, some small 15th cent. doorways, and a curious piece of diaper-work built into one of the walls, will be noticed. Still ascending the High-st., is reached *West Gate*, "a valuable specimen of military architecture, temp. Hen. III." The chamber above, formerly the city muniment room, once contained a series of standard measures, now removed to the *Museum*.

Of the *Castle* or *Palace*, originally built by William the Conqueror, and continued as one of the habitual residences of the Kings of England till end of reign of Hen. III., the *Hall* (13th cent.) and fragments of a subterranean passage alone remain. On the wall at E. end of the Hall hangs the famous Round Table of King Arthur and his 24 knights. The present painting on it was probably done 1522, when Chas. V. and Hen. VIII. passed through the city. The open space in front of the Hall was the scene (1330) of the beheading of Edmund, Earl of Kent, brother of Edw. II. The statue of the Queen is by A. Gilbert, A.R.A., 1887.

On the S. side of the castle are the *Barraeks*. Crossing the rly. at the back, beautiful views may be obtained from the grounds of the *Cemetery*. The large buildings close by are the *Diocesan Training College*, and above it, the *County Gaol*.

Excursions.—(a) To the *Hospital of St. Cross*, 1 m. S., in the hamlet of Sparkford, founded 1136 by Hen. de Blois, Bp. of Winchester. It now supports 13 brethren, who wear a long black gown with a silver cross on the left breast. The "*Wayfarer's Dole*" consists of a horn of beer and a piece of bread, and is given to all who demand it at the porter's lodge, which is in the gateway, the work of Cardinal Beaufort. Remark the arch of the gateway, with its rich spandrels. The charge for admission is 6d. for one; 1s. for three; and 1s. 6d. for a party. The buildings occupy 3 sides of a square; the 4th, the side opposite the gatehouse, being partly closed by the *Ch.* (restd. by Butterfield), which is one of the best examples of the Trans.-Norm. period remaining in this country. It is of extreme interest, and deserves the most careful examination, inside and outside. The mass of it is Trans.-Norm., some E. E. in the nave, which becomes Dec. in the clerestory and in the splendid window of W. front. Notice especially a very remarkable "triple arch," at the angle of the choir aisle and S. transept, probably a doorway formerly into the cloister;

the original altar-slab of Purbeck marble with its 5 consecration crosses; the *Choir* with semicircular interlacing arches, rich capitals, and carved window mouldings; here also is the very fine brass of John de Campden, warden 1382; the beautifully carved pendants of stalls removed to the chapel at the E. end of the S. aisle; some interesting remnants of wall-painting (the choir and lantern have been coloured); some curious brackets in S. transept, supporting the clustered vaulting shafts; pavement of encaustic tiles, &c. The *Hall* on the N. side of the Quadrangle, part of Card. Beaufort's work, retains the Minstrels' Gallery. It has a timber-roof; an open hearth in the centre of the room; a window of 2 lights with the cardinal's arms in stained glass; old black leathern jacks; and a curious early German triptych. The *Kitchen* should be inspected. Adjoining the hall is the master's residence, and W. of this the residences of the brethren. From the Hospital grounds a delightful walk may be taken by the river to *Twyford*, 2 m., the "Queen of Hampshire villages," or the visitor should climb to the top of *St. Catherine's Hill*, where are traces of an ancient camp.

(b) An interesting walk of 10 m. may be taken through *Twyford* to *Owlesbury* and *Marcell*, returning by *Compton*, with its interesting Norm. Ch.

(c) Another (the round will be about 14 m.) to *Hursley* (the Ch. rebuilt 1848 by J. Keble, when he was vicar, out of the profits of the 'Christian Year') and *Ampfild*, returning by the Ch. at *Otterbourne*. Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, resided at *Hursley Park* (J. Baxendale, Esq.), and was buried in *Hursley Ch.* The popular authoress, Miss Yonge, resides at *Otterbourne*.

(d) About 8 m. by rail and same distance by road, the latter a very pleasant walk along the valley of the *Ithen*, is *Alresford*. (Inns: *Swan*; *Horse and Groom*). The walk will include site of *Hyde Abbey*, Chs. at *Headbourne Worthy*, *Marty's* or *Earl's Worthy*, and *Easton*, all worth

visiting. 2 m. S. of *Alresford* is *Tichborne Park* (Sir Henry Tichborne, Bt.), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further S. the once fine E. E. Ch. of *Cheriton*. A short distance W. of *Alresford* are the interesting Norm. Chs. of *Bighton* and *Bishop's Sutton*.

Windermere (Westmor.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. Branch from *Oxenholme Junct.* The stat. and pretty village, standing about 300 ft. above the lake, are distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by road from *Bowness*, which is situated on the margin of *Windermere Lake*. Omnibuses meet every train. Inns: ****Rigg's H.**, close to the stat. *Queen's*; *Elleray*. A few yards to the rt. of *Rigg's H.*, the tourist should walk up a lane and climb (which he can do in 10 or 15 mins.) *Orrest Head*. The view of the Lake, which is seen from end to end, is magnificent.

Bowness is a favourite resort of Lake tourists. Inns: ****Old England H.**, with grounds extending to the shore of the Lake; *Royal Crown*; all very good. The Ch. has a fine stained-glass window, brought from *Furness Abbey*. There is a *Ferry* across the lake leading to *Hawkshead*.

The *Windermere Lake* is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and 1 m. broad in its widest part. It is the largest lake in England and lies about 140 ft. above the sea. Its winding shape, with its cluster of small islands, surrounded by mountains enriched by foliage, is exceedingly beautiful. Steamers ply up and down, starting from *Lakeside Rly. Stat.* (Inn: *Lakeside H.*) at its S. extremity, and passing successively *Gummers How*, directly opposite the stat.; *Storrs Hall*, rt. (Rev. T. Staniforth), where *Scott*, *Wordsworth*, *Southey*, *Canning*, and "Christopher North," met together; *Bowness*, rt. *Belle Isle*, opposite; *Calgarth Hall*, rt.; *Lowwood H.* (pier), and, a few yards above it, *Dove's Nest*, on side of *Wansfell*; and *Waterhead*, the landing-place for *Ambleside* (see). The finest views are all at the head of the Lake, looking up to the *Langdale Pikes*. To *Ambleside* by road is 6 m. from *Windermere Stat.* The scenery for the whole distance is

eminently beautiful. Passing under *Elleray* on the rt. (where "Christopher North" lived—a modern residence has been erected on the site of the old one), and by the woods of *Calgarth* on the l., *Troutbeck Bridge* is soon reached. Thence to Lowwood H. (excellent) it is 2 m. Here the upper reach of the Lake is seen, with Coniston Old Man, Langdale Pikes, and Bowfell in the background. *Waterhead*, landing-place of the steamers, is 1 m. from Ambleside. Coaches leave Windermere for *Ambleside*—8 times daily during the season (3 times a day during the rest of the year); 6 times daily for *Grasmere* (see); and 4 times a day for *Keswick* (see). A coach also leaves every morning (except Sundays) for *Patterdale* (see) (Ullswater Lake), by the vale of Troutbeck and Kirkstone Pass; and from the Crown H. for *Coniston* (see), *viâ* the Ferry, Esthwaite Water, and Hawkshead.

Windsor (Berks), Stats., G. W. Rly. in George-st., very near Castle Hill; L. & S. W. Rly. in Datchet-rd. Inns: *White Hart; *Castle. The town stands on the rt. bank of the Thames, opposite to which is Eton (see), and has for ages been famous not only for its fine situation, but for its Castle having been the customary residence of the British sovereign. It is connected with Eton and Datchet by handsome iron bridges.

The *Town Hall*, built by Sir C. Wren, has on the exterior statues of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, and in the hall portraits of sovereigns and others. The *Barracks* are near the Great Park. The parish *Ch.* (St. John the Baptist), erected 1822, in Gothic style, is large and commodious. The interior was remodelled 1869. *Holy Trinity* district ch., Clarence-crescent, is a neat Gothic building. *All Saints*, Francis-rd., is an early Dec. building of brick and stone. The Roman Catholic Ch. in the Alma-rd. is a good transition E. E. building.

The Castle.—The *State Apartments* are open gratuitously to the public, during the absence of the Court, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and

Fridays, between 11 and 4 from April 1 to Oct. 31; and between 11 and 3 from Nov. 1 to March 31. *Tickets* may be obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, near the Winchester Tower, at the head of the Lower Ward of the Castle.

The *Royal Stables and Riding-School* may be seen between 1 and 3, and during the residence of the Court from 1 to 2.30, by an order from the Clerk of the Stables. The *Round Tower* is open on the same days as the Castle, and needs no ticket of admission.

St. George's Chapel is open free every week day except Wednesday from 12.30 to 3 P.M. in summer, and from 12.30 to 4 P.M. in winter (entrance by S. door); the daily morning service begins at 10.30 A.M., and afternoon service at 3 in summer and 5 in winter months. On Sundays the morning service begins at 11 A.M.

Visitors are allowed to see the *Albert Memorial Chapel* on the same days as the Castle. No ticket required.

The *North Terrace* is open all day long, and should be visited for the sake of its splendid prospect. The circuit of the three terraces, which gives a view of the beautiful sunk garden, in front of the Private Apartments, can be made only on Saturdays and Sundays, in the absence of the Court.

The *Castle* occupies a commanding and isolated eminence, and is, on all sides, a most picturesque object; but the best views are those from the S. W. Rly. near Datchet; from the curve of the G. W. Rly. before reaching the stat.; and from the hill at the end of the Long Avenue. The original Norm. castle was built by William the Conqueror, and was added to by Hen. I. From his reign the castle has been the frequent residence of the sovereign; and many great councils of the realm have been held within its walls. Henry I. married here in 1122 his 2nd wife Adeliza. John frequently resided here, and hence his grant of Magna Charta at Runnimeade. Here many children were born to the royal Henrys and Edwards, the greatest of whom, afterwards Edward III., hence derived

his appellation of "Edward of Windsor." In this castle he founded the Order of the Garter 1349. Edward the Black Prince married the Fair Maid of Kent in the Castle Chapel.

The Castle consists of 2 great divisions, the Lower and the Upper Ward, separated by the Round Tower or keep. It was much altered and modernized by George IV. under Wyatt, who was knighted and changed his name to Wyattville. It is at its W. extremity only that the castle of the 13th cent. has in any degree maintained its original aspect to the present day. The N.W. tower (Clever Tower) has been used as a belfry and clock-house, probably from the time of Edward III. The whole is constructed of chalk, faced and arched with free-stone, and is an interesting and perfect specimen of the period.

Proceeding up Castle Hill, the iron gates at the top form the *Queen's Entrance*, leading to the George IV. Gateway, which fronts the Long Walk. The *Public Entrance* is by an archway called, from its builder, Henry VIII.'s Gateway, flanked by two octagonal towers, and approached by a bridge. It leads into the *Lower Ward*, where, on the rt., is the long low line of houses appropriated to the Military Knights, with the tower of their governor (Garter Hall) in the centre, beyond which is Henry III.'s Tower, covered with ivy; opposite to it is the Winchester Tower, so called from its builder, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. On the l. is the Salisbury Tower, for the knights on the later foundation; the Garter Tower; and the gateway leading to the Horse-shoe Cloister, and the houses of the minor canons and lay clerks of the chapel, beyond which is the ancient belfry tower.

Opposite the gateway is *St. George's Chapel*, one of the finest existing examples of Perp., 232 ft. long by 66 ft. broad; transept 104 ft. The nave is of 7 bays, the choir of 6 with an E. ambulatory and N. and S. aisles; the great W. window occupies the entire end of the nave. The cenotaph in memory of the Princess Charlotte, the

monuments to the late King of the Belgians, to the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, to George V. of Hanover (the two latter effigies by Boehm), and the Gloucester Memorial, should be specially noticed. The following kings of England are interred in the chapel:—Edward IV., Henry VI., Henry VIII., Charles I., George III., George IV., and William IV.

Most of the existing chapel was built in the reign of Edward IV., the stone roof of the nave being added by Hen. VII., and that of the choir by Hen. VIII. In the interior no portion is left unornamented. The usual entrance is by the S. porch.

Very remarkable and worthy of minute attention is the carving of the stall work. The *wrought-iron monument* of Hen. VI., a wonderful work, unique in this country, is attributed to Quentin Matsys. Above it is the Royal Seat.

Beneath the modern organ screen the visitor enters the *Choir*, where the richness of the architecture and splendour of the dark carved oak is increased by the effect of the swords, helmets, banners, and mantles of the Knights of the Garter, suspended over the stalls. Here the installation ceremonies of the Order have been performed ever since their first celebration on St. George's Day, 1349.

In making the circuit of the 6 *chapels*, the first in the N. aisle is the *Rutland Chapel*, with a fine altar-tomb for Sir George Manners (d. 1513), ancestor of the Rutland family, and his wife Anne (d. 1528), niece of Edward IV.; rt. is the *Hastings Chantry*, built by his widow to contain the tomb of William Lord Hastings, the chamberlain of Edward IV., beheaded by Richard III.

At the E. end of the N. aisle is the entrance to the *Chapter-house*, in which the sword of Edw. III. is preserved.

Opposite the E. end of the choir is the entrance to the *Royal Tomb-house*, previously known as the *Wolsey Chapel*, but now called the *Albert Memorial Chapel*, built by Hen. VII. It has

been completely restored as a memorial chapel to the Prince Consort, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott, Baron Triqueti having charge of the decorations; and it is probably the most sumptuous work of the kind in England, if not in Europe.

Turning into the S. aisle from E. to W., the first chapel on the l. is the *Lincoln Chapel*, with a magnificent altar-tomb to the Earl of Lincoln (d. 1584). Further W. is the *Oxenbridge Chapel*, founded (1522) by a canon of that name. Opposite is the beautiful little *King's, or Aldworth Chapel*, so called from the monuments of that family which it contains.

l. near the S. door is the *Bray Chapel*, founded (temp. Hen. VII.) by Sir Reginald Bray (d. 1502), who is buried here.

Behind the Memorial Chapel are the beautiful *Dean's Cloisters*, built by Edw. III., of which the S. wall is most interesting, as being a fragment of the ancient chapel of Hen. III. The details of the carving on the ancient capitals are very curious.

Behind the Dean's is the *Canons' Cloister*. Here is the entrance to the *Hundred Steps*; whence a flight of 122 steps, issuing from an ancient sallyport, open from sunrise to sunset, communicates with Windsor Bridge and the L. & S. W. Rly. Stat.

Near to the Albert Memorial Chapel is the *Deanery*, built by Deau Christopher Urswick, 1500.

l. behind the Deanery is the *Winchester Tower*, once the residence of the great prelate and architect, William of Wykeham.

Just beyond the Deanery, on the l., is the *Lord Chamberlain's Office*, where tickets to view the State Apartments can be obtained (see above).

Between the Upper and Lower Wards stands the *Round Tower*, or keep of the Castle, on the summit of a lofty artificial mound. Here many state prisoners have been confined. A flight of 150 stone steps leads to the summit. It is worth ascending them in clear weather, to enjoy the view, which is said to extend over 12 counties.

Those proceeding to see the interior of the Castle must turn to the l. of the Round Tower, under the second gateway, called the *Norman Gate*, after passing which they enter the Upper Ward. On their rt. is the entrance to the Round Tower; on their l. a flight of steps leads through the wing of the Castle built by Elizabeth down to the magnificent North Terrace.

The *Upper Ward* occupies the site of the Castle added by Edw. III. At present it forms an extensive quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by buildings containing the state and private apartments, while on the fourth rises the keep, between the Upper and Lower Wards.

The *State Apartments*, situated in the Star Building of Chas. II., now called the Stuart Building, are entered by a Gothic porch on the l., adjoining King John's Tower (or Rose Tower).

The apartments are approached by a narrow staircase, and are shown in the following order:—

1. The *Van Dyck Room* contains an unrivalled collection of 22 fine portraits by this great master.

2. *Queen's State Drawing Room*, containing a number of sacred pictures and landscapes by *Zuccarelli*.

3. The *State Ante Room*, with a ceiling by *Verrio*.

4. The *New Grand Staircase*, a very handsome work by Wyattville.

5. The *Grand Vestibule*, containing armour of the time of Elizabeth and Charles I.

6. The *Waterloo Chamber*, decorated with portraits by *Lawrence* of the Sovereigns, Generals, and Statesmen who bore a prominent part in the Great War of 1812–15 and the Congress of Vienna.

7. The *Grand Reception Room* ornamented in the Louis XIV. style, containing 6 pieces of Gobelinus tapestry, representing the history of the Golden Fleece.

8. *St. George's Hall*, in which the festivities of the Order of the Garter are held, appropriately fitted up by Wyattville, with the coats of arms of all the knights since the foundation of the Order.

9. The *Guard Chamber*, fitted up with a very interesting collection of armour.

10. The *Queen's Presence Chamber*, with a ceiling by *Verrio*, has fine Gobelins tapestry, with the sequel of the history of Esther of the tapestries in the Queen's Audience Chamber.

11. The *Queen's Audience Chamber*. The ceiling is by *Verrio*. The Gobelins tapestry represents events in the history of Esther and Mordecai.

The *Private Apartments of the Queen* are not shown to the public *except by an express order from the Lord Chamberlain*. They are handsome, and the views from the windows are magnificent. A *Corridor*, 520 ft. long, by Wyattville, gives access to the entire suite of apartments, and runs round the S. and E. sides of the quadrangle. It is filled with choice works of art, and the walls are decorated with pictures.

The *Terrace*, more than 2900 ft. long, which surrounds the Upper Ward of the Castle on 3 sides, should on no account remain unvisited. It is the finest walk of the kind in existence.

Below the Terrace are the *Slopes*, planted with a variety of trees and shrubs, intersected by shady walks, but to which the public are not admitted.

The *Home Park*, enclosing 500 acres, lies E. and W. of the Castle.

Frogmore House, near the road leading to Runnymede and Egham, was formerly the residence of Queen Charlotte and of the Princess Augusta. Here the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, died (1860). Her remains are interred in a *Mausoleum* in the grounds. Within sight of this is the *Mausoleum* of the Prince Consort, erected by the Queen, 1862-70, not accessible to the public.

Windsor Great Park is separated from the Castle by part of the town, and by the high road. Besides large portions used as farms, it contains about 1800 acres, abounding in delightful drives and walks, through forest scenery, and occupied by herds of deer.

The Park is traversed for 3 m. by

the great avenue known as the *Long Walk*. At its extremity is *Snow Hill*, where, raised on a block of granite, stands a colossal equestrian leaden statue of Geo. III., by *Westmacott*. The view of the Castle from hence is exceedingly fine; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. is *Cum-berland Lodge*.

A delightful drive of 3 m. leads from Snow Hill to *Virginia Water* (see).

The village of *Clewer* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), which lies W. of the road to Reading, is well worth a visit. The *Ch.*, originally Norm. (rest'd., 1855,) contains a leaden font of great antiquity. Here is a large establishment, the *House of Mercy*, or Church Penitentiary (founded 1849), in which are maintained about 80 female penitents. The chapel is very beautiful. The establishment has been greatly enlarged, and now comprises an *Orphanage* for 40 children, a convalescent hospital, and a cottage hospital for ladies of limited means.

Old Windsor, a village on the rt. bank of the Thames, 2 m. S.E. from the town and castle of Windsor (*Inn*: The Bells of Ouseley), is a pretty secluded place, with the Thames, here very beautiful, on one side of it, and on the other, the grand old trees of Windsor Park, and rising high above them the towers of Windsor Castle. On every hand are stately houses and gay villas. The *Ch.* (St. Peter) is of the 13th cent., but has been much altered. In 1864 it underwent a complete renovation, and partial transformation at the hands of Sir G. G. Scott.

WINGATE SPA, see *Rothbury*.

Wingfield (Derby.), Stat., Midl. Rly. It is prettily situated on a long ridge overlooking the vale of the Amber. 1 m. W., on the brow of a wooded hill, is the *Manor House*, built by Ralph Lord Cromwell, Treasurer to Hen. VI., and, though a picturesque ruin overrun with trees, a fine example of domestic architecture of the 15th cent. It consists of 2 courts, and in the inner one were state apartments. Notice the octagon window and arched gateway communicating with the S. court. Under the Great Hall (72 ft. by 36 ft.) is a *crypt* with a groined roof.

Mary Q. of Scots was imprisoned here whilst it belonged to the El. of Shrewsbury. It is supposed that her rooms were on the W. side of the inner court.

Excursion.—Charming walk to Crich Stand, 3 m. (see *Whatstandwell*).

WINSFORD, see *Lynton*.

WINSTON, see *Darlington*.

WINTERTON, see *Yarmouth*.

WINTHORPE, see *Newark*.

WINWICK, see *Warrington*.

Wirksworth (Derby.), Stat., Midl. Rly., branch line from Derby *Inns*: Lion; George. An old-fashioned, picturesque town in the lead-mining district. The *Ch.*, cruciform and Perp., contains memorial chapels to the Vernons and Blackwalls, and brasses and monuments to the Gells of Hopton. In the N. aisle is a bas-relief representing events in the Saviour's life. In the *Moot Hall* is the old brass dish which in Hen. VIII's time was the standard legal measure for lead ore.

Wisbeach (Camb.), Stat., Midl. Rly. (*viâ* Peterboro') on the N., and G. E. Rly. (*viâ* Cambridge) on the S. of the town. *Inns*: Rose and Crown; White Hart; White Lion (temperance). The principal market-town in this part of the county. The navigable river Nene makes Wisbeach a port in which vessels of 500 tons can enter; and there is a branch rly. to Wisbeach harbour. The river intersects the town, and the thoroughfares along it are known as N. and S. Brinks. There is some trade in timber and other imports from the Baltic; and besides wheat the exports are various. The engineering works erected at its mouth by Banks and Rennie render it a main artery of the Fen drainage. The *Town Hall* is on the N. Brink, and has a curious library of MSS. and ancient books, formed about the time of the Commonwealth. The parish *Ch.* (*St. Peter's*) deserves a visit. The chancel is Dec. The nave has Norm. arches on the N. side, the middle Perp., the S. Decorated; the tower is very good Perp. There is a *Museum* close to the ch., which has an interesting collection of local antiquities, an ethnological collection; as well as a valuable

library of 7000 vols., interesting autographs and numerous works of art, bequeathed by the Rev. C. H. Townshend.

Excursions.—The *Chs.* of *Emneth* (Norfolk), 3 m. S.E., and *Leverington*, 1½ m. N., are fine and worth notice. In the latter parish is one of the largest distilleries of peppermint in England.

The *Ch.* (Norm.) of *All Saints, Wal-soken*, 1½ m., is one of the most curious and beautiful in the east of England. The chancel arch is peculiar and very elaborate. The ch. contains a considerable amount of rich wood screen-work.

West Walton Ch., 3 m., is a remarkably fine specimen of E. E. Its noble bell-tower, detached from the ch. on the S.; the S. porch; the W. door divided by a single shaft; the nave piers; and the capitals and niches in the choir, are all of extraordinary beauty. In the fine *Ch.* at *Outwell*, 6 m. on the old Nene, "the 3 grand periods of Gothic architecture may be distinctly traced." 1 m. l. on a branch road from Outwell is *Upwell Ch.* (restd.), with a good open wood roof and tower. It also has one of the finest painted windows in the country, the gift of the Rev. W. Gale Townley.

WISLEY, see *Weybridge*.

WISTON, see *Steyning*.

WISTOW, see *Wigton*.

Witham (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly., and Junct. for Maldon and Braintree. *Inn*: White Hart. A market town on the Brain or Guith. The *Ch.* on "Chipping" or Market Hill, stands within an entrenchment, which no doubt marks the site of the "burgh" or fortified town "wrought and timbered by Edw. the elder (son of King Alfred) in 913," and contains much good Dec. work.

WITHERNSEA, see *Hull*.

WITHYPOOL, see *Lynton*.

Witney (Oxon), Stat., G. W. Rly. 11¾ m. from Oxford. *Inn*: ** Marlborough Arms H. The *Ch.* (restd. by *Street*) has a very beautiful central tower and lofty spire. Notice inscription on brass of R. Wenman (d. 1500).

Excursions.—(a) *Cogges*, 1 m. E., has

a remarkable *Ch.* with a Dec. tower placed obliquely across the N. W. angle. (b) At *Ducklington Ch.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., see the altar-piece carved in oak, of Italian workmanship. Adjoining is *Cokethorpe Park* (Mrs. W. Strickland), which contains the picture of the family of Sir Thos. More, a copy of *Holbein's* work which is now lost (see *Nostell Priory*), and a beautiful portrait, painted by herself, of *Angelica Kauffmann*. (c) 3 m. S.W. of *Yelford*, which adjoins *Cokethorpe*, is *Bampton-in-the-Bush*, where in the *Ch.* may be seen examples of architecture of almost every period, from the Conquest to reign of Geo. III. The remains of *Bampton Castle* (1315), now formed into 2 picturesque farmhouses, stand near the *Ch.* (d) 3 m. N. W. is *Minster Lovell*, whose owner in 1487 is mentioned with scorn in the rhyme—

"The Cat, the Rat, and *Lovell that dog*,
Rule all England under the Hog."

The "hog" being *Richd. III.*, and the "Cat" *Catesby*, *Chanc.* of the *Exchequer*. The *Ch.*, founded by *Lord Lovell*, c. 1430, is a fine specimen of *Perp.* architecture, and is picturesquely situated. The mutilated tomb of the founder is in N. transept. (e) 5 m. W. is *Asthall*, where the N. porch of *Ch.* has a very elegant gable cross; and 3 m. further W. is *Burford (Inns: Bird-in-the-Hand; Bird's Nest)*, where the *Ch.* is well worth a visit.

WITTON GILBERT, see *Durham*.

WIVELISCOMBE, see *Dulverton*.

Wivenhoe (Essex), *Junct.* Stat., G. E. Rly., for *Brightlingsea* and *Walton-on-the-Naze*. Inhabited mostly by persons engaged in the oyster fishery. Here is a large shipbuilding yard belonging to *Messrs. Harvey*, whose yachts are far famed. In the *Ch.*—rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, since 1859—are preserved some fine brasses from the older building. In the walls of the old *Ch.*, part of which remains on the N. side, is much Roman tile work. On the S. side of the *ch.* is a row of cottages, with some "pargetting" or plaster work running along above the wooden base. The work, perhaps *Elizabethan*,

representing twisted branches and foliage, is excellent in design.

Woburn (Beds), $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Stat. of *Woburn Sands*, L. & N. W. Rly. Inn: **Bedford Arms*, good and comfortable. A well-cared-for market-town, with little life or movement, but with a considerable air of ancient prosperity, and containing many good old red-brick houses of the Georgian era. A very handsome new *Ch.* was built here, 1865–1868, by the 8th D. of *Bedford*, at a cost of £30,000. Its character is Gothic of the 13th cent.

Near the *ch.* is one of the entrances to the Park of *Woburn Abbey*, through which there are many public paths, at all times open. The house is shown on Fridays, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. on presentation of an order, which may be obtained at the Park Farm Office.

It was founded in 1145 for Cistercian monks. In 1547 the site and great part of the lands of the abbey were granted by *Edwd. VI.* to *John Lord Russell*, who, in 1549, was created *El.* of *Bedford*. He then fixed his residence at *Woburn*, which has ever since been the principal seat of the head of the *Russells*. The house stands towards the centre of the park, on the foundations of the Cistercian abbey, but there are no remains of any importance. The present house, built 1747, is not imposing from without, but includes a fine collection of *Paintings* by *Van Dyck* (*Francis*, 4th *E.* of *Bedford*; *Ann*, his Countess; the *Duchess of Ormonde*; *Mytens* the painter and his Wife); by *Claude* (the *Castle of St. Angelo, Rome*); *Poussin*; *Cuyp*; *Canaletto*; *Rembrandt* (a *Rabbi*); *Teniers*; also works of the English School by *Sir Joshua Reynolds* (various members of the *Russell* family); *Eastlake*, *Collins*, and *Landseer*. The *Sculpture* gallery contains many fine antique statues, above all "the *Saul*."

The *Gardens* and *Pleasure-grounds* immediately surrounding the house cover about 60 acres. There is a remarkable avenue of *Araucarias*; the *Chinese Dairy* and the *Aviary* should be visited. The *Park* is one of the largest in England, 12 m. in circuit, and containing 3500 acres. Deer

abound; and the walks and drives in all directions are well kept. Among the finest trees are some very grand beeches on the bank of a piece of water called "the Basin," in front of the Abbey. A very beautiful wood, known as "The Evergreens," adjoins a lake called "Old Drakelow," not far from the village of Woburn.

The village of *Woburn Sands*—so named from the sandy soil—closely adjoins the rly. stat.

1½ m. N.W. of the Stat. is the Ch. of *Aspley Guise*, Dec., and of some interest. It has been restored throughout. The village—one of the prettiest in the county—stands high on the sand-hills, and commands very wide views.

Woking (Surrey), Junct. Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: Albion; Railway H., both near the station; White Hart, in the village, 1½ m. S. The Ch., Dec., except the chancel, which is E. E., has a brass to Sir Edw. Zouch, d. 1630. Extending for some distance along the main line is *Woking Cemetery* or *London Necropolis*, to which a train runs every morning from a private station of the Cemetery Company in the Westminster-road.

Excursions.—(a) A pleasant walk, 2 m., along the Wey, which affords tolerable tench fishing, will bring the tourist to the remains of *Newark Priory*, founded for Augustinian canons temp. Richd. I.; thence climb the hill, ½ m., to the picturesque and interesting little Ch. of *Pirford*, which has some Norm. and Dec. portions. (b) About 1½ m. W. is *Knaphill*, where the nursery of Messrs. Waterer should be visited, especially when the rhododendrons are in blossom. Further W. and 2½ m. E. of Farnboro' stat., are the *Chobham Ridges*; and *Bisley Common*, where are the ranges of the *National Rifle Association*, 4 m. E. of which is the village of *Chobham*, in a wild heathy district. (c) About 1½ m. E. are *Ripley Green* and Ch., whence a short and pleasant walk leads through *Ockham Park* (El. of Lovelace) to *Ockham Ch.*, well worth a visit. Observe especially the fine E. window, old brasses, and statue by Rysbrach to first Lord Chancellor

King (temp. Q. Anne), and bust by Westmacott of 7th Lord King.

Wokingham, formerly "Oak-ingham" (Berks). Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. (Staines and Reading Branch), and S. E. Rly. (Reading Branch). *Inn*: Rose (where the song of 'Molly Mog' was composed by Gay, Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot, who were detained here by wet weather). The town (up to 1821 noted for bull-baiting) stands on high ground on the verge of the old Royal Forest. The Dec. and Perp. Ch. (restd. 1864) has some 16th-cent. brasses.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. W., near the rly. from Wokingham to Reading, is the fine estate of *Bearwood* (J. Walter, Esq., M.P.), a large and beautiful park, retaining much of its wild forest character. The *House*, rebuilt in 1869, contains a fine collection of pictures. In front is a lake of 90 acres; the Park abounds in noble deodors and other conifers, and nowhere is there such a display of rhododendrons, azaleas, &c., in June as here. In the village of Bearwood is a very pretty small Ch. From the hill upon which it stands there is a fine view. On the slope are *Alms-houses* for aged servants of the London "Times" newspaper.

(b) *Easthampstead Park*, 2½ m. S.E. (Marquis of Downshire), is a modern building in the Elizabethan style, and occupies the site of an old hunting-seat. 1 m. S. of Easthampstead Park is an irregular fortification, on an eminence, with a double ditch, known as *Cæsar's Camp*, S. of which, running across Bagshot Heath, are traces of a Roman road, known as the *Devil's Highway*.

(c) At *Warfield*, 5 m. N.E., the Ch., (restd. by *Street*), has a rich Gothic rood-screen left.

(d) The ancient Park of *Billingbear* (Lord Braybrooke) is 2½ m. N.

(e) From Wokingham the *Wellington College*, and the *Royal Military College, Sandhurst*, may be readily visited by rail, there being a station for each on the Reading and Guildford line.

WOLLASTON, see *Welshpool*.

WOLLATON, see *Nottingham*.

WOLSTANTON, see *Etruria*.

Wolverhampton (Staffs.). Two Stats.: Low Level, Gt. W. Rly.;

High Level, L. & N. W. Rly., adjoining. *Inns*: Star and Garter H., Victoria-st.; Swan, in the market-place. It is the metropolis of S. Staffs., and just on the edge of the Black Country, standing on New Red Sandstone. Pop. 85,000. *St. Peter's Ch.*, in the market-place, is a fine old building of the 15th cent., with a magnificent tower, though almost rebuilt in 1851. See the carved stone pulpit (1489) and font. The modern stained glass is excellent; the transept window is in memory of the Duke of Wellington. *Monuments*:—(a) To John Lane and his wife (1582), and Colonel John Lane, who helped Charles II. to escape after the Battle of Worcester. (b) To Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Levison (temp. Elizabeth), a statue, by *Le Sœur*, in bronze. (c) Altar-tomb to J. Levison and wife. (d) A tablet with a curious epitaph in the porch. In ch.-yd. is a rudely carved pillar, believed to be Danish. The *Deanery* (for Wolverhampton was once collegiate) is now a private house. In the market-place is an equestrian *Statue* to Prince Consort, by *Thornycroft*. The *Art Gallery and Museum*, Lichfield-st., was presented to the town by one of its inhabitants, Mr. Horsman, and includes Mrs. Sidney Cartwright's bequest of pictures. It is open to the public daily. The School of Art adjoins it. The *Agricultural Hall*, Snow-hill, covers a space of 1200 yds. Near it is a statue of the Hon. C. P. Villiers, for 50 years M.P. for the town. Wolverhampton is the seat of the lock trade as well as of hardware, japanned and papier-mâché articles. For the former Messrs. Chubb's works in Horseley Fields are the best, and are open every day, except Saturday and holidays, from 10 to 1, and 2 to 6.

Excursion.—2 m. N. W. to *Tettenhall*, a pretty village, containing the water-works of Wolverhampton Corporation. The *Ch.*, once collegiate, has a carved oak screen and sedilia. The E. window represents the Archangel trampling on the Dragon. There are *Monuments* to the Wrottesley family.

Boscobel, where Charles II. was hid in the oak, is 8 m. N. W. (See *Albrighton*.)

Woodbridge (Suffolk), Stat. G. E. Rly. *Inn*: Bull H. A town remarkable for the long narrow street up which the old high road from Ipswich (9½ m.) passes. It stands 10 m. from the sea, on the rt. bank of the Deben, where are quays, accessible for small vessels.

The fine *Ch.* is early Perp., with a good open roof, having no arch or other distinction between nave and chancel. The lofty and noble tower (108 ft.) demands special attention, as does the very fine N. porch.

Here is a noble foundation by Thomas Seckford, Master of Requests in the reign of Elizabeth, who left, in 1578, large estates in Clerkenwell, London, to endow charities at Woodbridge. His *Alms-house*, and the endowed *Grammar School*, have been rebuilt. He was the proprietor of the *Priory*, a house of Augustinian canons, founded in the 12th cent. The present mansion, called the *Abbey*, was built by Seckford in the reign of Elizabeth.

The poet Crabbe was apprenticed to a surgeon in the town; and here wrote "Bernard Barton," the Quaker poet.

Excursions.—(a) To *Grundisburgh*, 3 m. The *Ch.* is Dec. and Perp., and contains a fine rood-screen.

(b) To *Newbourn*, 6 m. S., with a large Dec. *Ch.* of some interest.

(c) To *Orford Castle*, 12 m. E. About 6 m. is *Butley Priory*, passing on the l. *Rendlesham Ch.*, with a fine Dec. E. window. The Priory was founded in 1171 for Augustinian canons. Little remains except the fine Dec. *Gate-house* of flint and stone, now the incumbent's residence, much damaged in the process of conversion.

Of the earlier history of *Orford Castle* little has been ascertained with certainty. The site was one of considerable defensive importance. The Castle keep, which alone remains, occupies the summit of a lofty mound, surrounded by two deep ditches with high walled ramparts. There are 4 storeys, including the battlemented roof. The main entrance on the first floor, reached by an external flight of steps, is by a curious oblique arch. Under the entrance are 2 dungeons (or cellars).

Over the entrance on a level with the second floor, was a chapel, now without floor or roof. A stair in one of the flanking towers leads to the third storey, which was roofed and floored in 1831 by the late Marquis of Hertford, and now serves as a dining-room for picnic parties.

The *Ch.* is Dec., and has a fine window at the end of the S. aisle. The font is Perp., carved with the emblems of the Four Evangelists. At the E. end of the ch., and now excluded from it, are the interesting ruins of the chancel, a late Norm. structure, of the same date as the castle.

Woodchester (Glo'ster.), Stat., Midl. Rly. (Nailsworth Branch). It is situated in a most romantic oolite valley, about 2 m. S. of Strond. In the ch.-yd. is a tessellated pavement, 25 ft. in diameter, but it is usually covered up. The Dominicans have a religious house, a large nunnery and monastery.

WOOD EATON, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

WOODHALL SPA, see *Horncastle*.

WOODSFORD CASTLE, see *Dorchester*.

Woodstock (Oxon.), Stat., G.W.Rly., Woodstock Road, 2 m. from the town. *Inn*: Bear. This quiet, sleepy town, now chiefly known for its manufactures in leather, was formerly of greater importance. It was an early residence of the kings of England. Hen. I. built a palace, adding to it a vast park. Hen. II., however, rendered the place more famous by the bower he is said to have made for his Fair Rosamond.

Of the "ancient and renowned (royal) mansion, not a stone is now to be seen, but the site is still marked in the turf of Blenheim Park by two sycamores, which grow near the stately bridge."

The poet Chaucer resided at Woodstock, and is supposed to have taken much of the scenery of 'The Dream' from the neighbouring park.

A short distance beyond the Ch. is the public entrance to *Blenheim Park* (Duke of Marlborough). The house is shown every day, except Saturday and Sunday, from 11 to 1, and the gardens from 11 to 2; either can be seen separately by tickets, 1s. each,

obtained at the porter's lodge. The proceeds are paid over to various charitable institutions.

The entrance to the park is by the Triumphal Arch, erected by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Underneath is the porter's lodge. The park is open to pedestrians. Strangers are not allowed to *drive* through it except attended by a guide. The keeper at the lodge will attend them on his pony—fee 2s. 6d.

Passing through the gate, a broad road conducts to the Mall, an elm avenue which leads from the Hensington gate to the E. front of the palace. On rt. of the road is the Lake of 260 acres (caused by damming the river Glyme), crossed by a noble bridge of three arches, leading to the Marlborough *Column*, 134 ft. high, erected as a monument to the great Duke, surmounted by his colossal statue. Inscribed on the pedestal is an account of his victories. On l. the Home Lodge, with the tower of the ch. rising among the trees.

The *Park*, containing 2700 acres, and about 12 m. in circuit, is remarkable for the variety of its surface. It abounds with old oaks and cedars, and is stocked with deer.

The royal manor of Woodstock was settled free of all charge upon John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, in consideration of his victory over the allied army of French and Bavarians, and a sum of money was voted by Parliament for that purpose, "as a monument of his glorious actions." The Palace was built at a total expenditure of £300,000. It received the name of Blenheim, from the little village on the Danube which was the scene of his greatest victory, August 2, 1704. The building is considered the masterpiece of Vanbrugh, yet is heavy in its general effects.

The entrance to the *Gardens* is close to the E. wing of the house; on ringing a bell the gardener will appear. The pleasure-grounds have an extent of 300 acres, and are lovely and very varied, extending along the borders of the lake. The walks lead to the

Temple of Health, erected on the recovery of Geo. III. from his illness, 1789, and thence to the aviary. In the American Garden is the *Cascade*, admirably constructed of large masses of rock. Beyond this is the *Fountain*, copied from that in the Piazza Navona, at Rome, adorned with statues of river gods, by *Bernini*, presented to the great duke by the Spanish ambassador. In the *Private Garden* is the Ionic temple of Diana, designed by Sir Wm. Chambers.

The most remarkable apartments in the house are the *Hall*, extending the whole height of the building; the ceiling is painted with an allegorical composition, by *Thornhill*, on the battle of Blenheim; the great *Dining-room*; the *Saloon*, whose ceiling and walls are masterpieces by *Laquerre*; the *State Drawing-room* and other rooms hung with tapestry, representing the battles of the 1st duke; the *Library*, 183 ft. long, lost many of its best books in 1885. The *Chapel* contains a pompous marble monument, by *Rysbrack*, beneath which rest the great duke and his proud duchess, Sarah, with their 2 sons, who died young.

Though shorn in 1885 of the richest gems in its collection, Blenheim still possesses many paintings of great value. Amongst others, *Reynolds's* group of the Marlborough Family; the Fortune-teller; and portrait of the Countess of Pembroke; *Hudson's* portraits of the great D. of Marlborough and the Duchess Sarah; and works by Gainsborough.

WOOKEY HOLE, see *Wells* (Somerset).

Wooler (Northumb.), 10 m. from Belford Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inn*: Wooler Cottage, a favourite resort for anglers. On a round hill are traces of an old *Castle* (temp. Hen. I.). A pair-horse mail-cart runs from Alnwick at 8 A.M., returning at 4.30 P.M.

Excursions.—(a) The *Ascent of Cheviot* (2680 ft.) can be made from the picturesque hamlet of *Langley Ford*, 4 m. S.W. of Wooler; but it is fatiguing and not repaid by the view. About 2 m. S.E. of Cheviot, and equidistant from Langley Ford, is the mountain of *Hedgehope* (2347 ft.), which affords

a finer view. (b) To *Flodden Hill*, 7 m., the scene of the terrible defeat and death of Jas. IV. (1513). About half-way is *Kirk Newton*, where the beautifully situated and ancient *Ch. of St. Gregory* (restd.) retains traces of Saxon architecture. From Flodden it is about 5 m. to *Cornhill* (Stat., Berwick and Kelso line). *Inn*: Scott's Collingwood Arms H. Cross the Till (good fishing river) to the beautiful village of *Ford*, 2 m. E. On the hill is *Ford Castle* (Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford). In the village observe a beautiful memorial fountain and national school decorated with medallions. 1½ m. N. of Ford is *Etal*, W. of which are the picturesque ruins of the *Castle* (1341). 1½ m. further N. is the glen called the *Rowting* (bellowing) *Lynn*. (c) 3 m. E. is *Chillingham Castle* (El. of Tankerville). It encloses a square courtyard, and has 4 ancient towers, 3 of temp. Hen. III., and one said to be as old as temp. of John. The N. and S. fronts are the work of Inigo Jones. The Park, open to the public on Tuesdays and Saturdays, is wild and picturesque. It contains a celebrated herd of *wild cattle*.

WOOLSTHORPE, see *Grantham*.

Woolwich (Kent). *Stats.* at the Dockyard and Arsenal, S. E. Rly. The Gt. E. and N. Lond. Rlys. run trains to North Woolwich, and thence steam ferries to Woolwich Pier. Steamboats run regularly through the day from the Westminster and City Piers. *Inns*: Crown and Anchor, High-st.; Royal Mortar, by the Arsenal Gates, Beresford-square; King's Arms, near the Barracks; Cambridge, by the Dockyard Stat. A garrison town, and the seat of the Royal Arsenal, situated on the right bank of the Thames, 8 m. from London by road, 10 m. by water.

The town owes its growth and importance to the Royal Dockyard and Arsenal. Apart from these, it is singularly uninteresting. It extends for over two miles along the Thames, the Dockyard and Arsenal being between it and the river nearly the whole distance.

The *Royal Dockyard*, extending

along the Thames for about a mile on the W. side of Woolwich, was closed as a dockyard in 1869. A small portion of it has been sold; the rest has been transferred to the War Department of the Government, and is used for stores.

The *Royal Arsenal* stretches for a mile along the Thames E. of the dockyard. It is the only arsenal in the kingdom, the smaller establishments at the other dockyards being called *gun-wharfs*. To see the arsenal it is necessary that an order be first obtained from the War Office, Pall-mall. On either the written or personal application of a British subject, a card will be given for admission any Tuesday or Thursday within 14 days from the day of issue. The hours of admission are from 10 till 11.30 in the forenoon, and from 2 till 4.30 in the afternoon. A visitor on leaving the arsenal may, by mentioning his intention when he gives up his card, return at 2 o'clock, and continue his examination. Foreigners must apply for orders of admission through the Consul or other representative of their country.

Excluding the powder magazines in the Woolwich Marshes, the arsenal occupies an area of 333 acres. It is the great repository and storehouse, as well as manufactory of guns and warlike materials. About 10,000 work-people are usually employed, increased in "busy times" to a much larger number. It comprises four departments: the *Laboratory*; the *Gun Factories*; the *Carriage Department*; the *Ordnance Store Department*.

The *Laboratory*, which lies to the l. after passing through the entrance gates, may be conveniently visited first.

The *Laboratory Workshop*, or *Main Factory*, is the chief attraction in this department, and is said to be the largest workshop under one roof in existence. Here there are over 500 machines in operation, most of them to a great extent automatic, motion being given to them by some 4000 feet of revolving shafts overhead. Close by is the *Cap Factory* where percussion-caps required for the cartridges are made with marvellous celerity.

The *Laboratory*, *Pattern Room*, or *Museum*, contains patterns, duplicates, or models of all objects made by the department, and a great variety of modern as well as obsolete warlike appliances.

The *Rifle Shot and Shell Factory* belongs to this department, though situated some distance E. of the other laboratory buildings. It will be distinguished by the great chimney-shaft of its furnaces, which rises 220 ft. high.

In the *Gun Factories* are carried out all the processes of making our field and naval artillery.

Visitors are usually taken first to the *Coiling Mills*, the coil being a distinctive and essential feature of the Woolwich gun. Following the great coil, the next stage is the *Great Furnace* and the *Forty-ton Hammer*. The framework and apparatus constructed for sustaining the great hammer is of immense strength, and weighs 550 tons. The hammer, manufactured by Messrs. Nasmyth, the patentees, cost altogether about 50,000*l.*; on either side of it is a Titanic steam-crane.

There are *boring* and *rifling* shops, and, close by, the *Turnery*, which should not be left unvisited. In it are 4 of the largest and finest turning-lathes yet made.

The *Royal Carriage Department* is most interesting. In it are made all the gun-carriages, limber equipments, and the like required in the sea and land services. It employs some thousand hands, and has, perhaps, a greater variety of automatic machinery than any other department.

The *Saw Mills* contain some very ingenious tools, and in the *Machine Shop* adjoining will be seen many marvellous implements. In the *Forges* interesting forging and stamping operations take place, and the number of stamping tools is said to exceed that in any other shop in the kingdom. The *Wheel Factory* is the most generally attractive section of the carriage department.

The *Ordnance Store Department* comprises a very extensive range of buildings, extending along the greater

part of the river front of the arsenal, with others on the East Wharf and in the Marshes. In them are stored, ready for immediate use, war material of every kind.

The *Wharf* extends for about a mile along the river. Here troops land and embark and stores are shipped.

In the *East Laboratory*, a series of detached and isolated buildings, shut off from the other departments by walls or canals, cartridge cases are made, the various explosive compositions mixed, and percussion-caps, fuzes, and small-arm cartridges, &c., filled.

The *Garrison Buildings* are mostly grouped about or near the Common. Between the Dockyard and the Common are the Red or *Royal Engineer Barracks*. The *Royal Artillery Barracks* are, however, the more important, as the headquarters of the Military Staff at Woolwich, and the most imposing building in the town. The building has a frontage of over 1200 ft. facing the Common, and, in four divisions, has an equal depth. Opposite the centre of the façade is the *Crimean Memorial*, and close to the memorial is a remarkable bronze gun, captured at Bhurtpore in 1828. The *Royal Horse Artillery Barracks* and the *Grand Dépôt* form a part of the establishment; as also do the *Riding School*, 150 ft. by 63 ft., and the *Ménage*, where the soldiers practise their sword exercise. In a distinct structure, E. of the main building, is the *Royal Artillery Institution*, with its library, reading-rooms, lecture theatre, &c.; an admirable institution, in which much good work has been done. *St. George's Ch.*, the garrison chapel, erected in 1863, the richest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Woolwich, faces the end of the Artillery Barracks.

On the W. side of the Barrack Field, beyond the Battery, and enclosed within a line of field works, is the *Royal Military Repository*, where all military officers have to pass through a course of instruction, and the soldiers are taught to mount, serve, and dismount heavy guns, the use of

pontoons, and whatever is required in field service.

The Repository is not open to visitors; but within its boundaries, in the building known as the *Rotunda*, is the *Royal Artillery Museum*, which is open to the public every week-day without tickets, from 10 till 12.45 in the morning, and from 2 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season, in the afternoon. The museum is very interesting and instructive, and contains a large collection of military arms and appliances, ancient and modern; models of dockyards, fortresses, &c.; war trophies from China and Abyssinia; South African and American Indian war implements, and numerous curiosities.

On the opposite side of the Common, about a mile S.E. from the Rotunda, is the *Royal Military Academy* for the military education of gentlemen cadets. The instruction in the Academy is preparatory for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the scientific corps of the British army. Students are admitted between the ages of 16 and 18, after a preliminary examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

Woolwich Common is about 1 m. across, with an area of 185 acres. It is the property of the government, and is used for exercising the troops and for reviews; but there is an open road across it, and the public have free access to it, except when any part is required for military purposes.

Shooter's Hill, beyond Woolwich Common, rises to an elevation of 446 ft., and is famous for its prospect of London and the valley of the Thames. On the summit of the hill, a short distance on the rt. of the road, is *Severndroog Castle*, erected, 1784, by Lady James in commemoration of the gallantry of her husband, Sir Wm. James (d. 1783), and as a record of the conquest of the Castle of Severndroog, on the Malabar coast. The castle is a triangular brick tower of three floors, about 45 ft. high. The tower is now closed and much dilapidated.

North Woolwich (Essex) lies on the opposite bank of the Thames. Stat., G. E. Rly. from Liverpool-st. or

Fenchurch-st. It is connected with Woolwich by a *Free Steam Ferry*. *Inn*: Royal H.

Plumstead lies immediately E. of Woolwich, and the towns join each other. *Stats.*: Woolwich Arsenal for W. end of the town; Plumstead (by the ch.) for the E. end, on the Dartford branch of the S. E. Rly. *Plumstead Marsh* extends from Woolwich Arsenal to Crossness, Erith Marsh being its eastern prolongation. The Woolwich Arsenal Butt and Government practice range for testing artillery occupy the W. side of the Marsh.

Charlton (Stat., S. E. Rly.) lies on the high ground between Greenwich and Woolwich, and reaches down to the Thames. *Inn*: The Bugle Horn.

The manor-house, *Charlton House*, said to have been designed by *Inigo Jones*, is a capital example of the florid Jacobean type, and the grounds, about 70 acres, are very fine; the public are not admitted. Charlton is of interest to the geologist as affording the best illustration near London of the junction of the chalk with the Lower Tertiary strata. This is well seen in the great pit E. of the rly. stat.

Wootton-under-Edge (Glo'ster.), 2 m. E. of Charfield, Stat. Midl. Rly. (omnibus meets trains). *Inn*: Swan. A small town on the slopes of the Cotswolds. The *Ch.* contains monuments to various families, and in the N. aisle brasses to 4th Lord Berkeley, 1417, and Lady Margaret Berkeley, 1392.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. N. to Nibley Knoll, on which is a memorial column, 111 ft., to Wm. Tyndale, translator of the Bible.

(b) *Alderley Ch.*, 2 m. S., has the tomb of Judge Hale. The whole neighbourhood abounds with charming walks.

Worcester (Wor'ster.). 2 *Stats.*: (a) Joint Stat., Shrub-hill (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town), for G. W. Rly. (120 m. from London), and Midl. Rly. (Bristol to Birmingham); and (b) G. W. Rly. (Worcester and S.

Wales), Foregate-st. Stat., in the town. *Inns*: Star H.; Bell H.; Crown; Unicorn.

The city stands on the left bank of the Severn, the principal buildings being on a high ridge, along which run the High-st. and the Foregate parallel to, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from, the river. This is intersected at the "Cross," now pulled down, by another thoroughfare, of which the western (Broad-st.) branch crosses the Severn by a handsome stone bridge.

Worcester is a place of great antiquity. The Romans seem to have found it already a town, and to have held it as a military station. Its castle, during several centuries, was a post of great military importance.

The *Cathedral* is the principal building. It stands above the river, S. of the town; and from the S.W. side of its precinct a very pleasing view of the river, the bridge, the suburb, and meadows opposite, and the distant ridge of Malvern is obtained. This building is very perfect, contains some very curious details, and abounds in examples of every style, from the earliest Norman to the latest Perp., of excellent composition and detail. Its general character is E. E., and is of stone, vaulted throughout. It is cruciform, without transept aisles, but with subordinate or secondary transepts to the choir. It has a central tower, Trans. from Dec. to Perp. (1374), 162 ft. high, which has been thoroughly restored. Of the ch., commenced by Bishop Wulstan, 1084, the *Crypt*, which extends under the choir and aisles, is the only relic. It is a fine example of E. Norm. apsidal, and remarkable for its beautiful system of groining, radiating from central pillars. In it are preserved the ancient N. doors of the cathedral, removed in 1820. They date from the 14th cent., and are said to be covered with human skin. The *choir*, retro-choir, and Lady Chapel, with the choir aisles, and E. transepts, are E. E., commenced in 1224. The *Nave*, with the exception of the two western bays, is Dec. (1317–1321) on the N. side, and Dec., with a tendency to Perp., on the S.

The *Cloisters*, of Perp. date, have undergone complete restoration, the ancient details being carefully replaced.

The E. Norm. *Chapter-house*, a very curious decagon chamber, 58 ft., vaulted, has a central pier, with a fine series of bold intersecting arches. S. of the cloisters is the *College School*; its superb 13th-cent. hall, 120 ft. by 38 ft., of Dec. date, was the refectory of the great Benedictine monastery.

The *Deanery*, once the bishop's palace, N. of the cathedral, contains a fine hall.

The entrance to the *College Green* promenade is by *Edgar's Tower*, an ancient fortified gatehouse. The rooms in it are now used as offices of the Diocesan Registry.

The castle stood in this quarter. The building has long disappeared but the line of the wall may be traced on the N. in Castle-st.

The *Guildhall*, in the High-st., finished 1723, is a handsome example of the architecture of the reign of Queen Anne, with 5 statues of Justice, Peace, Plenty, Chastisement, and Labour on the top, and those of Queen Anne, Charles I., and Charles II. in niches. The lower room, 110 ft. by 25 ft., contains a cannon used at the battle of Worcester, old armour, and portraits of representatives and recorders.

The Natural History Society's *Museum*, in Foregate-st., is open to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 10 to 4, on payment of 6d.

Worcester has been celebrated for many years for its *gloves* and its *china*. The former business is said to employ 8000 persons. The *Royal China Manufactories* may be seen every day from 10 till dusk. They were first opened in 1751. The city is also noted for potted lampreys and fish sauces (Lea and Perrin's).

Facing the *Corn-market* is a house, modernized, occupied by Charles II., 1651. There is a board on it, inscribed "Fear God (W. B. 1577, R. D.), Honour the King."

The *Commandry*, founded by Bishop

Wulstan as a hospital for travellers, was rebuilt temp. Henry VIII. The Commander's house and great hall (now used as a college for the blind sons of gentlemen) are the only existing portions; of the latter, the roof, minstrels' gallery, coved canopy over the dais, oriel window, and Solers or Lords' room, are interesting remains.

Barbourne Ch. (St. Stephen's), 1 m. N., erected in 1861-2, Dec. style, has an effective interior.

To *Great Malvern* (see) is 8 m.

WORFIELD, see *Bridgnorth*.

Workington (Cumbld.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., Penrith, and Whitehaven Branch. *Inns*: Green Dragon; Station. A seaport on left bank of the Derwent, and 1 m. from the sea, of rapidly increasing importance in the iron and coal trades. Mary Queen of Scots, after her defeat at Langside, was hospitably received by Master Henry Fletcher, a wealthy merchant, and entertained by him in his home at Workington. To left of the town the railway follows the coast line, passing through *Whitehaven* (see), 4 m. S., and *Maryport* (see), 4 m. N.

Worksop (Notts), Stat., Man. Shef. & Linc. Rly. *Inn*: Lion. A quiet country town, with a considerable trade in malting. In the suburb of Radford, to the E., is a Dec. *Gateway*, a relic of a priory founded 1103. The *Ch.*, which formed the nave of the Abbey, is Norm., with Perp. alterations. In the ch.-yd. are ruins of the *Lady Chapel*. There are *Monuments* to the Furnivals and Lovetots, ancestors of the Talbots.

Immediately W. of the town is *Worksop Manor*, purchased in 1840 by D. of Newcastle for 350,000l., from the D. of Norfolk. The vast mansion which had been destroyed by fire was then pulled down, and the stables converted into the present residence.

Worksop lies close to the N. extremity of *Sherwood Forest* (see), and a group of noble parks, parts of the old forest, abounding in sylvan scenery, which, from their owners being four dukes, is known as the "Dukeries." These are, besides Worksop Manor, *Welbeck Abbey* (see), founded temp.

Henry II., *Clumber Park* (see *Ollerton*), about 1 m. E., *Thoresby*, immediately S. (see *Ollerton*).

2 m. W. is *Shireoaks* (Stat., Man. Shef. & Linc. Rly.), the Duke of Newcastle's colliery, which is 1500 feet deep, sunk through the Permian and magnesian limestone.

WORLE, see *Weston-super-Mare*.

Worsley (Lancs.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: *Bridgwater*. *Worsley Hall* is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Ellesmere. It is a modern florid Tudor building, with a fine terrace and garden. The *Old Hall* is an interesting old timber and plaster house pointed with gables. They are, however, not open to visitors. Close to the village of Worsley is the *Basin*, and entrance of the *Canal* into the *coal workings*, which extends for nearly 6 m. towards Bolton. The canal is the commencement of the famous *Bridgwater* system, established by the last Duke of Bridgwater, under the engineering directions of *Brindley*. In the village is a handsome Gothic Ch. by *Sir G. G. Scott*, and a court-house and library. *Kempnall Hall*, 1 m. on the Bolton road, is a timber and plaster building, with entrance gates, and *Wardley Hall*, 1½ m. N., a quadrangular timber and plaster hall of time of Edward VI.

WORSTEAD, see *Walsham, North*.

Worthing (Sussex), Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly., 61 m. from London. *Inns*: *Sea-house H.*; *Marine H.*; *Steyne H.*; *West Worthing H.* This is a pleasant but dull watering-place, with good bathing and boating; there are a pleasure pier and a good esplanade. Unusual care has been given to the water supply, and to sanitary arrangements. The climate is milder than that of Brighton.

Excursions.—(a) *Broadwater Ch.*, 1 m. N., is Trans.-Norm., cruciform, with low central tower. Notice some good woodwork, and rich Perp. tomb of Lord De la Warre, 1526, with his tilting helmet above. A pathway through the fields leads to the Ch. of *Sompting*, 1 m. further (the keys should be inquired for at the vicarage before the ch. is reached). It is so remarkable as to demand the

most careful examination. The tower and part of the exterior chancel wall (the E. end) are said to be Saxon. The chancel appears to be Norm., with Perp. windows inserted. A good pedestrian may continue his walk along the downs to *Cissbury*, the views from which are very fine.

Chanctonbury (see *Shoreham*) lies about 3 m. N.E. from *Cissbury*.

(b) A picturesque and pleasant drive may be made to *Chanctonbury*, *Wiston*, and *Steyning* (see *Shoreham*), by the road leading through the narrow pass of *Findon*.

Storrington, the point for visiting *Parham* and *Amberley* (see *Amberley*), may also be reached by this road.

(c) To *Highdown Hill*, W. *Tarring*, and *Salvington* (*Highdown Hill* may be more easily reached from the *Goring Stat.*, from which it is distant 1 m. N.W.). The Ch. of *Tarring* deserves a visit. Some portions of an archiepiscopal palace still exist in the national schoolhouse. The *Fig Orchard* at *Tarring* is remarkable. It was planted in 1145 (report says by Thomas à Becket), and contains 100 trees, which produce about 2000 dozen figs annually. A path N., through the ch.-yd., leads to *Salvington*. At the entrance of *Salvington-st.* is *Lacies*, the cottage in which *Selden* was born, Dec. 16, 1584. From *Salvington*, passing the ruins of *Durrington Chapel*, over *Clapham Common*, the tourist reaches *Highdown Hill*, famous for the *Miller's tomb*. The view from the hill is picturesque and full of beauty. The cottage on the N. side of the hill is on the site of that formerly occupied by the *Miller*. The *Clapham woods* below the hill are fine.

WORTH MATRAVERS, see *Swanage*.

WOTTON, see *Dorking*.

WRABNESS, see *Manningtree*.

WRAGBY, see *Wakefield*.

WRAXALL, SOUTH, see *Melksham*.

WREKIN, THE, see *Wellington* (Salop).

WREST, see *Shefford*.

Wrexham (Denbigh.), Stat., G. W. Rly., 201 m. from *Paddington*, 1 hr. from *Shrewsbury*, and 25 min. from *Chester*. *Inns*: *Wynnstay Arms*;

Lion. The *Ch.* (1470) is one of the 7 wonders of Wales, and a fine example of Perp. style. The noble tower, 135 ft. high, is surmounted by a balustrade, from which spring 4 lantern-shaped turrets of rich open work, crowning the buttresses, in the niches of which are statues of 30 saints. In N. aisle observe monument to Mrs. Myddelton, by *Roubiliac*, the remains of mural paintings, and the stone effigy of an armed knight in the N. porch; the *ch.* is noted for a very sweet peal of bells, and the *ch.-yd.* contains an unusual number of quaint epitaphs.

Excursions. (a) To *Ruthin*, 18 m., passing 1 m., rt., *Brymbo Hall*, by district of *Minera* (5 m.), and *Llandegla* (9 m.)—see *Ruthin*. (b) To *Holt*, 5½ m. E., prettily situated on the *Dee*, which is here crossed by a 14th-cent. bridge; passing, rt., *Cefn Park* (Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.). (c) To *Gresford*, 3 m. N., sweetly situated in vale of the *Alyn*, where *Sam Warren*, author of 'Ten Thousand a Year,' was born 1807; 1 m. l. is *Stansty Hall* (Lord *Ffrench*), and on rt. *Acton Park* (Sir R. *Alfred Cunliffe*, Bart.), birth-place of Judge *Jeffreys*; the *Perp.* *Ch.* is noted for its peal of bells; observe the carving on the screen and stalls, also the sculptured stone in memory of *Gronow ap Iorwerth ap Dafydd*.

(d) To *Ruabon*, 13 m., passing *Bangor Iscoed*, *Overton*, and *Erbistock*, returning by rail 5 m. (see *Ruabon*). (e) To *Llangollen*, 11 m. (see). (f) To *Ellesmere*, 12 m. (see); (g) *Mold*, 11 m. (see).

WRINGTON, see *Azbridge*.

WRITTLE, see *Chelmsford*.

WROTHAM, see *Sevenoaks*.

WROXETER, see *Shrewsbury*.

WROXTON ABBEY, see *Banbury*.

Wycombe, High (Bucks), Stat., G. W. Rly., 34¼ m. from London, *viâ* Maidenhead. *Inns*: Red Lion; Falcon. Chairs—chiefly of beechwood—are made here by 10 or 12 firms, who turn out from twelve to fifteen hundred dozen a week, at all prices, from one shilling to twenty guineas each. The *Ch.* (restd. 1878), is a fine large cruciform edifice, temp. Edw. I., with a tower (1522), chiefly

Perp. with parts Dec. It contains some good wooden screen-work. A little S. is the *Abbey* (Lord *Carington*); admission to park on week-days; and 2 m. N. is *Hughenden*—locally *Hitchendon*—where the *Ch.* contains some interesting effigies of knights in armour, and the tomb of Viscount and Lady *Beaconsfield*.

Wye River. The river rises on the S.E. side of *Plynlimmon* (see *Llanidloes*), and after flowing through the counties of *Radnor*, *Brecon*, *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, and *Gloucester*, empties itself into the *Severn*, 2 m. below the town of *Chepstow*. The road from *Aberystwith* to *Rhayader*, 35 m., crosses the river about half-way between the 2 towns, and from this point to the latter town (a station on *Mid-Wales Rly.*, *Inn*: Red Lion), it follows the course of the river, which is here a mere torrent, descending through a valley bounded by steep and bare hills. The pedestrian reaches, 10 m. from summit of *Plynlimmon*, and 25 m. from *Aberystwith*, the small village of *Llangurig*, in a lovely situation. Here a branch road leads to *Llanidloes*, 5 m. N.E. Four miles below this the *Wye* receives the waters of the *Derriol*, and 3 m. further those of the little river *Marteg*, which at this point is singularly picturesque.

Rhayader, 3 m. further (10 m. from *Llangurig*), is next reached. [From here, 7 m. E., are the ruins of *Abbey Cwm Hir*, founded 1143, by "Cadwathelon ap Madok for LX. monks" (Cistercian), situated midst charming scenery.]

Builth may be reached either by the *Mid-Wales Rly.* from *Rhayader* to *Builth Wells Stat.*, or, on quitting the ruins of *Abbey Cwm Hir*, by road to *Stats.* on *Knighton Branch* of *L. & N. W. Rly.*, at *Penybont*, or *Llandrindod*, 9 m.; thence by rail to *Builth Road*, 2 m. from *Builth*. The mineral waters of *Llandrindod* (*Inns*: Pump House and Rock House) have been known to possess efficacious power ever since 1696, and the health-restoring influences of the place are still much sought after by the valetudinarian.

Llanbadarn Vawr Ch., 2 m. from

Penybont Stat., possesses a very early Norm. doorway, with some curious carving in the tympanum. The tourist should make a halt at *Builth* (*Inn*: *Lion H.). Here the bridge across the Wye connects the counties of Brecon and Radnor. A fragment of the N. wall alone remains of the *Castle*, erected before the Conquest. The *Park Wells*, 1 m. from town, attract many visitors, for whom a Pump-room has been erected. Excellent salmon and trout fishing may be had, and beautiful excursions can be made to *Llandewi'r-Cwm*, 2 m. S., and to *Cefny-Bedd* and *Cwm Llewellyn*, between the Yrfon and Chweffru rivers, sacred to every Welshman as being the scene of the death and burial of Llewellyn, in 1282. Also from Builth Wells Stat. to *Aberedw* (Stat.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., to see the remains of the castle, the highly picturesque glen of the Edw, and the primitive Ch. The country round Builth also affords many opportunities for the geological tourist. From Builth Wells Stat. to Hay, both road and rail continue to follow the course of the river almost the whole way, passing through some of the most picturesque districts imaginable. Next to Aberedw is *Erwood* Stat., where the tourist should visit the *Craig Pwll Ddu*, or the rock of the Black Pit, 1 m. from the station. A rather difficult passage round the foot of the rock leads to a singular waterfall, about 40 ft. high. In the ch.-yd. of *Llanstephan*, 1 m. to l., are some magnificent yew-trees. At *Three Cocks Junct.*, 26 m. from Hereford, the Mid-Wales Rly. commences (*Inn*, clean and comfortable, and a favourite resort of anglers). 3 m. beyond Glasbury Stat. the small town of *Hay* is reached (*Inn*: Swan), picturesquely situated on the rt. bank of the Wyc. The remains of the *Castle* (temp. Hen. II.) are represented by a Gothic gateway and wall; the Ch. (restd. 1867), is worth visiting. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful, and the pedestrian should visit some of the pretty dingles, such as *Cusop*, at the foot of the Black Mountains. It is about 11 m. over the mountain to

Llanthony Abbey (see *Abergavenny*). $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hay is *Clifford Castle*, a beautiful ruin on an eminence overlooking the river, and the birthplace of "Fair Rosamond." The turnpike road to *Hereford* (see), on the S. bank of the Wye, is very interesting, and full of quiet beauty. From Hereford the railway runs at some distance from the Wye as far as *Ross* (see); *Inn*, Royal H., commanding a fine view of the curving Wye, whence the tourist has the choice of continuing his excursion to Monmouth by road ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m.), river, or rail, in any case following a route probably unrivalled for that peculiar style of scenic beauty that results from the mixture of rich and well-cultivated grass land with abrupt cliffs, lofty hills, and woods descending to the water's edge.

For the tour by river from *Ross*, boats are kept at the Hope and Anchor Inn, on the Quay; the charges are with one man—to Goodrich, 6s.; to Symond's Yat, 10s.; with 2 men—to Monmouth, 25s.; to Tintern, 45s. Boats may also be hired at Monmouth. The river is tidal for about 13 m., *i.e.* as far as Bigsweir, half-way between Redbrook and Tintern.

The first part of the river from *Ross* is tame, and there is little worth attention till the ruins of *Wilton Castle* appear, first erected temp. Stephen, and rebuilt temp. Elizabeth. Thence about 2 m. is *Pencraig Court*, commanding a fine view, and beyond, 2 m., *Goodrich Castle* (12th cent.) and *Court*, the residence of H. Mofatt Esq. Notice especially the view from the S.W. window of the Castle, which stands on a lofty eminence. The Norm. keep is still in good preservation. Here the tourist by water loses companionship with the road, and soon reaches *Kerne Bridge* (Stat.), after which the scenery is more diversified, and the spire of *Ruardean Ch.* is visible. This ch. is of early date, and has a curiously sculptured tympanum on the S. door, of St. George on horseback, in 12th-cent. costume. *Lydbrook* (Stat.) is next reached—here are iron and tin-plate works—and beyond is *Courtfield* (Colonel Vaughan).

occupying the site of a house in which Henry V. is said to have been nursed by the Countess of Salisbury. Dropping down the stream the tourist next arrives at *Coldwell Rocks*, which present a combination of river scenery as fine as any in Gt. Britain. On the opposite side is the hill of *Rosemary Topping*. At this point send the boat round by *Whitchurch* (Inn: Crown, much frequented by anglers) and *Huntsham Ferry*, and ascend "*Symond's Yat*," a high hill (540 ft.), for the sake of the view, unrivalled for beauty and variety, and because the river here takes a sudden bend of 5 m., whilst the distance across the neck of the peninsula—the interval occupied by Symond's Yat—is only 600 yds. Examine a large boulder of the hard yellow sandstone, the Pennant, which rests upon the carboniferous limestone, and evidently transported here by some powerful agency, such as glacial action. The scenery is equally beautiful at *New Weir*, the second grand scene on the Wye, hemmed in by the steep sides of the Great Doward. A defile, called "The Slaughter," separates Symond's Yat and Doward Hill. Both hills were once strongly fortified encampments of the Norsemen. From Doward it will well repay the tourist to walk to *Dewchurch*, to see an ancient fresco, representing the ransom of a bishop from the Norsemen, on the *Ch.* wall. Another turn of the river brings the tourist in front of the Little Doward, and at its foot is the park of the Wyaston Leys (I. M. Bannerman, Esq.), soon after which the river again joins the turnpike road, and the banks hence to *Monmouth* (see) are high and rugged, yet richly wooded. The little *Ch.* close to edge of river just before reaching Monmouth is *Dixton*.

The course of the river from Monmouth to Chepstow, 17 m., passes, 1½ m., *Penallt*, close to which is *Troy House*, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort; thence *Redbrook*, *Bigswear* (at this point the river becomes tidal), *Llan-dogo* (see *Chepstow*), *Brockweir*, *Tintern Abbey*, and the *Wyndcliff* (see *Chepstow*), *Bannagor Crags*, *Piercefield*, *Llançant* (the *Ch.* contains a curious

leadon font), and the ruins of *Chepstow Castle*. The Wye Valley Rly., with stations at *Redbrook*, *Bigswear*, *Tintern*, and *Tidenham*, skirts the river nearly the whole way.

WYKE CHAMFLOWER, see *Bruton*.

WYKE REGIS, see *Weymouth*.

WYLAM, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

WYMESWOLD, see *Loughborough*.

WYMLINGTON, see *Bedford*.

Wymondham, pronounced Windham (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. Rly. Inns: *King's Head*; *White Hart*. This town (from which the Windham family took its name), grew up round a Benedictine priory, founded before 1107. In 1448 the priory was made an independent abbey. The *Ch.* of St. Mary and St. Alban, now the parish ch., but attached to the abbey, is well worth a visit. It is conspicuous from its two towers, one square at the W. end, the other (once central) smaller, and rising into an octagon. The nave served as the parish ch., and the choir and other portions beyond it, separated by a solid wall, formed the ch. of the abbey. The nave is 65 ft. high, and its massive Norm. piers support a rich Perp. roof. The open roof of the N. aisle is very fine. The font is carved with four beasts, and S. of the altar is a sedilia of rich terra-cotta peculiar to this part of Norfolk. The W. or main tower (built 1410-1470) is superb; it is of flint and stone, with stone shafts at the angles; the rebel Kett was hanged from it in 1549. From the S. W. angle of the ch.-yd. the E. tower, much draped with ivy, is very picturesque. Near the ch. is the Perp. Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, now used as the grammar school. In the market-place is the old octagonal cross, raised on three steps, built 1616, and restored 1863. It is of wood and plaster, supported on 8 wooden pillars, with stone bases. The room above serves as a reading-room.

Excursions. (a) 2 m. N.E. is *Stanfield Hall*, a moated Tudor house, noted as the scene of the murder of the two Jermys, father and son, by Rush, in Nov., 1848.

(b) Near Kimberley Stat. (3¾ m. on

the line to E. Dereham) is *Kimberley Hall* (Earl of Kimberley), a modern brick mansion of Italian character, standing in a park, containing magnificent trees. The *Carr* or *Wood of Oaks*, rising from the margin of a lake of 28 acres, is considered the finest in Norfolk. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Kimberley Stat. is the very fine *Ch.* of *Hingham*, with an open Perp. roof and E. window filled with good old Flemish glass; and at *Deopham*, about 3 m. beyond, is a fine *Ch.* with a Dec. nave and a noble Perp. tower. From here the tourist may cross by Ellingham to *Attleborough* (see). $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Hingham is *Scoulton*, and between this village and that of Watton, 3 m., is *Weyland*, in which the "lamentable tragedy" of the babes in the wood is said to have been consummated.

WYNDCLIFF, see *Chepstow*.

WYNNSTAY, see *Ruabon*.

WYNARD, see *Stockton-on-Tees*.

WYTHAM, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

WYTHEBURN, see *Grasmere*.

YARDLEY HASTINGS, see *Northampton*.

YARMOUTH, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Yarmouth, Great (Norfolk). 3 Stats.: Gt. E. Rly., South Town for London, Vauxhall for Norwich, and Beach for N. Walsham. *Inns*: **Royal; **Victoria; Bath; Norfolk; Queen's; fronting the beach; Star (a remarkable old mansion on the Quay); Angel, in the market-place. A flourishing seaport at the mouth of the Yare, and the principal watering-place in the eastern counties. The chief attractions are the fine unbroken expanse of sea, and the firm dry beach; but the country around is perfectly flat and uninteresting. Herring Fishery and the curing of herrings in the autumn have always formed the principal trade of Yarmouth, and employ a large part of the population. There are at least 110 herring houses for curing the fish.

Yarmouth consists of two very distinct portions—the old town, with its quaint narrow streets called "rows," lying along the Quay; and the new town, opening to the parade.

The chief objects of interest are the Quay itself, with the old houses that

line it; the Nelson Column; and the ancient *Ch.* of St. Nicholas.

The *Quay* is more than 1 m. long, and from 100 to 150 yards broad. It is planted with lime trees, and usually wears a busy and cheerful aspect, thronged with shipping, and lined with handsome houses. The *Town Hall* on the Hall Quay, with its portico of Tuscan pillars, begun in 1715, contains the charters and records of the town; and an ancient chest, called the "Hutch," in which the Corporation formerly kept their valuables. The *Tollhouse* (14th cent.), in Middlegate-st., is very picturesque; underneath was the old lock-up or gaol. No. 4, on the South Quay (built in 1596), although it has a modern front, is rich within in most elaborate and excellent specimens of Elizabethan decoration. Passing the *Custom House* are the *Government Schools of Navigation and Design*, established in 1857. Turning down the Queen's-rd., the *Royal Military Hospital* is reached. The *Militia Barracks* lie beyond; and in front rises the *Nelson Column*, erected by the county of Norfolk in 1817-18. It consists of a Doric pillar, 144 ft. high, crowned by a statue of Britannia. A good view may be obtained from the summit; admission 6d.

At the N. end of the market-place is the *Ch. of St. Nicholas*. It is the largest (230 ft.) parish ch. in England, having a width of 112 ft., with an area of 23,265 sq. ft. It has been carefully restored, and the whole interior is very striking. Observe the monument to Fastolfe, the modern pulpit, and the revolving reading-desk.

Some picturesque fragments of the *town walls* remain, and in Friars-lane are two towers bounding the precincts of the Blackfriars Monastery.

The modern portion of Yarmouth, containing many terraces of good houses, lies along the Marine Parade, facing the sea and the "Roads." The Parade is of great length (nearly 3 m. from end to end), and affords an excellent promenade. The bathing is good, and the air is said to be specially

bracing and healthy, and in addition there are good Golf Club and Links.

The Britannia Pier, at the N. end of the Parade, was built in 1858; the Wellington Pier, some distance below, in 1854. Between them is the older jetty, rebuilt in 1808.

Yarmouth Roads are the only secure place of anchorage between the Humber and the Thames, and are well protected by a line of sand-banks from the fury of the North Sea. Whole fleets of colliers and other coasting-traders (sometimes from 800 to 1000 sail) may frequently be seen at anchor, and the view of vessels from the jetty affords a pleasing marine picture.

Excursions.—(a) *Gorleston* (2 m. S., trains from the S. Town Stat.), a quiet seaside resort with a pier. (b) *Burgh Castle* (Suffolk), 5 m., and 2 m. N. from *Belton* Stat., presents one of the most perfect remains in England of a Roman work. It occupies a platform above the estuary formed by the junction of the rivers Yare and Waveney. Of the original fortification, the wall upon 3 sides remains tolerably perfect; it is about 9 ft. thick and 14 ft. high. It is flanked by 6 solid circular towers, of which 4 are on the E. side. One on the N. side lies prostrate. The principal gateway is on the E. and most perfect side. (c) *Caister Castle*, 4½ m., built, circ. 1450, by Sir John Fastolf, whose family had long been powerful in this part of Norfolk. The building is said to have formed a double quadrangle, but only one can now be traced. Of this the W. and N. walls, and portions of the E. wall remain. At one angle is a graceful tower of brick, 100 ft. high. The whole is surrounded by a moat.

(d) The *Norfolk Broads* are so peculiar, that the stranger should not visit the county without seeing them. Their average depth is about 8 ft., but the majority are shallower; and a greater area is covered by sedge and bulrush than by water. To the lover of wild and lonely scenery they are full of attraction. The sportsman finds waterfowl in abundance, and the waters literally swarm with fish of large size.

The *Broads of Filby*, 6 m. by road, *Ormsby* (*Inn*: *Eel's Foot*, boats for hire), *Burgh*, and *Rollesby* are united, and extend together over 600 acres. The *Chs.* round this group of *Broads* should be noticed.

By the *Thurne*, or *North River*, *Hickling*, *Heigham*, *Horsey*, and *Martham* *Broads* are reached.

On the river *Ant*, the chief *Broads* are *Irstead* and *Barton*, about 11 m. N.W.; both very picturesque. On the river *Bure* are *Ranworth*, and *S. Walsham* *Broads*. *Ranworth Ch.*, 10 m., contains a remarkable rood-sercen.

To the N. are *Winterton* (9 m.) and *Martham* *Broads*. At *Winterton* is a lighthouse, 70 ft. high. The lofty tower of the *Ch.* (140 ft.) serves as a landmark. The *ch.* was re-roofed in 1637 in a somewhat curious fashion. *Joseph Hume*, d. 1855, is buried here. The S. porch is very rich and beautiful. Half-way between *Winterton* and *Martham* is the *Ch.* of *West Somerton*, in which some very interesting mural paintings have been discovered. The *Ch.* of *Martham* is very fine. It has been restored (almost rebuilt) by Mrs. Dawson at a cost of 8000*l.*

Fritton Decoy, a favourite sheet of water with fishermen, is 6½ m. by rail to *St. Olave's Stat.* and thence about 1½ m.

(e) To *Lowestoft* (see) is 9 m. by road, and 14½ m. by rail.

(f) *Norwich* (see) is 20½ m. by rail.

Steamers daily to and from London during the summer; also *Excursion Steamers* to *Lowestoft* and *Cromer*.

YAVERLAND, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Yeovil (Somerset.), Joint Stat. of L. & S. W. and G. W. Rlys. The main line of S. W. Rly. passes near the town (*Yeovil Junct. Stat.*), also *Weymouth* branch of the G. W. Rly., at *Pen Mill Stat.* *Inns*: *Three Choughs*; *Mermaid*.

The *Ch.* is a very noble cruciform edifice, with a stately square tower, 90 ft. high, at the W. end. The nave is very lofty and of fine proportions, with wide side aisles, it has a noble tower arch, and good dark cradle roof. Under the chancel is a crypt, groined from a central

pillar. It is used as a vestry, and entered by a canopied doorway, richly groined.

The *George Inn*, in Middle-st., is a good specimen of an old hostelry. The *Castle Inn* is another ancient building. A view of Yeovil from *Summerhouse Hill* will well repay a walk of 10 min. Proceed down Middle-st., as far as South-st., where the foot-bridge over the rly. will lead to the foot of the hill.

Another view of the town, with a more extended landscape, may be obtained from the slope of *Babylon Hill*, about 1 m. on the road to Sherborne.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. N.W. is *Preston Abbey*, a monastic grange, still retaining much to interest an antiquary.

(b) *Brympton d'Evercy*, 3 m. W. on the road to Montacute. From the parsonage a striking architectural group is seen lying in the hollow below, consisting of a large stately mansion, a smaller house, and the Ch. A pretty upland walk $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Brympton leads to *Odcombe*; from the ch.-yd. a most extensive view can be obtained.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Odcombe is *Montacute*. The Ch. belongs principally to the transition period between E. E. and Dec. Adjoining are the ruins of *Montacute Priory*, consisting of some domestic buildings and a very fine Perp. gateway, with an oriel and bold staircase turret. Above Montacute rise two pyramidal hills, clothed with wood to their summits. The E. is *St. Michael's*, from which a splendid view is obtained.

Montacute House (William Phelps, Esq.), 4 m. on the road to S. Pether-ton, is a very imposing and beautiful old structure.

(c) The road to Hamhill passes the very interesting Ch. of *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*. Beyond the ch. a road to the l. leads to *Hamdon* or *Hamhill* and its *Quarries*, for centuries celebrated for their building stone, little inferior to Bath stone in durability. The pits are scattered over the hill, which they pierce to a depth of about 100 ft. On the summit is a

British camp, which was occupied and altered by the Romans. It is of about 210 acres, and about 3 m. in circumference. A walk of 1 m. across the fields, under the western slope of *Hamhill*, leads to *Norton-sub-Hamdon*, beautifully situated under the wooded heights. The Ch. is a handsome Perp. building.

(d) At *Trent*, $\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Babylon Hill, and 4 m. from Yeovil, Charles II. lay concealed for more than a fortnight after the battle of Worcester. The Manor House is now converted into a farmhouse, but a portion of the old building is carefully preserved. The place of Charles II.'s concealment is a hole about 9 ft. deep, under the floor of the closet. The Ch. is a very interesting building.

York (Yorks.).—Junct. Stat., N. E., G. N., and Midl. Rlys.—188 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from King's-cross. *Inns*: **Royal Station H.; N. E. Rly. H., opposite the stat.; Abbott's H., near the stat.; York H., St. Helen's-sq. (central). Good dining-rooms at the Stat. The city and capital of a county which surpasses in extent and wealth many principalities and kingdoms in Europe, is placed at the junct. of the three Ridings, and on the river Ouse. It is a place of great antiquity, and was called by the Romans *Eboracum*. Severus and Constantine resided within its walls. The importance of York continued during the Saxon period; and from the time of Archbp. Egbert (735–766) until the end of the century, was one of the chief places of education, not only in England, but in Europe. In 1066 the great battle of Stamford Bridge was fought, and it was while feasting at York after the battle that Harold first heard of the landing of William at Pevensey. William afterwards entered the city as its master and conqueror, and built his first castle there, between the Ouse and the Foss. York has been the scene of many historic events, and several of the English sovereigns were constantly here. Many parliaments were held here under Edward II. and Edward III.

The great points of interest are the

Minster, the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the city walls and gates, and some of the Chs.

The *Minster*, which is a little more than 10 min. walk from the rly. stat., following the line of the old walls and over the Lendal Bridge, must be pronounced on the whole the grandest Gothic building in Gt. Britain; while others, *e.g.* Lincoln, may surpass it in details, it is unrivalled in size, in proportion, in completeness of plan, in its Central Tower, Chapter Houses, and old glass.

By the above road the stranger should approach the famous W. front, which is more architecturally perfect as a composition and in its details than that of any other English cathedral. It consists of a centre flanked by two lofty Perp. towers, 202 ft. high, forming the terminations of the aisles, and separated from the nave by very deep buttresses, which occur again at the exterior angles. The central doorway has an outer arch of many orders, greatly enriched. The history of Adam and Eve appears in the mouldings of the principal arch, and the minute foliage of its ornamentation deserves special notice. Above the doorway is the great W. window, filled with the most exquisite flowing tracery, and an enriched pediment above it rising into the gable. The two side doors and the lower windows in the towers are early Dec., whilst the windows above the roof are Perp. The nave is 100 ft. high, 264 ft. long (total length of building is 486 ft.), and is Dec. in style. Observe the old glass and the majestic bulk and height of the pier arches supporting the tower, 180 ft. to the vault. The transepts, an elegant example of pure E. E., were built by Archbp. de Grey, 1215-55; they display all the beauties of early pointed tooth-mouldings, detached shafts, wall arcades—as do the monument to Archbp. de Grey, raised on shafts in the S. transept (restd. by Street, 1876), and the canopied tomb of Archbp. Grenefield. Observe the 5 lancet windows, 50 ft. high, nearly filling the N. end, with glass

like needlework, and the rose window in the S. transept. The *Choir*, Perp., entered through the stone organ screen, of which the niches are filled with statues of Kings of England, displays “chastity of design and harmony of composition.” Its stalls are modern, dating from the fire caused by the incendiary Martin in 1829. It terminates at the E. end in a magnificent Perp. window, the largest in the world, strengthened by double tracery.

The *Chapter-house* is octagonal, and is not surpassed by any in Europe in size or beauty, supported by outer buttresses without a central pier. Each bay contains a lofty window of great beauty, the glass being mostly of the time of Edw. II. and Edw. III. There are forty-four canopied stone stalls and a gallery round the building above them, all richly sculptured.

The *Crypt* runs under the choir, and in the excavations made after the fire in 1829, the remains of the crypt were found to contain not only the bases of rich Norm. piers, the remains of the first building of Archbps. Thomas and Roger, but also some herring-bone masonry and rough stone-work, which may have been part of the first ch. of Paulinus.

The *Vestry*, or Sacristy, contains some curious relics, *e.g.* the Horn of Ulphus, made of an elephant's tusk, carved and polished, by tenure of which certain lands were held by the abbey.

A good general view of the *exterior* is obtained from the walls. Of the nearer views the best are—that of the W. front, from the end of the space before it, and that of the whole N. side, from the lawn in front of the Deancry.

The exterior of the transepts should be especially remarked.

The E. of the chapter-house, the choir, the central tower, and the chapter-house produce a most picturesque and striking group.

Of the archiepiscopal palace the only remaining portions are the fragments of a *cloister* on the N. side of the precincts, and the building now used as the Chapter-library. The *Library* on three days of the week is open to the public.

Near the W. front of the Minster is the Roman Catholic "Pro-Cathedral," completed in 1864. It contains some elaborate carving and good stained glass; and close by is the *Fine Art Industrial Institution*, admission 6d.

Before the Reformation the number of Churches in York was 45; there are now only 24. Of these the most important are—

St. Michael-le-Belfry, in the Minster Yard. The bell-cot on the W. gable, boldly corbelled out, should be noticed. The stained glass is temp. Henry VIII.

Holy Trinity, Goodramgate—Dec. with Perp. portions, and a plain Perp. tower. The E. window contains some fine Perp. glass (circ. 1470).

St. Denis, Walmgate, consists of chancel and aisles. The S. doorway is rich Norm. The E. window contains uncommon tracery of flowing character. There is much good stained glass.

St. Margaret's, Walmgate, which deserves a visit for the sake of its very rich Norm. porch and doorway.

All Saints, Pavement, is remarkable for its very graceful octagonal lantern at the W. end, rebuilt after the old design.

St. Helen's, Stoncgate, is dedicated to the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. The octagonal lantern (restd.) at the W. end is very striking.

St. Martin's, Coney-st., is late Perp., and has been restored. The bosses of the painted roof, and the large clerestory window, should be noticed, but the chief feature is the stained glass, which is very rich.

St. Mary, Castlegate (restored by the Dean of York, 1870), has a fine Perp. tower and spire.

All Saints, North-st., is one of the most interesting Chs. in York. The outer walls and windows are chiefly Perp. The pillars, arches, S. doorway, and font are E. E. The stained glass in this ch. is of great beauty.

St. Mary, Bishop Hill, the younger, has a remarkable tower, which is probably Saxon, built of Roman stones, but patched in more recent times. "The two arches on the S. side of the nave are very curious."

St. Martin-cum-Gregory, Micklegate, has an E. E. nave with Perp. clerestory, a Perp. chancel, and some Dec. windows. Some very fine Dec. glass (mutilated) remains in the windows of the S. aisle, and in the E. window of the N. aisle.

The Garden and Grounds of the *Yorkshire Philosophical Society* are on the l. bank of the Ouse, about 5 min. walk from the Minster. Admission 1s. In the grounds, which are very pleasant and well kept, are the remains of *St. Mary's Abbey*, and of the small hospital of *St. Leonard*, the *Multangular Tower*, the most perfect relic of the Roman city, and the *Museums* of Natural History and Antiquities belonging to the Society.

The hospital of *St. Leonard* is seen rt. on entering the grounds, and the *Multangular Tower*, a short distance beyond it. A portion of the ancient wall is connected with it. The lower part of the tower alone is Roman, the upper part being a mediæval addition. The diameter of the interior, at the base, is about 33 ft. The remains of *St. Leonard's* (originally *St. Peter's*) Hospital, are said to have been founded by Athelstane, re-established by the Conqueror, and rebuilt by Stephen. The principal remains are those of the ambulatory or cloister, and of the chapel of the infirmary.

Passing the Museum, are the ruins of *St. Mary's Abbey*, one of the first monastic establishments founded in Yorkshire after the Conquest.

The principal existing remains are those of the *Abbey Ch.*, very late E. E., or early Dec.; and, although much weather-worn, are of considerable beauty. The W. front must have been very fine; and the leafage which rises between the shafts is especially graceful.

E. of the *Abbey Ch.*, and seen from the grounds, is a large irregular pile of building, known as the *King's Manor*, occupied partly by the Wilberforce School for the Blind, and partly by the National School for Boys.

In the lower part of the grounds, near the river, is the ancient *Hospitium*, or guest-hall, of the monastery, con-

sisting of an upper and lower apartment. In both of these, which have been restored, interesting antiquities are arranged, the greater part having been found in York and the neighbourhood. Notice especially those dug up from a Roman cemetery on the site of the present rly. stat.

The principal *Museum* is a Grecian building designed by *Wilkins*, and contains a lecture-room, with apartments filled with interesting collections in natural history, antiquities, &c., chiefly local. The geological collection is especially good. In the council-room is a large collection of *Coins*.

The *City Walls*, perfect nearly throughout their whole extent, have been built and repaired at many different periods. They retain Norm. and E. E. portions, but are for the most part Dec. (temp. Edw. III.). The walk round them is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Some of the best general views of the Minster are to be obtained from the walls. The whole scene is picturesque, and recalls that from the boulevards of some old Flemish city. The *Gates*, here called *Bars*, are remarkable features of the city, dating for the most part from the time of Edw. III. The walls may be ascended close to any of the gates excepting between Layerthorpe Postern and Bootham Bar, where they pass through private property. At Layerthorpe the wall ceases, and, crossing the bridge, the visitor should take the outer road, beyond the Foss River, until he reaches the *Red Tower*, where the wall begins again. Attached to *Walmgate Bar*, where the road opens to Beverley and Hull, the *barbican* or outwork remains. From Walmgate the wall proceeds to the Fishergate Postern adjoining the Foss and the Castle. Crossing the Foss by a bridge, and passing under the outer walls of the castle, the Ouse is reached; it is crossed by a modern bridge to the Skeldergate Postern. Immediately within Skeldergate is the *Bail Hill*, the site of the second castle built by the Conqueror. The *Victoria Bar* is a portal, built in the days of Mr. Hudson, of railway celebrity. Next is *Micklegate Bar*, the most important

of all, through which passes the old road to London and the south. The wall is here pierced for the rly., and further on is the Lendal Bridge. Beyond is the multangular tower, the S.W. angle of the Roman city, and the round is completed at the neighbouring Bootham Bar.

Near the S.E. extremity of the city, on a tongue of land between the Ouse and the Foss, stands the *Castle*, to be seen only by direct application to the governor or by a magistrate's order (admission is readily given by sending a card to the governor, *except on Saturdays*). Within an area of 4 acres, enclosed by a massive wall 1100 yards in circuit and 35 ft. high, stands the *County Gaol*; the *County Courts*, where the assizes for the N. and E. Ridings are held; and a fragment of the old castle called *Clifford's Tower*, the *keep* of the fortress, crowning a lofty mound. Its ground-plan is remarkable, consisting of parts of 4 cylinders running into one another. Adjoining the house of the governor of the prison is a small room, containing a remarkable collection of implements of crime, murder, robbery, &c.

In the small opening called Helen's-square, at the end of Coney-st., stands the *Mansion House*; behind it, reaching down to the river, is the *Guildhall*, having a stately Perp. Gothic hall, erected 1446, divided into a nave and aisles by 2 rows of piers, with a council-room at its further end.

St. Anthony's Hall or Hospital, now the *Bluecoat School*, in Peaseholm-green, will reward the archæologist for his visit. *St. William's College*, opposite the E. part of the Minster, was founded 1460. Of the original collegio little remains, except the entrance doorway, Perp. with carved brackets on each side. The building within is chiefly Jacobean. The staircase deserves notice.

The lover of trees and flowers should visit Messrs. *Backhouse's* gardens, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from York, on the road to Acomb. They cover about 75 acres, and are among the largest and most important nursery gardens in this country.

York Races, which are of some celebrity, take place annually in May and

August on Knavesmire, about 2 m. from the city. The course is one of the best in England.

Excursions.—(a) *Heslington Hall*, 2 m. S. E., is an Elizabethan mansion (R. W. Bateson de Yarburgh, Esq.), with a fine hall containing some portraits of interest.

(b) *Bishopthorpe*, 2½ m. S., the palace of the Archbishops of York since it was purchased and attached to the see by Archbishop Gray (1216–1255), is on the rt. bank of the Ouse. The present building is of various dates; in the dining-room is a series of portraits of the archbishops, of considerable interest.

(c) 2 m. N. from Flaxton Stat. (10 m.), on the N. E. Rly. to Scarborough, are the very interesting remains of *Sheriff Hutton Castle*, built circ. 1140.

(d) To *Castle Howard* (see), 3 m. from the stat. on N. E. Rly.

(e) To *Boroughbridge* by rail *via* *Knaresborough* (see); *Inn*: Crown. The visitor should walk to the bridge and the “Devil’s Arrows,” 3 rude masses of gritstone which have long puzzled the antiquaries, and then proceed to *Aldbrough*, about ¼ m. S., beyond a doubt the Roman *Isurium*, not only the most interesting Roman station in Yorkshire, but one of the most important and instructive in the kingdom. The manor and greater portion of the town are the property of Andrew Lawson, Esq. At the end of the village, in the gardens of the Manor-house, is the “Museum *Isurianum*,” filled with relics of the greatest interest. 6d. is

charged for admission to each cottage, where the most important discoveries have been made, and an examination of all the relics will cost about 4s. The principal remains are tessellated and mosaic pavements, indicating the size and beauty of the ancient houses. Of these the most important are in the gardens of the *Aldbrough Arms*.

(f) Two very interesting Chs., at *Skelton* and *Nun Monkton*, and a third, at *Overton*, lie within a short distance of each other, N. W. of York. By road *Skelton* is 4 m., *Overton* 1 m. from *Skelton*, and *Nun Monkton* 2 m. from *Overton*. The pedestrian may, if he prefers it, proceed to the *Shipton* Stat. (5½ m.) on the York & *Darlington* Rly.; and walk to *Nun Monkton* (2½ m.), thence to *Overton* and to *Skelton*.

(g) *Escrick* and *Skipwith* may be visited from *Escrick* Stat. (6 m. S.). *Escrick Park* (Lord Wenlock) is large and well-wooded, but nearly level. The house contains a few good pictures. On the S. side is a large and well-laid-out Italian garden. 3½ m. from *Escrick* is *Skipwith*, with an ancient Ch.

(h) *Stamford Bridge* (Stat. 9¾ m. E. on the line to *Hull*) is close to the scene of the great battle (Sept. 23, 1066) between Harold of England and Harald Hardrada, of Norway.

(i) The battlefield of *Marston Moor* is 7 m. N. W. on the *Wetherby* road, or may be visited from the *Marston* Stat. on the line to *Knaresborough*.

YOULGREAVE, see *Rowsley*.

YR EIFL, see *Pwllheli*.

YSPYTTY CYNFYN, see *Aberystwith*.

ZENNOR, see *Penzance*.

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Electric Light. Hydraulic Passenger Elevator.



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Electric Light. Lift.

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An Invigorator, Fuller, and Beautifier of the Hair beyond all precedent. Sold also in a golden colour for fair and golden haired people and children. 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. per bottle equal to 4 small size.

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A Pearl Dentifrice for giving a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth and fragrance to the breath.

**ESSENCE OF TYRE** effectually dyes red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. 4s.

**EUKONIA.** A pure toilet powder in three tints, White, Rose, and Cream for ladies of a Brunette complexion and those who do not like white powder. Boxes, 1s., large boxes, 2s. 6d. Ask Chemists for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES, of 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, and avoid spurious imitations.

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**HOTEL DURAND (English Hotel)****LARGO DO QUINTELLA.****FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**

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Feet above Sea-level.***JONES' BELLA VISTA HOTEL.**

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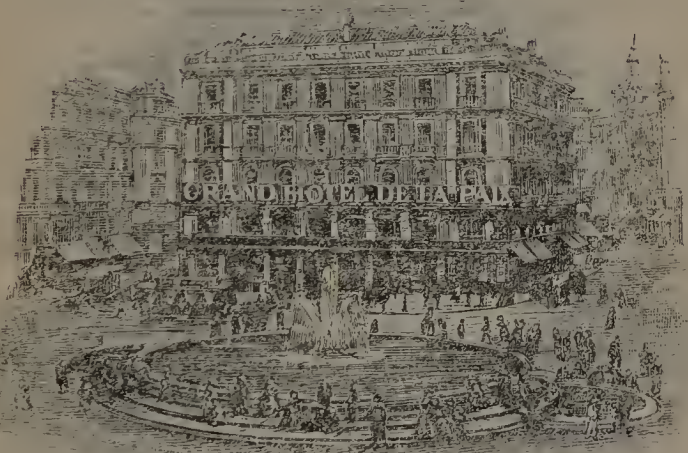
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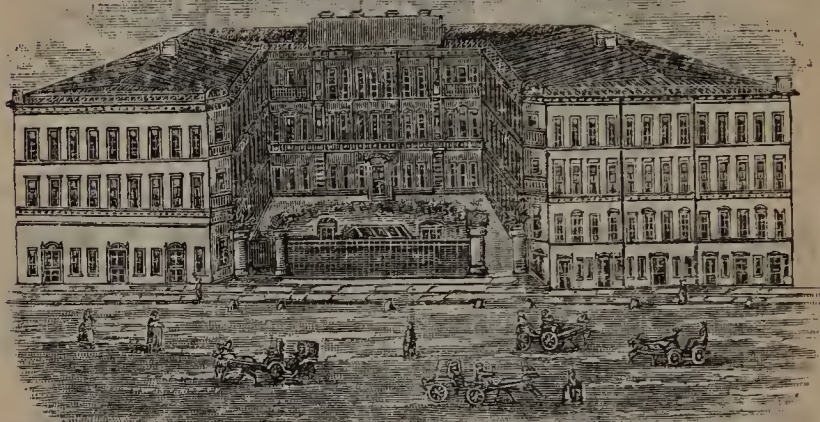
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First-class Family Hotel. Newly furnished with all modern comfort  
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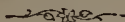
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